

THE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

328.7474

N48

1902²³

DOCUMENTS
OF THE
ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION.

1902.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 61.—PARTS 2 AND 3.



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

358,7474

N48

1902-3

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

1901.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 3, 1902, AS PART OF
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

273640

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 61 B.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 3, 1902.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *February 3, 1902.*

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

Sir.—The nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1901, is herewith transmitted to the Legislature as part of the first report of the Department of Labor.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

CONTENTS.

PART I.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

ANALYSIS AND REVIEW.

I. Number and membership of labor organizations:	PAGE.
Growth since 1894.....	2
Growth in 1901.....	4
Geographical distribution.....	10
Female unionists.....	12
II. Unemployment:	
Methods of measuring idleness.....	13
Percentage of idleness, 1897-1901.....	14
In individual industries.....	17
Causes	18
By localities.....	18
III. Duration of employment:	
Number of days worked in each quarter.....	19
By industries.....	21
IV. Earnings:	
Changes in rates of wages.....	22
Daily earnings, 1897-1901.....	25
Quarterly earnings.....	28
Cost of living, 1897-1901.....	32
V. Shortening the hours of labor.....	37
VI. Summary	39

APPENDIX I.

Blank forms used by the Bureau.....	40
-------------------------------------	----

APPENDIX II.

Classification of trades.....	44
Index to classification.....	47

APPENDIX III—SUMMARY TABLES.

	PAGE.
A. Number and membership of labor unions in the State.....	52
B. Number and membership of labor unions in New York City.....	53
C. Number and membership of labor unions in the State outside of New York City.....	54
D. Number and membership of unions in each year, 1894-1901.....	55
E. Unemployment in New York State.....	58
F. Unemployment in New York City.....	60
G. Unemployment in other towns and cities.....	62
H. Percentage of members unemployed in New York State.....	64
I. Percentage of members unemployed in New York City.....	66
J. Percentage of members unemployed in other towns.....	67
K. Causes of unemployment in New York State.....	68
L. Causes of unemployment in New York City.....	70
M. Causes of unemployment in other towns.....	72
N. Number of days worked, January to March.....	74
O. Number of days worked, July to September.....	76
P. Quarterly earnings, January to March.....	78
Q. Quarterly earnings, July to September.....	80
R. Changes in rates of wages, by industries and trades.....	82
S. Changes in rates of wages in the principal cities.....	86
T. Changes in hours of labor, by industries and trades.....	88
U. Changes in hours of labor in the principal cities.....	92

APPENDIX IV—DETAILED TABLES.

Table I. Number and membership of organizations, by trades and localities	95
II. Number and membership of organizations, by towns.....	140
III. Unemployment, by trades and localities.....	158
IV. Unemployment, by towns.....	250
V. Percentages of unemployment, by trades.....	258
VI. Percentages of unemployment, by towns.....	267
VII. Causes of unemployment, by trades and localities:	
A. First quarter (January, February, March).....	270
B. Third quarter (July, August, September).....	295
VIII. Number of days worked, by trades:	
A. First quarter (January, February, March).....	316
B. Third quarter (July, August, September).....	332
IX. Quarterly earnings, by trades:	
A. First quarter (January, February, March).....	348
B. Third quarter (July, August, September).....	364
X. Rates of wages and hours of labor in each organization and each occupation, September 30, 1901.....	380
XI. Changes in rates of wages.....	484

APPENDIX IV—DETAILED TABLES—(*Continued*):

Table XII. Changes in the hours of labor:	PAGE.
A. Increases	514
B. Decreases	515
ΔIII. Duration of employment and amount of earnings, by trades and localities:	
A. First quarter (January, February, March):	
1. New York City.....	524
2. Other towns and cities.....	541
B. Third quarter (July, August, September):	
1. New York City.....	582
2. Other towns and cities.....	600

PART II.

THE LABOR LAWS OF NEW YORK.

[Part II is separately paged.]

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.....	1
THE GENERAL LABOR LAW.....	3
I. General provisions. (Secs. 1-21).....	3
II. Commissioner of labor statistics. (Secs. 30-32).....	10
III. Public employment bureaus. (Secs. 40-43).....	11
IV. Convict-made goods and duties of commissioner of labor statistics relative thereto. (Secs. 50-55).....	12
V. Factory inspector, assistant and deputies. (Secs. 60-67)...	14
VI. Factories. (Secs. 70-92).....	16
VII. Tenement-made articles. (Secs. 100-106).....	22
VIII. Bakery and confectionery establishments. (Secs. 110-115).	25
IX. Mines and their inspection. (Secs. 120-129).....	26
X. State board of mediation and arbitration. (Secs. 140-149)...	29
XI. Employment of women and children in mercantile establishments. (Secs. 160-173).....	31
XII. Eamination and registration of horseshoers (Secs. 180-184)	34
XIII. Laws repealed; when to take effect. (Secs. 190-191).....	35
Penalties for violation of the Labor Law.....	37
CHILD LABOR	41
Certain employments of children prohibited.....	41
Educational restrictions.....	42
HOURS OF LABOR.....	44
Drug clerks in New York City.....	44
Public holidays.....	44
Sunday labor.....	45

	PAGE.
POLITICAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WORKINGMEN.....	47
Time to be allowed employees to vote.....	47
Prohibiting coercion of voters by employers.....	47
Exempting workingmen's tools from attachment for debt.....	47
Exempting workingmen's wages from attachment for debt.....	48
Making employees preferred creditors.....	49
Liability of stockholders for wage debts.....	49
Making railroad corporations liable for wages due employees of contractors	50
Procedure in suits for wages in New York City.....	51
The lien law.....	52
PUBLIC WORK.....	77
Registration of laborers for municipal employment.....	77
Preferences allowed to veterans in public employment.....	77
Subletting of public contracts prohibited.....	78
Canal contractors to give security for payment of wages to laborers	79
Eight-hour day authorized upon reservoir construction in New York City.....	79
PRISON LABOR.....	80
The state-use system established.....	80
Restricting the printing industry in prisons.....	82
Highway improvement by convict labor.....	82
Employment of prisoners in county jails.....	82
Employment of prisoners in New York City.....	83
INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.....	85
The apprentice system.....	85
Industrial training in the public schools.....	90
Free lectures for workingpeople.....	90
Free public libraries.....	92
LICENSING OF TRADES.....	94
Examination and licensing of plumbers in cities.....	94
Licensing of steam engineers in New York City.....	99
Licensing of stationary firemen in New York City.....	102
Defining the qualifications of street railway men.....	103
Defining the qualifications of engineers and telegraphers.....	104
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.....	105
Incorporation authorized.....	105
Authorized to construct and maintain halls and libraries.....	107
Preventing fraudulent representation.....	108
Penalty for compelling employees to abstain from joining trade union	108

	PAGE.
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	109
Conspiracy, coercion, intimidation, etc.....	109
The "anti-Pinkerton" law.....	110
Conductors and trainmen as policemen.....	111
MISCELLANEOUS	112
Employers' liability law.....	112
Duties of employees.....	114
Employment agencies in New York City.....	114
Protection of sailors.....	115
Railroads required to equip cars with air brakes and automatic couplers	118
INDEX	121

PART I.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF ORGANIZED
LABOR.

Part I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BOOK I

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The statistics of labor for the year ended September 30, 1901, as embodied in this report, are restricted to the organized wage-workers of the state. They do not therefore cover all, or even a majority of the wage-earners; but they do represent a minority that is large in point of numbers (275,000 working people) and representative of nearly all the manufacturing and mechanical industries. Organized labor includes, in the first instance, the more highly skilled workmen, and in the second instance, the wage-earners in cities rather than in villages; hence, for both reasons and aside from the probability that members of labor organizations secure more regular employment and slightly higher rates of wages than non-unionists following the same trades, it may be predicated that the average earnings of members of labor organizations are higher than the average earnings of all workmen. It would therefore be incorrect to quote the conditions of organized labor as actually representative of all wage-earners; but, on the other hand, the fluctuations from year to year in the amount of employment and earnings of trade unionists do really reflect actual changes throughout the entire body of workingmen.

These reports have been collected quarterly from the trade unions since the beginning of 1897 and, as appears in the blank form reprinted in Appendix I, cover the subjects of number of members, hours of labor, rates of wages, and number of days worked and amount of money earned by each member during the quarter. The information required for such reports is furnished to the secretary of each trade union or labor organization by the individual members thereof on blanks supplied by the Bureau. It cannot be maintained that the use of the individual blanks is universal. Nevertheless, the secretary of the average small union inevitably possesses fairly accurate knowledge of the amount of employment and earnings of each member of the organization. In the case of the larger unions, such

knowledge is more likely to be in the nature of an estimate, unless the union levies some of its dues in proportion to the wages of members and therefore requires from each of its members a weekly report of their earnings; this is the practice, for example, among the printers' unions.

I. Number and Membership of Labor Organizations.

[Summary tables A-D in Appendix III; detailed tables I and II in Appendix IV.]

Before discussing the earnings of organized working people, it is necessary to know something about the composition, strength and growth of such organizations. Such growth can be traced from the year 1894, when the Bureau first gathered comprehensive statistics on the subject; at that time the strength of organized labor had probably suffered something of a decline on account of the industrial depression that began in 1893 and lasted until 1897. It is interesting to study the development of labor organizations in this state since then. In 1894 the number of labor unions that reported to the Bureau was 860; in 1901, it had increased to 1,871, which is a gain of 117 per cent. In the same period the membership has increased from 157,197 to 276,141, or by 76 per cent, thus:

	ORGANIZATIONS.		MEMBERSHIP.			
	Number.	Increase.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
1894. July 1	860	.....	149,709	7,488	157,197	.....
1895. July 1	927	67	170,129	10,102	180,231	23,034+
1896. October 31	962	35	.....	.....	170,296	9,935—
1897. September 30	1,009	47	162,690	5,764	168,454	1,842—
1898. September 30	1,087	78	163,562	7,505	171,067	2,613+
1899. September 30	1,320	233	200,932	8,088	209,020	37,953+
1900. September 30	1,635	315	233,553	11,828	245,381	36,361+
1901. September 30	1,871	236	261,523	14,618	276,141	30,760+
<i>Present Year, by Quarters:</i>						
1900. December 31	1,679	44	232,083	10,404	242,489	2,892—
1901. March 31	1,742	63	234,728	10,123	244,851	2,362+
1901. June 30.....	1,805	63	245,353	11,046	256,399	11,548+
1901. September 30	1,871	66	261,523	14,618	276,141	19,742+

While there is manifest a constant increase in the number of organizations, it is only since 1898 that the growth has become conspicuously rapid. Between 1894 and 1898 the number of unions had increased by only 227, while in the three years since 1898 the increase has been 784. The aggregate membership was

smaller in 1898 than in 1894, but in the past three years it has increased at the rate of about 35,000 a year; thus in the official year ended September 30, 1899, the increase in membership was 38,000; in 1900, 36,000 and in 1901, 31,000. The rate of growth has therefore declined somewhat in 1901 as compared with the two years just preceding.

The following table, summarized from Table D of Appendix III, exhibits the membership by industries in each year since 1894:

TABLE 2.								
AGGREGATE MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1894-1901, BY INDUSTRIES.*								
INDUSTRIES.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Building, stone-working, etc.....	49,056	53,613	56,294	53,273	59,641	71,067	80,441	85,401
Clothing and textiles.....	39,162	51,921	30,093	32,147	26,433	29,714	28,866	41,883
Metals, machinery and shipbuilding.	9,860	11,376	13,010	13,991	16,236	24,014	31,271	35,562
Transportation	13,197	13,191	23,031	23,014	18,090	24,668	30,854	34,371
Printing, etc.....	11,059	11,998	13,848	13,313	15,045	16,023	17,117	17,986
Tobacco.....	8,722	9,089	9,799	9,097	8,889	8,886	12,349	10,210
Food and liquors.....	5,661	6,541	7,503	6,995	6,812	8,391	9,430	9,451
Theaters and music.....	5,638	7,327	7,306	6,920	9,346	9,518	9,698	11,688
Wood-working, furniture.....	5,329	4,652	4,218	4,205	4,584	6,683	8,176	8,260
Restaurants, retail trade.....	1,243	1,529	2,037	1,843	2,174	3,207	5,303	6,804
Public employment.....	1,964	1,964	993	1,667	1,880	3,727	7,148	8,142
Miscellaneous.....	1,256	2,030	2,114	1,989	1,937	3,122	4,723	6,333
Total.....	157,197	180,231	170,296	168,454	171,067	209,020	245,331	276,141

In nearly all the industries there has been a constant growth of organization since 1894, so that with one or two exceptions the maximum membership is in 1901. The most striking advance has been made in the metal-working trades, which have increased their total membership from 9,900 in 1894 to 35,600 in 1901, and thereby progressed from fifth to third place in the rank of organized industries. On the other hand, the tobacco trades lost ground in 1901, and the transportation trades suffered a noticeable decline in 1898, as a result of the temporary disbandment of New York City longshoremen's unions, while the clothing trades, notwithstanding a large increase in the past year, have not attained the strength, in the matter of numbers, that they displayed in 1895. The total for 1895 was exceptional and, amid the numerous fluctuations in the strength of unionism in the clothing business, has not been approached in any other year. The difficulties attending the organization of trades whose members are more or less isolated home-work-

*The dates to which these figures relate are July 1 in 1894 and 1895, October 31 in 1896 and September 30 in the subsequent years.

ers are so great that it is doubtful if the large gains made in the past year, as shown in the following table, can be permanently maintained:

TABLE 3.
MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1900 AND 1901.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Sept. 30, 1900.	Dec. 31, 1900.	March 31, 1901.	June 30, 1901.	Sept 30, 1901.	Increase in 12 months.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc..	80,441	79,677	81,214	83,901	85,401	4,960
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	23,866	27,383	25,013	27,360	41,883	13,017
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	31,271	32,161	32,144	35,093	35,562	4,291
IV. Transportation	30,854	30,327	32,392	32,744	34,371	3,517
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	17,117	17,296	17,657	17,694	17,986	869
VI. Tobacco	12,349	10,732	10,021	10,601	10,210	*2,139
VII. Food and Liquors.....	9,430	9,375	9,885	9,263	9,451	21
VIII. Theaters and Music	9,693	9,842	9,820	11,237	11,683	1,990
IX. Wood Working, Furniture.....	8,176	8,452	8,687	8,631	8,260	84
X. Restaurants, Retail Trade.....	5,303	6,173	6,394	7,031	6,804	1,501
XI. Public Employment	7,148	6,524	7,051	7,661	8,142	994
XII. Miscellaneous	4,728	4,547	4,573	5,178	6,383	1,655
Total.....	245,381	242,489	244,851	256,399	276,141	30,760

TABLE 4.
NUMBER OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1900 AND 1901.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Sept. 30, 1900.	Dec. 31, 1900.	March 31, 1901.	June 30, 1901.	Sept. 30, 1901.	Increase in 12 months.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	472	481	493	506	515	43
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	124	123	135	142	150	26
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	292	291	302	314	323	31
IV. Transportation	205	215	223	229	240	35
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	91	93	94	96	99	8
VI. Tobacco.....	55	55	55	56	57	2
VII. Food and Liquors.....	103	109	112	114	120	17
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	32	33	33	36	38	6
IX. Wood Working, Furniture...	65	62	63	68	71	6
X. Restaurants, Retail Trade.....	56	72	81	89	83	27
XI. Public Employment.....	58	59	61	66	81	23
XII. Miscellaneous.....	82	81	85	89	94	12
Total.....	1,635	1,679	1,742	1,805	1,871	236

Tables 3 and 4 together show the quarterly changes in the number and membership of New York unions in the year under consideration, the last column in each table revealing the gain in the entire year. While the largest number of new organizations is to be credited to the construction industry, the largest number of new members is found in the clothing and textile trades. The several industries and trades, as detailed in Table I of Appendix IV, may now be passed in review.

I. *Construction Work.*—The four subdivisions of this group of trades are stone working, cement making, building and paving trades, and building and street labor. The number of unions in the stone-working trades has declined from 41 in September 1900, to 35 in September, 1901, but the membership has

* Decrease.

increased from 5,076 to 6,258. The leading trades in this subdivision are the freestone cutters, with 1,980 members; granite cutters, 773; stone cutters, 907. Over 80 per cent of the membership is in New York City, which is to be credited with the entire increase in the year. The cement workers are scattered through 8 towns along the Hudson and have been losing ground, with respect to number of members, which in September stood at 710. The building and paving trades include all the skilled workmen and comprise about one-fourth (63,482) of the aggregate membership of all labor organizations in the State (276,141). The leading trade, carpenters and joiners, has 132 unions (118 in 1900) and 15,540 members (14,944 in 1900); then follow the painters and decorators with 68 unions and 10,082 members (in 1900, 48 and 9,783 respectively); brick layers and masons with 63 unions and 8,868 members (in 1900, 58 and 8,441) besides the stone masons; plumbers and gas fitters, 40 unions with 5,052 members (in 1900, 35 and 5,931); plasterers, 11 and 3,985 (in 1900, 7 and 3,000); housesmiths and architectural iron workers, 4 unions and 3,450 members, which is a loss of nearly 200; roofers and sheet metal workers, 26 unions and 2,887 members, nearly stationary; electrical workers, 33 unions and 2,174 members, an increase of 209. The building and street laborers have 43 unions (two less than in 1900) and a membership of 14,951, a gain of 1,551.

II. *Clothing and Textile Industries.*—There are five subdivisions of this group: (1) garments, (2) hats, caps and furs, (3) boots, shoes, gloves, etc., (4) shirts, shirt waists and laundry, (5) textiles. The garment makers have 74 unions, a gain of 13, and a membership of 34,010, a gain of nearly 13,000, which is the increase credited to the entire group. This gain was all in New York City and occurred in the summer of 1901. The larger unions are those of the cloak makers, who have 8 organizations and a membership of 7,700 (a loss of 900); the tailors, who have 26 unions and a membership of 7,600, an increase of 5,300; the waist and wrapper makers, who have 3 unions and 5,900 members, a gain of 4,600; pants makers, who have 3 unions and 3,500 members, a gain of 1,000; clothing cutters, who have 7 unions

and 2,200 members, a gain of 700. There are 13 unions in the hat, cap and fur trades (an increase of 1) with a membership of 1,936 (an increase of 350, mainly in New York City). The boot, shoe and glove trades have 21 unions (an increase of 5) with 2,599 members (a gain of 500, almost entirely among the glove makers of Gloversville and Johnstown). The shirt, collar and laundry workers have 20 unions (an increase of 5) with 1,681 members (a gain of 200). The textile workers have 22 unions (an increase of 21) and 1,657 members (a loss of 700, largely in Cohoes).

III. *Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding*.—In this group there was an increase of 31 unions and 4,291 members. The machinists gained 7 unions and 900 members; blacksmiths, 200; blast-furnace men, 200; boiler makers, 300; horseshoers, 200; machinists' helpers, 200; allied metal mechanics, a new organization, 400; while the foundry and machine shop laborers declined from 1,500 to 100 and the iron molders from 5,350 to 5,150, a loss of 200. The growth of smaller organizations counterbalanced these losses so that the iron and steel trades altogether gained 1,500 members. In the subdivision of "Metals other than iron and steel" there was a decline of 400 (largely among New York City chandelier makers) which was partly made up by a new union of wire frame makers with 200 members. The stationary engineers gained 5 unions and 1,600 members (from 4,800 to 6,400); the marine engineers, 300; the stationary firemen, 300; and the marine firemen, 600, making a total increase of 6 unions and 2,800 members in the subdivision of "Engineers and firemen". In the subdivision of shipbuilding there was an increase of 1 union and 200 members (ship carpenters and calkers).

IV. *Transportation*.—In this group the increase in number of organizations was 35, of members, 3,517, distributed among the subdivisions thus: Railroads, 11 unions and 3,100 members;* street railways, 4 unions and 500 members; coach drivers and livery employees, loss of 1 union and 100 members; seamen and pilots, gain of 1,350 members; freight handlers, truckmen, etc., gain of 21 unions with a loss of 1,300 members. Of the indi-

* The actual difference between the figures in last year's report and this is 3,800; but 700 members are accounted for by transfer of car builders and painters from Group IX.

vidual trades the largest are the locomotive firemen, with 39 unions each year and a present membership of 4,050, an increase of 300; the street railway employees, 8 unions and 4,033 members, a gain of 500; longshoremen, with 18 unions (a gain of 5) and 4,000 members (a loss of 200); trainmen, 36 unions (loss of 1) and 3,844 members (an increase of 300); locomotive engineers, 38 unions and 3,489 members (an increase of 130); seamen, 1 union with 2,900 members (an increase of 1,300); car builders and repairers, 6 unions (an increase of 3) with 2,084 members (a gain of 1,600, chiefly in Buffalo); conductors, 22 unions (loss of 1 union) and 1,808 members (loss of 32); switchmen, 3 unions and 747 members (new); grain shovelers, 2 unions and 951 members (decline of 200); truckmen and team drivers, 29 unions (increase of 19) and 1,672 members (increase of 400).

V. *Typographical Trades*.—These trades gained 8 unions and 869 members, about equally divided between New York City and the interior. The compositors have 42 unions (gain of 7) and 7,911 members (increase of 300); the pressmen's assistants and press feeders, 5 unions (loss of 1) and 2,109 members (decline of 26); lithographers, 3 unions and 1,037 members (increase of 50); photo-engravers, 6 (gain of 2) with 939 members (increase of 250); pressmen, 10 unions and 1,948 members (increase of 60).

VI. *Tobacco Trades*.—This group gained 2 unions but lost 2,139 members. The 2 unions of cigarette makers in New York City gained 100 members; the tobacco workers gained 1 new union (Utica) and 40 members; the 5 unions of cigar packers with 514 members lost only 100; but the cigar makers, who comprise most of the organized workers in the tobacco trade (46 unions and 8,531 members) lost 2,200 (700 male and 1,500 female members, in New York City).

VII. *Food and Liquors*.—While there was an increase of 17 unions in this group, the gain in membership was only 21. The brewery employees (including also a few workers in the mineral water business) have 58 unions (a gain of 9) and 4,851 members (a gain of nearly 400). The bakers and confectioners with 33 unions (a gain of 3) have 2,185 members, which is a decline of 400 (confined to New York City); the butchers with 22 unions

(gain of 3) have 1,637 members, a loss of 250 (Buffalo); the cooks with 5 unions (gain of 2) have 722 members, an increase of 280 (new unions in Buffalo).

VIII. *Theaters and Music*.—This group of trades gained 6 unions and 1,990 members. The principal trades organized are the actors and the musicians; the actors have 3 unions and 3,202 members (increase of 50), the musicians 23 unions (increase of 7) and 7,147 members (increase of 1,900, of which 1,400 is in New York City). Stage mechanics with 8 unions have 1,001 members (increase of 18).

IX. *Wood Working and Furniture*.—This group of trades has been virtually stationary, having gained only 3 unions and 84 members. The leading trades are piano and organ workers (8 unions and 1,805 members), machine wood working (15 unions and 1,628 members), cabinet makers (3 unions and 1,384 members), coopers (16 unions and 819 members), upholsterers (7 unions and 969 members) and wood carvers (6 unions and 665 members).

X. *Restaurants and Retail Trade*.—The trades under this heading have gained 27 unions and 1,501 members. The bartenders with 31 unions (increase of 9) have 2,213 members, a gain of over 700, and the clerks and salesmen with 27 unions (gain of 5) have 2,381 members (increase of 500); the ice handlers with 4 unions (increase of 2) have 322 members (gain of 130); milk peddlers, who are not all wage workers, but are recognized as laboring men by the trades councils, have 9 unions (increase of 5) and 810 members (gain of 220); the newsboys and bootblacks' organizations have disappeared from all the cities but Albany, where it has a membership of 24 (total loss of 325 in the trade).

XI. *Public Employment*.—In this class there are 23 additional organizations and 994 new members. Letter carriers have 60 unions (increase of 25) and 3,272 members (a gain of 350); dock builders with 1 union in New York City have 1,800 members (gain of 1,100); drivers and hostlers, with 3 unions have 447 members (loss of 100); post office clerks with 6 unions (decline of 1, Albany) have 956 members (a loss of 800, principally in

New York City); street cleaners with 3 unions have 1,205 members (an increase of 600).

XII. *Miscellaneous*.—An increase of 1,655 members in this group is to be principally attributed to the organization of new trades. The glass workers with 15 organizations and 694 members have lost 6 unions and 340 members, but the barbers on the other hand with 33 unions and 1,788 members have gained 400. The paper makers, whose organization began in 1900, have made rapid progress and now have 11 unions (5 in 1900) and 510 members (185 in 1900); the tanners and curriers have also increased and now with 3 unions have 335 members as compared with 27 in 1900 (the gain being largely due to a new union in Gloversville-Johnstown); the organizations composed of workers at different trades (mixed employment) have 13 unions (gain of 1) and 1,949 members, an increase of 700.

The growth of 34 leading trades (comprising all that had over 2,000 members in 1901) is shown in the following table:

TABLE 5.
NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LEADING TRADE UNIONS IN 1894, 1900 AND 1901.

TRADES.	UNIONS.			MEMBERS.		
	1894.	1900.	1901.	1894.	1900.	1901.
Carpenters and joiners	86	118	132	9,021	14,944	15,540
Building and street labor.....	27	45	43	6,742	13,400	14,951
Painters and decorators.....	25	48	68	4,458	9,783	10,082
Brick layers and masons....	47	58	63	7,738	8,441	8,868
Cigar makers.....	47	44	46	8,198	10,705	8,531
Compositors.....	27	35	42	7,068	7,607	7,911
Cloak makers	3	7	8	10,380	8,600	7,700
Tailors.....	10	19	26	1,929	2,369	7,656
Machinists	17	37	44	1,180	6,368	7,293
Musicians	17	16	23	4,584	5,229	7,147
Stationary engineers	10	54	59	939	4,803	6,412
Waist and wrapper makers	?	2	3	?	1,200	5,869
Iron molders	30	43	42	3,158	5,318	5,151
Plumbers and gas fitters	11	35	40	3,895	5,931	5,052
Malt liquors.....	24	49	58	3,153	4,482	4,851
Firemen, locomotive... ..	31	39	39	2,439	3,751	4,050
Street railway employees	1	4	8	2,500	3,493	4,033
Longshoremen .....	.....	13	18	.....	4,189	3,999
Plasterers	4	7	11	2,703	3,000	3,985
Trainmen	29	37	36	1,521	3,525	3,844
Engineers, locomotive.....	34	38	38	3,241	3,358	3,489
Pants makers	4	3	3	4,377	2,430	3,487
Housesmiths and architectural iron workers..	4	5	4	450	3,621	3,450
Letter carriers (post-office employees)	2	35	60	1,183	2,916	3,272
Actors	2	3	3	393	3,155	3,202
Seamen.....	1	1	1	5,000	1,600	2,900
Roofers and sheet metal workers	8	27	26	1,854	2,893	2,887
Clerks and salesmen.....	4	22	27	187	1,899	2,381
Clothing cutters	7	6	7	3,454	1,510	2,254
Bartenders	5	14	31	363	1,466	2,213
Bakers and confectioners.....	19	30	33	1,864	2,559	2,185
Electrical workers.....	2	15	18	666	1,965	2,174
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	.....	6	5	.....	2,135	2,109
Car builders and repairers	0	3	6	0	425	2,084

The only explanation of this table that is needed relates to the blanks in the 1894 column. Such blank spaces signify that the particular trade was not then separately organized, although members thereof may have belonged to unions in closely allied trades; thus the pressmen's assistants in 1894 were members of pressmen's and press feeders' unions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Table II of Appendix IV exhibits the total number and membership of labor unions in each city and town of the state, in their alphabetical order. The number of towns containing one or more labor organizations is 146 as compared with 135 in 1900, 111 in 1899 and 87 in 1898. The following table shows the strength of trades unionism in the principal industrial centers of New York, every town being represented which according to Table II had at least 1,000 members of labor organizations in any one quarter:

TABLE 6.
MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS.

TOWNS.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—					NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—				
	Sep., 1900.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Sep., 1900.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
New York, all boroughs.....	2	3	3	3	4	5,558	8,254	8,341	8,429	8,799
New York, Bronx	16	20	21	21	22	2,187	3,185	3,439	3,759	4,340
New York, Brooklyn.....	138	133	133	131	133	26,903	23,662	23,822	24,944	26,357
New York, Manhattan.....	305	302	303	305	304	116,585	104,975	105,010	110,063	124,039
New York, Manhattan and Bronx	1	.....	1	1	.....	147	.....	155	160	.....
New York, Manhattan and B'klyn	8	10	10	9	9	1,222	7,950	6,650	6,400	8,000
New York, Queens	24	24	26	27	30	1,643	1,550	1,631	1,747	1,879
New York, Richmond.....	13	13	13	12	13	857	702	801	552	608
New York City.....	502	505	510	509	515	154,504	150,278	149,849	156,059	174,022
Buffalo	155	151	162	159	159	26,612	27,599	28,469	28,534	26,633
Rochester	71	73	73	77	85	7,540	7,409	8,117	8,602	9,283
Albany	63	66	67	64	70	5,909	5,900	5,949	6,155	6,694
Syracuse	77	80	80	80	78	6,439	6,535	6,299	6,496	6,466
Troy	41	48	50	51	52	3,857	4,569	4,626	4,585	4,434
Utica	39	40	41	43	44	3,602	3,596	3,630	3,670	3,547
Schenectady.....	28	28	31	30	30	2,105	2,079	2,323	2,441	2,441
Niagara Falls.....	29	29	28	34	38	1,572	1,564	1,594	2,048	2,433
Elmira	25	26	26	23	30	1,513	1,551	1,577	1,843	2,012
Newburgh	22	22	22	22	21	1,786	1,779	1,851	1,835	1,891
Binghamton	37	39	35	35	35	1,828	1,966	1,865	1,853	1,846
Jamestown	16	18	24	32	35	912	897	1,134	1,637	1,628
Lockport	32	31	32	37	37	1,514	1,325	1,333	1,415	1,383
Auburn	24	22	23	25	27	1,299	1,131	1,212	1,299	1,377
Oswego	14	16	17	22	24	639	693	767	1,210	1,243
Watertown	27	25	24	24	22	2,303	1,556	1,408	1,322	1,239
Gloversville.....	8	8	7	11	14	869	940	927	1,229	1,232
Cohoes.....	13	12	14	15	15	1,413	1,123	1,184	1,138	1,199
Yonkers	21	19	19	18	18	1,085	979	969	1,091	1,097
Hornellsville.....	20	22	23	24	21	1,667	1,411	1,429	1,357	1,086
Port Jervis.....	6	7	7	7	8	926	945	981	1,017	1,072
Amsterdam	23	25	25	25	24	1,067	1,022	955	991	1,012

The fluctuations in the growth of organization in the several cities are frequently remarkable. New York, with an increase of only 13 unions, has gained 20,000 (nearly all in the last quarter, and as previously noted, principally in clothing trades unions). Buffalo, which for two years led all interior cities in rapidity of growth, reached its limit, at least for the time being, in June and lost ground in the last quarter. Rochester (increase of 1,700) Albany (800) and Troy (600) made substantial gains, while Syracuse and Utica declined, the one relatively so that Albany passed it in the race, the second in actual membership. Schenectady (300) and Elmira (500) increased at normal rates, while Newburgh (100) and Binghamton (18) were nearly stationary. Large gains are noticeable in Niagara Falls (850), Jamestown (700), Oswego (600) and Gloversville (400), while Lockport, Watertown, Cohoes and Hornellsville have all lost in membership if not in unions. Auburn, Yonkers, Port Jervis and Amsterdam have remained very nearly stationary.

It is always interesting to compare the metropolitan half of the state's population with the other half; since the incorporation of "Greater New York" the figures have been as follows:

TABLE 7.

Sept. 30—	ORGANIZATIONS.			MEMBERSHIP.		
	New York City.	All other towns.	Total.	New York City.	Other places.	The State.
1898	440	647	1,087	125,429	45,638	171,067
1899	477	843	1,320	141,687	67,333	209,020
1900	502	1,133	1,635	154,504	90,877	245,381
1901	515	1,356	1,871	174,022	102,119	276,141

It thus appears that until this year the metropolitan growth has been much smaller than that outside. Between 1898 and 1901 membership in the metropolis increased 40 per cent and in the remainder of the state 124 per cent. The result of the development of trade unionism in the smaller industrial centers of the state has been to reduce New York City's proportion of the aggregate, thus:

TABLE 8.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS IN—

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	POPULATION. 1900.
New York City	73.3	67.9	62.9	63.0	47.3
Buffalo.....	5.2	7.9	10.8	9.7	4.8
Rochester.....	2.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.4
Syracuse.....	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.3	1.5
Albany.....	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.3
Troy-Lansingburg.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.0
Utica.....	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.8
Total—seven cities	89.4	87.3	83.3	83.7	59.1

Of the seven cities only Albany and Troy have maintained their proportion throughout the four years. The seven cities in the aggregate now contain 83.7 per cent of all the unionists in the state as compared with 89.4 per cent in 1898.

ORGANIZED WORKING WOMEN.

Table 1 above shows that, with the exception of two or three quarters, the female unionists of New York have steadily increased in number since 1897, and that their progress has been especially rapid in 1901. Thus the percentage of women in the total membership of labor organizations at the end of September was 3.4 in 1897, 4.4 in 1898, 4.0 in 1899, 4.8 in 1900 and 5.3 in 1901. While the percentage of women may continue to increase somewhat, it can never become very large for the reason that the industries which in this state lend themselves to organization but rarely employ women; thus the building trades unions, which alone contain one-third of all the unionists in New York, have not a single female member. In fact the only organizations in which a considerable number of women are found are those in the clothing, textile, tobacco and printing trades as shown in the following table:

TABLE 9.
NUMBER OF ORGANIZED WORKING WOMEN.

TRADES.	Dec., 1900.	March, 1901.	June, 1901.	SEPTEMBER, 1901.			Ratio of women to total member- ship.
				New York City.	Interior towns.	Total.	
Garment making.....	4,295	4,514	4,589	6,729	1,926	8,655	25.4
Hats, caps and furs	75	92	168	75	120	195	10.1
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	244	251	555	6	549	555	21.4
Shirts, collars, etc.....	300	264	247	.....	131	131	7.8
Textiles.....	750	738	710	.....	621	621	37.5
Totals in clothing and textiles...	5,664	5,859	6,269	6,810	3,447	10,157	24.3
Metals, machinery, etc .....	.....	15	25	20	.....	20	0.1
Transportation	3	5	3	3	.....	3	0.0+
Printing	791	777	878	480	426	906	5.0
Tobacco.....	2,897	2,472	2,663	2,342	147	2,489	24.4
Theaters and music	493	492	692	453	56	509	4.4
Wood working	25	25	22	.....	22	22	0.3
Restaurants, retail trade	513	461	483	310	192	502	7.4
Public employment	10	17	11	.....	10	10	0.1
Miscellaneous	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10,404	10,123	11,046	10,413	4,200	14,613	5.3

In the garment-making industry 25.4 per cent of the members are women as compared with 23.4 per cent in 1900 and 17.1 per cent in 1899. In the manufacture of hats, caps and furs, 10.1 per cent are women as compared with 5.8 per cent in 1900 and 5.2 per cent in 1899. In boot, shoe and glove making 21.4 per cent are women as compared with 7.8 and 3.1 per cent in the preceding years; but in the shirt-making and laundry trades the percentage of women has fallen from 8.4 in 1899 and 18.8 in 1900 to 7.8 in 1901. In textiles the percentage for the three years specified has been 44.1, 33.1 and 37.5; in printing 3.7, 4.4 and 5.0; in tobacco trades, 21.0, 31.6 and 24.4; in theatrical and musical trades 4.5, 4.9 and 4.4; in retail trade, 5.4, 7.0 and 7.4 per cent. A few women appear in this year in the metal working trades; they are wireframe makers and might equally well be classed among the millinery trades.

II. Unemployment

[Summary tables E-M in Appendix III; detailed tables III-VII in Appendix IV.]

Of the 272,600 trade unionists who reported to the Bureau the duration of their employment in the third quarter of 1901, 8,341 or 3.1 per cent were idle throughout the three months embraced in that quarter and many more were idle part of the quarter. In fact, less than two-thirds of all the members of labor unions worked anywhere near full time (not less than 70 days, there being 77 working days in the quarter). To measure the extent and ascertain the causes of all this lost time is one of the problems of statistics.

The simplest measurement of unemployment is to count the unemployed on any particular day and compare the result with the number employed. If the number of idle workmen remained fairly constant throughout the year, this simple method would answer our purpose fairly well; but that number by no means remains the same week after week. There are more people employed in summer than in winter, when inclement weather prevents many outdoor operations, particularly in the building industry. Many lines of work, notably the clothing trades, go by seasons, work being rushed at certain periods and almost

general idleness prevailing at certain other periods. Hence the necessity of counting the idle at different periods in the year, in order to obtain an average that takes into account the periodical fluctuations. Such a count ought to be made at least as often as once a month, as will be done hereafter by the Bureau in connection with a certain number of representative unions; but up to this time, the Bureau's information has been derived from quarterly reports furnished by secretaries of the various unions.

These reports are exceedingly valuable from many points of view. A minor defect, frequently pointed out in the Bureau's reports, is the fact that union secretaries are sometimes unable to furnish information concerning members who, while idle at their own trade, may be employed in other occupations. A maltster, for example, may be reported as idle during the inactive season, while as a matter of fact he may have outside employment. Hence these figures of unemployment somewhat exaggerate the actual amount of idleness. It is believed, however, the number thus employed is relatively small and that, in any event, it varies little from one year to another. For comparative purposes it may therefore be excluded.

The following table discloses the number and proportion of unemployed members of labor organizations at the end of each quarter and also the number and proportion idle during the entire quarter:

TABLE 10.
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IDLE IN EACH OF THE FOUR
QUARTERS.

	NUMBER.				PERCENTAGE.			
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
<i>A. At end of quarter.</i>								
1897	43,654	27,378	23,230	39,353	30.6	18.1	13.8	22.6
1898	37,857	35,643	22,485	46,603	21.0	20.7	10.3	26.7
1899	31,751	20,141	9,590	41,698	18.8	10.9	4.7	19.4
1900	44,336	49,399	31,460	49,110	20.0	20.6	13.3	22.0
1901	42,244	29,336	18,617	.....	18.5	11.9	6.9	[*16.3]
<i>B. Throughout entire quarter.</i>								
1897	35,381	17,877	10,893	10,132	24.8	11.8	6.5	5.8
1898	18,102	10,272	9,734	15,477	10.1	6.0	5.7	8.9
1899	22,658	6,730	4,790	10,238	13.1	3.7	2.3	4.6
1900	22,895	22,541	12,926	10,489	10.1	9.4	5.4	4.4
1901	26,841	5,634	8,341	.....	11.3	2.3	3.1	[*2.4]

* An estimate based on reports from 188 representative unions, comprising more than one-third of the aggregate membership.

The most obvious inference from the preceding table is that the amount and proportion of enforced idleness are very much smaller in summer (second and third quarters, April 1 to September 30) than in the winter quarters (first and fourth.) As might be expected, the inclemencies of the weather cause much more idleness in December and March than in June and September, thus:

TABLE 11.
CAUSES OF IDLENESS AT THE END OF—
MARCH.

CAUSE.	MARCH.				SEPTEMBER.			
	Number.		Percentage.		Number.		Percentage.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Lack of work.....	18,294	80,988	41.3	73.4	23,643	11,259	75.1	60.5
Inclement weather.....	20,367	6,545	46.0	15.5	166	418	0.5	2.2
Strike or lockout.....	2,021	866	4.5	2.1	4,080	2,973	13.0	16.0
Lack of material	?	277	.....	.7	?	1,349	.....	7.2
Sickness or accident	1,623	1,849	3.7	4.4	1,481	1,476	4.7	7.9
Old age.....	638	612	1.4	1.4	501	375	1.6	2.0
Other specified causes	1,355	575	3.1	1.3	1,468	682	4.7	3.7
Unknown causes	38	532	0.0	1.2	121	83	0.4	0.5
	44,336	42,244	100	100	81,460	18,617	100	100

The weather conditions accounted for 46 and 15.5 per cent of all the idleness at the end of March, 1900 and 1901, respectively, and only 0.5 and 2.2 per cent at the end of September in the same years. This cause really affects but two groups of trades, the building trades and the lake trades (grain handlers, marine engineers and firemen).

Trade disputes, and personal causes, like sickness, accident and old age, account for a good deal of the reported idleness; but the principal cause in every instance is inability to find employment. It is, then, lack of work on the part of working-men able and willing to work that creates the problem of the unemployed.

In order to compare 1901 with previous years, it will be convenient to obtain a yearly average. In this case the simple arithmetical average of the percentages will be found nearly as accurate as the geometrical average of the basic figures and is therefore to be preferred. The results are as follows:

TABLE 12.
AVERAGE PROPORTION OF TRADE UNIONISTS IDLE—

	At any one time.	All the time.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1897	21.3	12.2
1898	19.7	7.7
1899	13.3	5.9
1900	19.0	7.3
1901	12.4 [13.4]	5.6 [4.8]

The averages for 1901 are for three quarters, as the fourth quarter is not included in the present official year; if the fourth quarter were included the estimated average for 1901 would be those stated by the bracketed figures. In either case 1901 appears to be a more favorable year for employment than any one of the four preceding years, with the possible exception of 1899.

These results are confirmed by more complicated calculations based on the number of days worked by all members of labor organizations. Thus in the third quarter of 1901, 8,341 members were continuously idle and 258,807 members were employed one or more days. The number of days worked by each member being reported, it is a matter of simple multiplication to find the aggregate number of days worked by all members. For the third quarter of 1901 that aggregate was 18,125,904 days. But if the 267,148 members had been fully employed during the quarter they would have accomplished 20,570,396 days' work. They therefore lost 2,444,492 days or 11.9 per cent of full time. This is as accurate a statement of the actual amount of idleness in this period as it is possible to obtain by any practicable method. In the first quarter of the year the amount of idleness was of course larger; the average for the two quarters was 17.2 per cent. Following this method of calculation for the preceding years, we reach the following results:

TABLE 13.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME LOST BY UNION MEMBERS IN THE FIRST AND THIRD QUARTERS, 1897-1901.

	Aggregate number of days reckoned at full time. (77 days a quarter).	Actual number of days' work performed.	Percent- age of time lost.
1897	23,062,424	16,083,495	30.3
1898	26,460,357	20,113,923	24.0
1899	28,660,093	23,570,733	18.0
1900	35,399,441	28,081,188	20.5
1901	38,713,213	32,003,677	17.2

It appears therefore that the proportion of members continuously idle varies in different years in about the same degree as the aggregate proportion of time lost, which depends on such complex calculations that it cannot be so freely used. We may therefore return to the consideration of Table 12.

The low percentage of unemployment in 1899 was due to exceptionally favorable conditions that existed in the summer of that year, especially in the building and clothing trades, which comprise nearly one-half of all the union members in the state and therefore exercise a decisive influence upon the totals. Thus during the second and third quarters of 1899 only .5 per cent and .3 per cent, respectively, of the members of clothing trades organizations were unemployed as compared with 4.5 per cent and 5.7 per cent in the corresponding quarters of 1901 (and 15.6 and 10.6 per cent in 1900). But taking the two quarters together, the building trades exhibited more activity in 1901 than in 1899, and hence the very favorable figures for the aggregate of all trades in the present year. The percentages of unemployment in each are given in Table 14.

TABLE 14.
PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED IDLE.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	OCT., NOV. AND DEC.				JAN., FEB. AND MCH.				
	End of qr.		Entire qr.		End of qr.		Entire qr.		
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
I. Building, Etc.....	28.8	32.0	7.0	5.5	35.1	33.0	27.2	17.4	14.5
II. Clothing and Textiles	31.9	36.8	2.6	10.3	8.0	22.1	21.5	5.4	9.0
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	9.6	11.6	1.1	1.0	7.2	7.0	9.4	2.3	5.9
IV. Transportation	15.0	21.7	7.5	3.0	10.8	23.1	23.6	19.8	20.2
V. Printing.....	8.5	8.4	5.0	4.9	8.1	7.5	8.2	5.5	6.7
VI. Tobacco	8.8	18.2	1.4	1.3	13.2	12.3	13.0	2.5	6.8
VII. Food and Liquors.....	7.6	13.9	5.3	8.0	9.4	10.2	13.2	6.3	10.4
VIII. Theaters and Music	9.9	7.3	0.7	0.3	14.9	8.2	9.5	3.4	4.2
IX. Wood Working, Furniture..	11.8	11.2	3.7	3.1	14.1	11.3	13.3	1.7	9.1
X. Restaurants, Retail Trade...	12.8	9.7	1.3	1.0	18.3	7.0	9.6	5.0	5.3
XI. Public Employment	3.1	4.2	2.6	0.4	11.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.5
XII. Miscellaneous	5.9	16.1	3.7	3.8	2.6	6.2	17.9	2.1	13.5
Total N. Y. State	19.4	22.0	4.6	4.4	18.3	20.0	18.5	10.1	11.3
Total N. Y. City	20.6	23.4	5.0	5.4	19.5	21.0	19.7	8.5	10.8
Total interior towns ...	17.1	19.8	4.1	2.9	15.5	18.1	16.8	13.4	12.2

TABLE 14—Continued.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.				JULY, AUG. AND SEPT.					
	End of qr.		Entire qr.		End of qr.			Entire qr.		
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Building, Etc.....	24.0	12.2	12.9	2.2	4.1	14.9	7.3	1.6	6.2	1.7
Clothing and Textiles.....	44.7	28.2	15.6	4.5	0.8	29.2	9.7	0.3	10.6	5.7
Metals, Machinery, Etc....	10.5	10.4	1.9	1.1	3.2	6.2	4.6	0.9	1.8	1.4
Transportation	12.0	5.7	4.2	0.7	2.9	8.5	4.8	0.9	1.0	1.5
Printing	8.0	9.2	6.2	7.1	8.6	11.1	6.9	5.0	7.4	5.7
Tobacco	28.4	6.8	27.3	0.9	2.6	17.4	4.6	1.5	15.1	2.4
Food and Liquors.....	12.2	8.3	8.4	2.6	8.7	14.6	7.6	4.3	8.3	5.5
Theaters and Music.....	26.4	16.2	2.1	1.9	6.8	8.4	23.9	5.9	0.6	12.5
Wood Working, Furniture.	21.0	11.0	8.8	0.6	6.0	7.2	7.0	3.9	0.9	2.3
Restaurants, Retail Trade.	4.7	2.9	3.1	0.9	9.1	8.4	3.1	0.6	1.7	1.4
Public Employment.....	2.0	5.7	0.2	0.0+	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5
Miscellaneous	10.1	8.3	1.5	0.7	8.4	4.2	3.5	5.2	3.0	0.9
Total New York State	20.6	11.9	9.4	2.3	4.7	13.3	6.9	2.3	5.4	3.1
New York City....	25.5	14.1	13.1	3.1	5.5	16.7	7.5	2.9	7.2	3.8
Interior towns.....	12.6	8.6	3.0	1.0	3.3	7.5	5.9	1.2	2.1	1.8

The causes of unemployment at the end of March and September are stated in the tables and have already been summarized in Table 11. The following table (15) gives the causes of the idleness in each industry, or group of trades, at the end of September; in most industries “no work” or “slack trade” explains most of the idleness, but in the clothing trades strikes and lock-outs figure prominently, in the tobacco trades sickness, and in public employment all the idleness is due to sickness, accident or old age.

TABLE 15.
CAUSES OF IDLENESS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

GROUPS OF TRADES.	No	Bad	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness or acci- dent.	Old	Other speci- fied causes.	Un- known causes.	Total num- ber re- ported.
	work.	weather				age.			
A. Number.									
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	3,699	294	369	1,118	324	30	314	10	6,158
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	1,508	.....	2,021	75	267	83	70	51	4,074
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	937	6	293	109	89	21	71	17	1,593
IV. Transportation.....	1,074	.....	146	.....	234	19	111	.....	1,534
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	863	.....	8	.....	197	123	47	.....	1,243
VI. Tobacco.....	176	30	27	47	126	54	5	.....	465
VII. Food and Liquors.....	603	.....	26	.....	43	14	24	2	712
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	1,712	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1,724
IX. Wood Working, Furniture....	369	.....	65	.....	94	27	8	1	564
X. Restaurants, Retail Trade....	191	.....	.....	.....	11	....	7	.....	209
XI. Public Employment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2	3	.....	63
XII. Miscellaneous.....	72	88	4	.....	28	....	22	4	218
Total.....	11,259	418	2,973	1,349	1,476	375	632	85	18,617
B. Percentage.									
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	60.1	4.8	6.0	18.1	5.2	0.5	5.1	0.2	100
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	37.1	.....	49.6	1.8	6.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	100
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	61.8	0.4	18.6	6.8	5.6	1.3	4.4	1.1	100
IV. Transportation.....	67.8	.....	9.2	.....	14.8	1.2	7.0	.....	100
V. Printing, Binding Etc.....	69.8	.....	0.6	.....	15.9	9.9	3.3	.....	100
VI. Tobacco.....	37.8	6.5	5.3	10.1	27.1	11.6	1.1	.....	100
VII. Food and Liquors.....	34.8	.....	3.7	.....	6.0	1.8	3.4	0.3	100
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	99.3	.....	0.5	.....	.....	0.2	.....	.....	100
IX. Wood Working, Furniture....	65.4	.....	11.5	.....	16.7	4.8	1.4	0.2	100
X. Restaurants, Retail Trade....	91.4	.....	.....	.....	5.3	....	3.3	.....	100
XI. Public Employment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92.7	2.9	4.4	.....	.....
XII. Miscellaneous.....	93.0	40.4	1.8	.....	12.9	....	10.1	1.8	100
Total.....	60.5	2.2	16.0	7.2	7.9	2.0	3.7	0.5	100
1900.....	75.5	.5	13.0	.....	4.7	1.6	4.7	?	100

UNEMPLOYMENT, BY LOCALITIES.

Tables IV and VI show the number and percentage of unionists idle in the various towns and cities of the State. In some of the smaller places, with only one or two organizations, the percentages were often very large—sometimes rising, for example, to 100 per cent. It will be found upon investigation, however, that such figures are chiefly due to the seasonal cessation from

work of artisans in the building trades. The following table shows the degree of unemployment in the seven principal cities:

TABLE 16.
PERCENTAGE OF MALE MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS UNEMPLOYED.

	ON LAST DAY OF—				DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sept., 1901.
The entire State.....	21.7	18.5	11.7	6.8	4.4	11.5	2.3	2.9
Outside of New York City..	19.3	16.8	8.7	5.7	2.7	12.6	1.0	1.7
New York City.....	23.0	19.7	13.6	7.4	5.4	10.8	3.1	3.6
Buffalo.....	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.9	4.9	25.7	0.9	2.7
Rochester.....	19.2	9.9	13.1	3.5	0.9	7.5	1.0	1.3
Syracuse.....	12.7	10.2	5.0	3.3	2.9	5.2	0.9	1.6
Albany.....	18.1	10.9	8.2	4.6	1.4	5.0	1.2	2.4
Troy.....	20.5	10.4	10.1	16.7	0.5	5.0	3.8	0.5
Utica.....	19.5	20.7	4.8	2.4	5.5	8.2	0.4	1.1

In the winter quarters the smaller cities have more idleness than the metropolis, but less in the summer. The explanation is the distribution of industries—the dock workers in Buffalo, the clothing trades in New York City, etc.

III. Duration of Employment.

[Summary tables N-O in Appendix III, detailed table VIII in Appendix IV.]

As observed in one of the preceding paragraphs under “Unemployment,” all trade unionists who are employed even for a single day are counted among those at work. Hence, the tables which show the duration of employment indicate a large variation in the number of days worked each quarter. The following table shows for the aggregate membership this variation in the amount of employment, which is indicated for groups of trades in the summary tables N-O and for the individual trades in the detailed Table VIII.

TABLE 17.
MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Grades.	FIRST QUARTER.				THIRD QUARTER.			
	Number.		Distribution of each 100—		Number		Distribution of each 100—	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1-9 days.....	737	2	0.4	0.0+	443	1	0.2	0.0+
10-19 days.....	4,003	12	2.1	0.1	835	76	0.4	0.6
20-29 days.....	4,976	430	2.5	5.2	1,833	65	0.7	0.5
30-39 days.....	13,236	678	6.6	7.4	11,779	939	4.8	6.9
40-49 days.....	9,437	997	4.7	10.7	6,966	1,220	2.3	9.0
50-59 days.....	20,317	407	10.1	4.4	23,614	600	9.6	4.4
60-69 days.....	22,919	1,551	11.5	16.7	34,301	3,697	14.0	27.2
70-79 days.....	100,127	5,005	50.2	53.9	133,430	6,976	54.4	51.3
80-89 days.....	7,225	13	3.6	0.1	4,055	.....	1.7	0.0
90+ days.....	16,518	135	8.3	1.5	27,964	13	11.4	0.1
Total..	199,500	9,280	100	100	245,220	13,537	100	100

As a quarter contains 13 weeks, the number of working days, excluding Sundays and holidays, is usually 77. About 68 per cent of the men make full-time or overtime.

Of the 245,220 men employed in the third quarter of 1901, 27,964 or 11.4 per cent worked 90 days or over. These are nearly all engaged in transport services,—railroad and street railway employees, cab drivers, seamen, post-office clerks, etc., who work seven days in the week. Hence the highest average of days worked is found in the transportation group (IV), namely, 79. This is one of the reasons also why the average for women is nearly always smaller than that for men; practically none of the female unionists having to work seven days a week.

For the sake of comparing the amount of employment in different periods, the average number of days worked in each quarter is used. This average is obtained by finding the total number of days worked by all the members of each union, adding these aggregates and dividing the total sum by the number of members employed. Thus it is found that the 258,807 members of labor unions reported at work in the third quarter of 1901 altogether accomplished 18,125,904 days' work within that quarter, or an average of 70 days each. The comparison with preceding quarters is as follows:

TABLE 18.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS.

	MEN.				WOMEN.			
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
1897	53	69	67	65	63	57	66	56
1898	62	61	65	63	61	58	64	65
1899	64	70	71	68	68	72	71	69
1900	66	....	67	....	65	....	65	....
1901	67	....	70	....	63	....	66	....

The number of days worked in the second and fourth quarters of 1900 and 1901 was not ascertained.

As regards the organized working women, it appears that 1901 did not afford especially good opportunities of employment; the average number of days worked, while somewhat above that in 1898, was just equal to the number in 1897 and below the number in 1899 and 1900—particularly 1899. The female members

of labor organizations are comparatively few in number and are confined for the most part to the clothing and tobacco trades, in both of which employment fluctuates to an unusual degree.

Confining attention to the men, we observe that the duration of employment has on the whole been increasing since 1897. In the first quarter the best showing is made in 1901, but for the third quarter 1901 is not quite equal to 1899. The explanation of the fluctuations depends somewhat upon the figures for the several industries given below:

TABLE 19.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED (MEN ONLY) IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1899, 1900 AND 1901.
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.

	Number employed. 1901.	New York State.			New York City.	Interior towns.
		1901.	1900.	1899.	1901.	1901.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	83,321	67	60	70	66	71
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	29,940	56	54	63	54	65
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	34,099	75	74	76	75	75
IV. Transportation.....	32,660	79	76	76	75	83
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	16,067	70	69	68	61	76
VI. Tobacco	7,532	71	71	73	68	75
VII. Food and Liquors.....	8,623	77	67	75	75	79
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	5,490	72	65	60	74	66
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.	7,827	70	71	71	69	73
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.	5,920	79	77	72	75	81
XI. Public Employment.....	8,060	84	86	89	83	91
XII. Miscellaneous ..	5,681	72	68	67	73	72
Total—Men	245,220	70	67	71	67	76
Total—Women	13,587	66	65	71	63	71

With only two exceptions (wood working, public employment), all the groups exhibit a higher average number of days worked in the third quarter of 1901 than in 1900; but with respect to 1899 the superiority is not so marked, as one-half the groups have the higher average in 1899 and one-half in 1901. The most noticeable difference is in the clothing and textile trades, the members of which averaged 68 days of employment in July, August and September, 1899, as compared with 56 days in those months of 1901. On the other hand, the members of organizations in the transport trades averaged 79 days in the present quarter and only 76 in 1899; in theatrical and musical trades 72 days this year and 60 in 1899; restaurant and retail trade, 79 and 72 respectively, etc.

The smaller cities and towns, as usual, furnished more days of work, per member, than the metropolis.

IV. Earnings.

[Summary tables P-S, detailed tables IX-XI.]

DAILY WAGES.

In Table X of Appendix IV will be found the rates of wages and average daily earnings in each labor organization in the state. As compared with last year the wage rates herein reported show many advances and few reductions. About one-fifth of the members of New York labor unions had their wages changed this year and 95 per cent of the changes were advances. The average weekly gain of the 47,585 unionists who received an increase was \$1.97, while the average weekly loss of 2,668 persons who suffered a decline in wages was \$2.67. The net weekly gain to the 50,253 wageworkers was \$1.73.

More than four-fifths of all the changes in wages were reported by the members of unions in the building and clothing trades, as appears in the following summary table:

TABLE 20.

CHANGES IN WAGES REPORTED BY MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS, 1 OCT., 1900—30 SEPT., 1901.							
INDUSTRY.	INCREASES.		DECREASES.		NET CHANGES.		
	Number affected.	Average weekly gain.	Number affected.	Average weekly loss.	Number affected.	Aggregate weekly increase.	Average weekly gain.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	17,480	\$2 09	384	\$0 91	17,864	\$36,168	\$2 02
II. Clothing and Textiles...	22,891	1 99	1,620	3 63	24,511	39,708	1 62
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc..	1,535	1 19	282	85	1,867	1,647	88
IV. Transportation.....	1,967	1 53	253	1 62	2,220	2,609	1 18
V. Printing, Binding, Etc..	206	2 30	.....	.....	206	473	2 30
VI. Tobacco.....	520	1 22	.....	.....	520	635	1 22
VII. Food and Liquors.....	501	1 52	.....	.....	501	762	1 52
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. Wood Working.....	775	2 80	.....	.....	775	2,167	2 80
X. Hotels and Restaurants..	160	79	18	4 00	178	54	30
XI. Public Employment.....	611	3 01	.....	.....	611	1,839	3 01
XII. Miscellaneous	889	98	111	1 17	1,000	744	74
Total.....	47,585	\$1 97	2,668	\$2 67	50,253	\$86,807	\$1 73
<i>Women included therein:</i>							
II. Garment Makers.....	5,717	1 59	800	\$3 69	6,517	\$6,137	\$0 94
V. Compositors	8	1 06	.....	.....	8	8	1 06
VI. Tobacco Workers	123	93	.....	.....	123	114	93
X. Waitresses.....	85	60	.....	.....	85	51	60
All women	5,933	\$1 56	800	\$3 69	6,733	\$6,310	\$0 94

The net weekly increases amount in the aggregate to \$86,807, distributed among 50,253 working people, and of this amount \$75,900 is to be credited to the two groups of trades just speci-

fied (building and clothing). The largest per capita weekly gain (\$3.01) is found among the employees of public authorities (Group XI), and is chiefly due to a gain of \$3.71 per week among the New York City dock builders. The smallest net weekly gain is found among the hotel and restaurant workers (Group X); while 160 waiters and waitresses in Buffalo gained an average of 79 cents weekly, 18 bartenders in Hornellsville lost \$4 each per week.

The reduction that affected the largest number was among the 700 male and 800 female waist-makers (Group II) of New York City, whose piece rates were reduced 50 per cent. These were the only women reported who suffered a cut in wages.

The trade most generally benefited was that of bricklayers and masons, of whom 6,671 secured an advance that averaged \$2.20 a week. The majority of them were in New York City, where the rate was advanced in June, 1901, from 55 to 60 cents an hour.

New York City naturally claims the bulk of the increases. The average weekly gain there was \$2.11 among the unions reporting increases and the net gain, after deducting the losses, was \$1.87 per week.

TABLE 21.

	New York.	Buffalo.	Albany-Troy Dist.*	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Other towns.
Increases:						
Members affected.....	35,760	4,091	827	1,131	164	4,612
Average per week.....	\$2 11	\$1 83	\$1 12	\$1 16	\$1 96	\$1 34
Decreases:						
Members affected.....	1,563	425	.....	12	.....	663
Average per week.....	\$3 79	\$1 18	.....	\$1 50	.....	\$1 00
Net changes:						
Members affected.....	38,323	4,516	827	1,143	164	5,275
Total weekly increase.....	\$71,733 00	\$6,973 00	\$926 00	\$1,299 00	\$322 00	\$5,554 00
Average weekly increase.....	1 87	1 54	1 12	1 14	1 96	1 05

New York's increases were almost entirely in the building and clothing trades; Buffalo's were in the building, transport (railroad), and (machine) wood working trades; in the Albany-Troy district, street railway employment and machinist's trade; in Rochester, the various building trades, and in Syracuse the few changes were scattered.

*Including Albany, Troy-Lansingburg, Rensselaer-Bath, Green Island, Watervliet, Cohoes and Schenectady.

It is interesting to note that three-fourths of the agreements in which these changes were embodied were made without recourse to strike or lockout; although the number of members affected in this case was only one-third of the total.

TABLE 22.

	CHANGES EFFECTED—				CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
	WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.		Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.
	No.	Members.	No.	Members.		
I. Building and Stone Working	69	12,474	14	5,390	9,961	7,903
II. Clothing and Textiles	10	384	18	24,127	24,511	.....
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	31	1,441	11	421	1,862	.....
IV. Transportation.....	23	1,404	4	816	2,220	.....
V. Printing, Binding, Etc	7	146	2	60	206	.....
VI. Tobacco	3	520	.....	.....	520	....
VII. Food and Liquors....	15	494	.....	.....	494	.....
VIII. Theaters and Music .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. Wood Working.....	4	47	2	728	775	.....
X. Hotels and Restaurants.....	2	160	.....	.....	160	.....
XI. Public Employment.....	5	184	1	427	611	.....
XII. Miscellaneous	8	970	2	30	842	58
Total.....	177	18,224	54	31,999	42,162	7,961
<i>Women included:</i>						
II. Garment Making.....	.....	57	.....	6,460	6,517	.....
V. Printing .....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....
VI. Tobacco .....	.....	123	.....	.....	123	.....
X. Restaurants .....	.....	85	.....	.....	85	.....
All women .....	.....	273	.....	6,460	6,733	.....

It is particularly in the building trades that we find these changes in wages made without the interruption to work known as a strike or lockout, while in the clothing trade the opposite condition prevails and few changes were made without involving the stoppage of work.

It also appears from the preceding table that with the exception of one glass-workers' union, all the unions that arranged changes in the rates of wages through trade boards or joint committees of employers and employed belonged to the building trades. While in other cases the contracts or agreements were made by the workmen immediately concerned or by their union officers or committees, some of the building trades organizations have progressed beyond such temporary expedients for bargaining and have created, in union with the employers, joint committees or trade boards, of a more or less permanent nature. Agreements arrived at through such boards are, in the table

now in review, restricted to the marble workers in New York City and the brick layers and masons of New York, Buffalo and Rochester, besides the Ithaca glass-workers' union previously mentioned.

COURSE OF WAGES SINCE 1897.

To measure exactly the improvement in the condition of labor by means of statistics of wages of trade unionists is virtually impossible on account of the constant changes taking place in the character of the membership. Thus in the third quarter of 1901, the male members of labor organizations performed 17,235,701 'days' work and earned \$47,638,066, which would be an average of \$2.77 for each day's work; in the third quarter of 1899, the average daily earnings of male unionists were also \$2.77, so that no gain is apparent. In the third quarter of 1900 the average was \$2.71, a decline from the preceding year. This was regained in 1901, as shown above.*

Before undertaking the analysis of these quarterly statistics of earnings, we should observe that the quarterly and annual averages might not always agree. The fact is that the average daily earnings in 1897 were only \$2.53 as compared with \$2.61 for the third quarter, but in 1898 and 1899 the variation was not so great, thus—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Average daily earnings—entire year.....	\$2 53	\$2 63	\$2 73
Average daily earnings—third quarter.....	2 61	2 70	2 77

It thus appears that in spite of disagreements, both averages reveal the same tendency of wages to increase. In 1900 and 1901 statistics for the second and fourth quarters are wanting, and the comparison between the one quarter and the half year since 1897 is as follows:

TABLE 23.

	AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE TRADE UNIONISTS.				
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
First and third quarters.....	\$2 56	\$2 66	\$2 73	\$2 70	\$2 75
Third quarter only.....	2 61	2 70	2 77	2 71	2 77

* As we have seen, the net gain in wage rates made by 50,253 unionists in 1901 averaged \$1.73 per capita weekly; and their average daily gain would amount to about 23 cents. If the gain were spread over the entire membership of labor organizations in the State (averaging about 255,000) the average daily gain would therefore come to five or six cents—an advance from \$2.71 to \$2.77.

Save for a decrease in 1900, there has been a steady and constant advance in money wages since 1897. The decrease in 1900 and the check in the third quarter of 1901 require examination, which may best begin with the following table of average daily earnings of male unionists by groups of trades:

TABLE 24.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS.		
	1899.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	68,586	83,321	\$3 13	\$3 11	\$3 20
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	24,666	29,940	2 21	2 19	2 42
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	23,626	34,099	2 67	2 61	2 68
IV. Transportation.....	22,529	32,660	2 35	2 33	2 23
V. Printing.....	14,433	16,067	3 24	3 26	3 24
VI. Tobacco.....	6,840	7,533	1 84	1 88	1 93
VII. Food and Liquors.....	7,736	8,623	2 28	2 32	2 42
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	5,812	5,490	5 10	4 91	4 66
IX. Wood Working.....	6,673	7,827	2 42	2 53	2 67
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	307	5,920	1 96	1 87	2 00
XI. Public Employment.....	3,712	8,060	2 49	2 35	2 52
XII. Miscellaneous.....	3,097	5,681	2 12	1 93	1 91
All industries.....	190,719	245,220	\$2 77	\$2 71	\$2 77

This table shows at once that the decline in 1900 was general. Eight of the twelve groups, including the four large groups of the building, clothing, metal-working and transport trades, share in the decline; while only the smaller groups (V, VI, VII and IX, *i. e.*, printing, cigar making, baking and brewing and wood working) show an advance. In the summer of 1900, it will be remembered, the high price of building materials checked industrial activity even in trades outside the construction industry (see the table of unemployment, No. 14 above); in the temporary dulness of that period, more men were employed at the minimum union rates and fewer at the maximum. The average earnings of bricklayers and masons, carpenters and painters declined from those of the corresponding period in 1899, as did also the earnings of cloakmakers, railway engineers and trainmen, longshoremen and other large bodies of union workmen. (Table 25.)

In 1901, however, no such decline took place. In fact, eight of the twelve industries (including the largest three, building, clothing and metal-working) made gains over 1899 as well as 1900; earnings in the printing industry remained at the same

figure. and decreases occurred in only three industries, transportation (Group IV), theaters and music (Group VIII), and miscellaneous employments (Group XII). But these three groups together are only one-half as large as the building industry alone and their combined losses would not suffice to bring down the general average without the influence of other important factors. The change in the transport trades (Group IV), aside from a few decreases among irregularly employed workmen like the longshoremen, is due to the organization of new trades and to the transference to this group of car builders and painters from Group IX, where they had been classified in previous years. Only in the theatrical and musical trades was there a real loss, and it is to be noted that the statistics of these trades are perhaps the least exact of any and employment is besides very irregular.

The real explanation of the failure of the average daily earnings for the sum of all industries to show forth the advance made in 1901 over 1899 by the vast majority of trades is therefore the change in the character of the membership during that period. Inspection of Table 24 will show that three industries (I, V, and VIII) have larger daily earnings than the general average for all industries; now while the total number employed in all industries increased between 1899 and 1901 by 29 per cent, the increase in Group I was only 21 per cent, in Group V, 11 per cent, and in Group VIII there was an actual decrease, so that in 1901 these three groups with high wages constituted less than 43 per cent of the total membership as compared with 46 per cent in 1899. The mere fact of growth would frequently explain a decline in the average earnings of trade unionists, for organization almost invariably proceeds from the more highly paid trades downward; every new organization included in the average is therefore likely to reduce it somewhat. Such a misleading result is an excellent illustration of the deceptiveness of averages unless employed with extreme care.

A much safer, although more complicated, comparison can be made by restricting the averages to well defined trades. Table

5 shows the 34 largest trades within the circle of organized labor and the principal ones are included in the following table of average daily earnings:

TABLE 25.

AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE UNIONISTS IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
I. Building, Etc. :			
Bricklayers and Masons.....	\$4 03	\$3 95	\$4 33+
Carpenters.....	3 08	3 00	3 07
Painters.....	3 19	3 00	3 10—
Plumbers.....	3 46	3 66	3 47
II. Clothing, Etc. :			
Cloak Makers.....	2 27	2 07	3 03+
III. Metals, Machinery, Etc. :			
Iron Molders.....	2 76	2 82	2 88+
Machinists.....	2 48	2 49	2 51+
Stationary Engineers.....	2 92	2 93	2 89—
IV. Transportation:			
Locomotive Engineers.....	3 62	3 50	3 61
Locomotive Firemen.....	2 13	2 24	2 26+
Trainmen.....	2 06	2 04	2 05
Street Railway Men.....	1 66	1 71	1 69+
Longshoremen.....	3 00	2 97	2 91—
V. Printing:			
Compositors.....	3 38	3 39	3 32—
VI. Tobacco:			
Cigar Makers.....	1 83	1 83	1 91+
VII. Food and Liquors:			
Bakers.....	2 05	2 12	2 22+
Brewery Employees.....	2 39	2 46	2 60+

Of these 18 leading trades, 4 (carpenters, plumbers, locomotive engineers and trainmen) earned virtually the same amount per day in 1901 as in 1899; 4 (painters, stationary engineers, longshoremen, and compositors) averaged less per diem in 1901 than in 1899; and 9 (bricklayers, cloakmakers, iron molders, machinists, firemen, street railway employees, cigar makers, bakers and brewers) earned more in 1901 than in 1899. The improvement in 1901, seems, therefore, to be fairly general so far as daily earnings are concerned; but before drawing conclusions therefrom we must determine the annual income, expressed in money and, what is more important, in the goods that money will buy.

ANNUAL INCOME OF ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS.

As nearly all members of labor organizations are paid by the day, the duration of their employment is of primary importance to them. But, as was noticed above, their employment is sub-

ject to many irregularities, with the result that earnings vary also, and as the rates of wages also differ from trade to trade, the variations in earnings are accentuated, as appears below:

TABLE 26.
MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

Dollars.	MEN.				WOMEN.			
	First Quarter.		Third Quarter.		First Quarter.		Third Quarter.	
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.
1-24.....	1,657	0.8	726	0.2	459	4.9	101	0.7
25-49.....	2,918	1.5	968	0.4	1,228	13.2	879	6.4
50-74.....	8,407	4.2	4,117	1.7	1,530	16.5	2,856	21.0
75-99.....	11,764	5.9	9,660	3.9	2,692	28.9	4,246	31.3
100-124.....	16,927	8.5	21,442	8.7	2,213	24.1	2,987	22.0
125-149.....	24,450	12.2	24,489	10.0	177	1.9	1,392	10.2
150-174.....	33,077	16.5	39,359	16.1	401	4.3	281	2.1
175-199.....	31,150	15.6	40,230	16.4	58	0.6	561	4.1
200-224.....	18,060	9.0	25,471	10.4	10	0.1	8	0.1
225-249.....	18,669	9.3	27,634	11.3	90	1.0	7	0.1
250-274.....	11,889	5.9	19,755	8.1	3	0.0+	1	0.0+
275-299.....	8,146	4.1	14,268	5.8	2	0.0+	.....	0.0
300+.....	13,052	6.5	17,051	7.0	405	4.4	268	2.0
Total.....	200,166	100	245,220	100	9,296	100	13,587	100

Among the men the most numerous class in the first quarter consisted of those who earned between \$150 and \$175; in the third quarter, those who earned between \$175 and \$200. The earnings of the women are of course very much smaller, the largest class containing those who earned from \$75 to \$100, which is just half the amount earned by the largest body of men.

Earnings varied noticeably among the different trades, the largest earnings having gone to the men of the theatrical and musical trades, printing, building trades and public employment, thus:

TABLE 27.
NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED AND AVERAGE QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

	FIRST QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.	
	Number employed.	Earnings.	Number employed.	Earnings.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	67,889	\$173 84	83,321	\$215 42
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	17,348	127 27	29,940	135 19
III. Metals, Machinery, Shipbuilding.....	29,770	199 08	34,099	199 90
IV. Transportation.....	24,931	186 49	32,660	177 24
V. Printing.....	15,595	225 93	16,067	226 70
VI. Tobacco.....	6,992	135 40	7,532	137 51
VII. Food and Liquors.....	8,785	169 40	8,623	186 45
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	5,709	338 63	5,490	337 14
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	7,805	179 75	7,827	186 97
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	4,721	139 75	5,920	160 01
XI. Public Employment.....	6,964	202 99	8,060	211 84
XII. Miscellaneous.....	3,757	166 60	5,681	137 58
Total and average.....	200,166	\$182 65	245,220	\$194 27

The smallest earnings of men are found in the clothing and textile and tobacco trades, and these are also the trades in which the competition of women is strongest.

Inasmuch as earnings depend first of all upon the duration of employment, it is natural when comparing the present year with previous years to look for about the same results as were reached in the paragraphs upon employment, thus:

TABLE 23.
DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 100 MALE MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF
QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

GRADES.	FIRST QUARTER.			THIRD QUARTER.		
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Less than \$75	5.7	6.1	6.5	2.5	4.5	2.3
\$75-\$149	23.7	29.1	26.6	22.1	34.0	22.6
\$150-\$224	45.4	41.9	41.1	41.9	47.1	42.9
\$225	20.2	22.9	25.8	33.5	14.4	32.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

In the first quarter of 1901 there was a much larger proportion who earned the higher amounts and a smaller proportion receiving the low wages than in 1899 or 1900. But in the third quarter, the advantage is with 1899 rather than with 1901, while 1900 is again inferior to the other two years. These facts are also brought out in a comparison of the average earnings which can be carried back to 1897:

TABLE 29.
AVERAGE QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS.
MEN.

YEAR.	MEN.				WOMEN.			
	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
1897	\$155	\$159	\$174	\$175	\$86	\$81	\$92	\$74
1898	164	168	175	169	75	77	82	98
1899	172	191	197	184	96	91	117	116
1900	176	....	182	....	107	....	107	....
1901	183	....	194	....	105	....	109	....

A comparison of this table with table 18 shows the close dependence of earnings upon duration of employment. Thus in the first quarter there is a steady increase from 1897 to 1901 in the average number of days worked by the men, and a similar increase in their average earnings. In the third quarter, 1899 has the largest number of days worked and likewise the largest earnings, while 1901 with 1 day less of employment has also

\$3 less in the per capita earnings. This small difference in favor of 1899 is explained by greater activity and longer employment in the building trades of New York City in that year, thus:

TABLE 30.

	AVERAGE DAYS WORKED.		AVERAGE QUARTERLY EARNINGS.	
	1899.	1901.	1899.	1901.
Group I. Building and Construction.....	70	67	\$219 35	\$215 42
Groups II-XII. All Other Trades	72	72	184 74	183 39

For purposes of reference a table has been prepared (Table 34 on page 34) showing the average earnings in all the leading trades in the third quarter of each of the last five years. In the majority of trades the largest earnings are to be found in 1899—a result of the longer duration of employment in that period; wage rates, as we have seen (Tables 24-25), having generally been higher in the third quarter of 1901.

In order to facilitate comparisons between different years, it is necessary to obtain an average of the four quarters in each year. This is done, not simply by adding together the four quarterly averages and dividing the sum by four, but by adding together the aggregate earnings for the four quarters and dividing the sum by the total number employed. This operation yields the following results:

TABLE 31.

	Men employed.	Aggregate earnings.	Average quarterly earnings of each man employed.	
1897.....	523,298	\$86,471,539 00	\$165	[\$163]
1898.....	599,011	101,183,517 55	169	[169]
1899.....	701,236	131,160,491 39	187	[187]
1900 (2 qrs).....	406,758	72,873,773 01	179	[179]
1901 (2 qrs).....	445,386	84,198,483 10	189	[189]

It will be observed that for the last two years statistics are wanting for two of the four quarters; but this incompleteness does not entirely prevent comparisons since the two quarters lacking (second and fourth) form about the same combination of summer and winter work as do the first and third quarters, for which data exist in each of the five years. Thus the figures for these two quarters alone (the numbers enclosed in brackets in the last column) yield the same quarterly average as those for four quarters in 1898 and 1899, and nearly the same average in 1897. These bracketed figures therefore will best serve for comparative purposes; they form the basis of the following percentages of increase and decrease:

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1897-1901.
Per cent.....	4	12	4 decrease	5	16

Thus the average earnings of organized workingmen in 1898 were 4 per cent greater than in 1897; in 1899 they gained another 12 per cent, but in 1900 lost 4 per cent, while in 1901 they gained 5 per cent, so that at the latter date they were 16 per cent higher than in 1897. Or, if the average earnings of 1897 be taken as a standard of measurement and the earnings of succeeding years expressed in terms of this standard, the result will be as follows: 1897, 100; 1898, 104; 1899, 115; 1900, 110; 1901, 116.

But while wages have risen in the last five years, prices likewise have been advancing, so that it becomes a question whether \$116 will now buy more than would \$100 in 1897. The answer to that question depends largely upon the kinds of goods bought, since prices fluctuate unevenly. Between 1897 and 1901, for example, the price of coffee declined 19 per cent while that of tea advanced 2 per cent; hence the cost of living would not have increased at the same rate for a family using coffee as its principal beverage as for a family that depended upon tea. Taking the wholesale prices of all standard commodities, we should find that prices have increased at least 21 per cent in the last five years. Thus the official index numbers compiled by the United States Department of Labor and the United States Industrial Commission (in continuation of the series compiled by Professor Commons of the Bureau of Economic Research) and the unofficial record of R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, are as follows:

TABLE 32.
COURSE OF PRICES, 1897-1901.
U. S. INDUSTRIAL
COMMISSION.

U. S. DEP'T OF LABOR.		U. S. INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.		DUN'S.	
100 = average of 1890-9.		100 = average of 1879-89.		100 = 1883 price.	
				July 1—	
1897	89.7	1896-1897*	73	1897	72.5
1898	93.4	1897-1898	79	1898	77.8
1899	101.7	1898-1899	77	1899	85.2
1900	110.5	1899-1900	90	1900	91.4
1901	108.5	1900-1901	88	1901	91.5
All indexes reduced to 100=1897					
				July 1—	
1897	100.0	1896-1897*	100.0	1897	100.0
1898	104.0	1897-1898	103.4	1898	107.0
1899	113.4	1898-1899	105.5	1899	117.6
1900	123.2	1899-1900	123.3	1900	126.1
1901	121.0	1900-1901	120.5	1901	126.3

* Crop year July 1 to June 30.

While it is thus clear that wholesale prices have in general increased not less than 21 per cent in the last five years, it is not certain that the cost of living of workingmen has increased at the same rate, both because retail prices have risen less rapidly than wholesale prices and because some of the commodities listed in these records are not used by working people. Thus the average rate of increase reported by the National Department of Labor depends partly upon an advance of 37 per cent in the price of "farm products," which are raw materials or commodities not directly sold to consumers. The following table shows the advance in wholesale prices of a few selected commodities in the nine classes or groups in which they have been arranged by the Department of Labor:

TABLE 33.
WHOLESALE PRICES, 1901.
[Average of 1897=100.]

1. Farm Products.....	137.2	3. Cloths and Clothing—(continued):	
2. Food	120.8	Shawls.....	119.5
Bread, loaf.....	100.0	Sultings.....	118.3
Bread and crackers	109.7	Underwear	105.7
Butter.....	116.2	Women's dress goods	131.3
Cheese	104.4	4. Fuel and lighting.....	123.9
Coffee.....	81.4	Anthracite coal.....	109.9
Eggs.....	122.0	Refined petroleum.....	121.7
Fish.....	121.9	5. Metals and Implements.....	129.2
Flour.....	100.7	Builders' hardware.....	108.1
Fruit.....	134.5	Nails	153.9
Meat	124.8	Tools.....	115.8
Beef.....	103.3	6. Lumber and Building Materials	129.1
Pork	155.2	Brick.....	116.8
Mutton.....	92.6	Glass, plate.....	156.3
Milk.. ..	111.4	Glass, window.....	177.1
Potatoes	172.0	Lumber.....	119.6
Sugar (granulated).....	112.3	7. Drugs and Chemicals.....	122.0
Tea.....	101.8	8. House Furnishing Goods.....	123.5
3. Cloths and Clothing	110.9	Earthenware.....	123.9
Boots and shoes	102.0	Furniture.....	128.8
Broadcloths.....	112.4	Glassware	124.6
Calico.....	100.0	Table cutlery.....	114.1
Carpets	109.0	Woodenware	120.5
Cotton flannels.....	107.8	9. Miscellaneous.....	116.6
Gingham.....	109.0	Tobacco.....	117.8
Hosiery	99.1		
Overcoatings	120.0	Total of nine classes	121.0

The advance in the price of food has been virtually the same as the average increase in prices generally, but the price of cloths and clothing has increased only 11 per cent since 1897. Now in the normal family about 40 per cent of the annual expenditures go for food and only 15 per cent for clothing, while the remaining 45 per cent goes for rent, fuel, light, furnishings and miscellaneous things; such at least being the proportion ascertained by the United States Department of Labor in an

investigation of 2,562 workingmen's budgets in 1891.* Assuming these proportions to be true of the expenditures of the organized workingmen of this State, we shall arrive at the following results:

Rent.....	15.05 × 100 =	15,100
Food.....	41.05 × 120.8 =	49,600
Fuel and light.....	5.91 × 123.9 =	7,300
Clothing.....	15.31 × 110.9 =	17,000
All other.....	22.68 × 121 =	27,400
	<u>100</u>	<u>116,400</u>

On the assumption that rent has not changed and that the prices of the miscellaneous purchases have increased at the same ratio as prices in general, it appears that the cost of living increased about 16.4 per cent between 1897 and 1901, which is about the same as the advance in earnings. It therefore seems safe to say that despite the more regular employment and higher wages now enjoyed by the working people, their economic condition is little better than it was five years ago, save that they now work shorter hours.

TABLE 34.
AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH TRADE IN THE THIRD
QUARTER, 1897-1901.
INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

	Men.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Number employed 1901.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....					\$186	\$215	83,321
Stone working.....		\$227	\$218	\$244	245	240	6,219
Freestone cutters.....		235	290	285	295	250	1,980
Granite cutters.....		224	190	174	230	225	773
Stone cutters (not classified).....		167	208	229	224	223	880
Cement workers.....				122	93	104	518
Building and paving trades.....				233	188	227	61,645
Bricklayers and masons.....		193	181	262	214	273	8,250
Carpenters and joiners.....		184	197	216	195	211	15,242
Electrical workers.....		220	197	231	177	217	2,153
Framers.....		142	189	256	210	261	1,659
Housesmiths and architectural iron workers.....		179	142	169	148	231	8,450
Painters and decorators.....		175	241	233	144	217	9,849
Plasterers.....		178	194	292	124	225	8,575
Plumbers and gas fitters.....		254	268	259	245	240	5,048
Roofers and sheet metal workers....		193	191	216	191	231	2,752
Building and street labor.....				171	160	159	14,944
Building laborers.....		148	132	179	166	164	13,605
II. Clothing and Textiles.....				151	119	135	29,940
Garments.....		146	105	149	112	131	23,716
Cloak makers.....		189	95	148	89	142	5,000
Clothing cutters.....		227	196	243	168	217	2,254
Coat makers.....		123	101	169	129	110	1,112
Jacket makers.....		87	140			68	1,172
Pants makers.....		112	87	121	66	112	3,468
Tailors.....		96	68	136	144	119	6,872
Waist makers.....			82	40	90	129	1,000
Hats, caps and furs.....		150	129	172	159	197	1,741

* Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, table XLV.

TABLE 34—Continued.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH TRADE IN THE THIRD
QUARTER, 1897-1901.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.							Number employed 1901.
Men.		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	
II.—Continued:							
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc		\$123	\$112	\$149	\$129	\$147	1,998
Boot and shoe workers.....		114	106	144	129	143	1,210
Glove cutters.....		97	158	156	128	158	727
Shirts, collars, laundry.....				202	144	124	1,492
Textiles.....		103	120	120	107	124	993
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....							
Iron and steel.....				203	193	200	84,099
Boiler makers and iron ship builders		180	172	184	189	168	1,580
Horseshoers.....		220	232	227	208	232	1,633
Iron molders.....		160	178	207	192	208	4,949
Machinists.....		153	209	186	184	178	7,067
Metals other than iron and steel.....		141	135	177	185	204	2,207
Metal polishers, buffers and platers..		145	167	165	160	172	612
Engineers and firemen.....				233	229	226	9,278
Engineers (eccentric, hod-hoisting, stationary).....		230	236	231	228	231	6,322
Engineers (marine).....		227	251	265	262	253	1,098
Firemen (eccentric and stationary)..		175	183	191	?	197	1,153
Firemen (marine).....					145	192	705
Shipbuilding				238	223	212	1,766
Ship carpenters and calkers.....		204	211	240	233	215	1,334
IV. Transportation.....							
Railroads (exclusive of car builders before 1901).....		223	218	227	215	207	16,904
Car builders and repairers.....				176	124	136	2,084
Conductors		256	238	238	245	246	1,771
Engineers		298	291	322	294	310	8,390
Firemen		181	173	181	193	197	8,852
Trainmen		159	158	173	169	166	8,767
Street railways		164	114	107	122	154	8,968
Coach drivers and livery employees.....		134	145	177	141	148	1,166
Seamen, pilots, etc.....					156	140	8,250
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....					154	142	7,372
Grain shovelers.....		157	150	69	140	133	802
Longshoremen.....		184		132	166	134	3,883
Team drivers		?	?	157	123	129	1,030
V. Printing, Binding, Etc..							
Compositors		209	197	220	225	227	16,067
Lithographers.....		195	193	203	213	206	6,961
Photo-engravers		249	191	325	352	311	1,037
Pressmen.....		254	263	294	326	303	921
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders		212	253	260	228	246	1,845
feeders			123	143	162	181	2,089
VI. Tobacco							
Cigar makers		101	119	137	133	138	7,532
Cigar makers		100	115	135	132	137	6,492
VII. Food and Liquors.....							
Food preparation.....				171	168	186	8,623
Bakers and confectioners.....				157	150	172	4,250
Butchers		142	142	145	144	167	2,125
Butchers		165	170	138	138	167	1,412
Cooks.....		260	233	284	249	205	657
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....		190	166	184	190	200	4,373
Brewery employees (ale and porter)..		203	163	190	193	197	1,506
Brewery employees (lager).....		205	204	179	201	205	1,178
VIII. Theaters and Music.....							
Actors.....				307	320	337	5,490
Actors.....		45	263	518	514	508	1,846
Musicians		143	141	123	150	279	2,515
Stage mechanics.....		97	78	164	136	213	895
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....							
Cabinet makers.....				171	180	187	7,827
Cabinet makers.....		153	206	221	191	218	1,359
Coopers		174	183	165	156	185	739
Machine wood workers.....		223	196	160	171	156	1,494
Upholsterers		107	138	141	175	171	948
Wood carvers.....		149	147	183	216	252	609

TABLE 34—Concluded.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH TRADE IN THE THIRD
QUARTER, 1897-1901.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.							Number employed 1901.
Men.		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	
X.	Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	.....	.....	\$140	\$144	\$160	5,920
	Hotels and restaurants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	2,833
	Bartenders.....	\$147	\$135	148	155	165	2,110
	Waiters.....	96	133	101	125	144	723
	Retail trade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	3,037
	Clerks and salesmen.....	189	152	145	153	158	1,878
XI.	Public Employment.....	.....	.....	222	202	212	8,060
	Dock builders.....	.....	.....	216	211	207	1,763
	Letter carriers.....	219	221	233	228	234	3,245
	Post office clerks.....			210	180	218	951
	Street cleaners.....	156	172	171	161	171	1,205
XII.	Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	132	138	5,681
	Glass workers.....	135	117	137	133	153	546
	Barbers.....	136	122	132	134	143	1,725
	Other distinct trades.....	.....	.....	165	152	152	1,885
	Paper makers.....	.....	.....	219	179	149	502
	Mixed employment.....	.....	.....	115	110	106	1,525
Women.							
II.	Clothing and Textiles.....	.....	.....	.....	69	98	9,455
	Garments (including shirts, collars, laundry in 1897-8).....	87	67	84	63	100	8,094
	Cloak makers.....	110	50	99	54	89	700
	Overall workers.....	83	93	78	86	92	954
	Tailoresses.....	39	56	55	58	58	647
	Vest makers.....	46	29	103	46	66	760
	Waist makers.....	.....	.....	23	52	110	2,800
	Wrapper makers.....				163	163	1,242
	Hats, caps and furs (hat trimmers).....	121	70	65	50	96	195
	Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	44	72	72	63	77	442
	Boot and shoe workers.....	44	55	66	54	62	41
	Glove makers.....	.....	.....	99	83	78	401
	Shirts, collars, laundry.....	.....	.....	83	89	57	113
	Laundry workers.....	95	.....	115	59	55	107
	Textiles.....	.....	103	102	92	96	611
	Finishers and dyers.....	.....	117	115	114	108	835
	Loopers.....	.....	101	82	70	97	150
	Winders and knitters.....	.....	94	106	67	81	29
III.	Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	10
IV.	Transportation (railroad telegraphers)....	.....	.....	.....	120	120	3
V.	Printing, Binding, Etc.....	83	100	103	91	95	859
	Bookbinders (collators and folders).. Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers).....	71	81	86	97	112	279
	Compositors.....	107	119	114	115	113	108
	Compositors.....	127	140	151	146	153	112
VI.	Tobacco.....	99	66	127	122	116	2,397
	Cigarette makers.....	35	87	125	133	82	550
	Cigar makers.....	104	66	132	120	127	1,769
	Cigar packers.....	67	75	89	128	115	17
	Tobacco workers.....	89	62	70	70	76	61
VIII.	Theaters and Music.....	33	270	494	468	432	334
	Actresses.....	33	268	494	478	460	305
IX.	Wood Working and Furniture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	22
X.	Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	.....	.....	80	90	86	497
	Clerks and salesmen.....	.....	.....	80	90	85	494
XI.	Public Employment.....	.....	.....	.....	162	141	10
	Post office clerks.....	.....	.....	.....	162	165	5

V. Shortening the Hours of Labor.

[Summary tables T-U, detailed table XII.]

The movement for shorter hours described in last year's Report has gone forward during the present year with renewed vigor. Its results among the members of labor organizations are shown in Table XII of Appendix IV and in summary tables T and U of Appendix III. Very little of the ground gained has been lost, the record showing only six instances of a reversion to longer hours, thus:

TABLE 35.
INCREASES IN THE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.

Group.	TRADE.	Sex.	No. members.	AVERAGE HOURS		Average increase (hours).	Total increase (hours).
				Before change.	After change.		
I.	Varnishers.....	M.	38	54	60	6	228
II.	Wrapper Makers.....	M.	23	52½	55½	2	46
		F.	107	53½	55½	2	214
III.	Metal Mechanics.....	M.	56	55	60	5	280
IX.	Machine Wood Workers.....	M.	65	54	60	6	390
XI.	Letter Carriers.....	M.	5	48	51	3	15
XII.	Laborers	M.	25	54	60	6	150
Total.....			319	....	....	4	1,323

The working time of 319 members of labor unions was increased an average of 4 hours weekly, whereas 26,147 members had their working time shortened by an average of 8 hours weekly. The clothing trades made the greatest gain, both as to time saved and number benefited; they were followed by the metal-working trades, while the building trades came third, thus:

TABLE 36.
DECREASES IN WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.

INDUSTRY.	Number of members affected.	Average decrease (hrs.)	Total decrease (hrs.)
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	4,563	5	24,773
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	10,596	10½	112,558
III. Metals, Machinery, Shipbuilding.....	6,291	5	31,674
IV. Transportation.....	1,028	7	6,801
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	593	5	3,043
IV. Tobacco	80	3½	278
VII. Food and Liquors.....	42	19	792
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	810	6	4,730
X. Retail Trade.....	229	10½	2,409
XI. Public Employment.....	1,042	8	8,138
XII. Miscellaneous	873	8	7,112
Total	26,147	8	202,308

The female members of labor unions shared in the gains to a certain extent; 1,133 women effected a reduction in their

weekly working time that aggregated 11,310 hours, or an average of 10 hours each. Nearly all of them were workers in the clothing trades.

Excluding the garment workers, the greatest advance in any trade was made by the machinists, of whom 3,803 who had been working $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 hours a day secured the 9-hour day. One-half the number were in New York City and one-half were scattered in 12 smaller cities and towns.

Carpenters numbering 1,446 in the smaller cities reduced their daily working time from 9 and 10 hours; 1,010 dock builders in New York City won 8 and 9 hours, 821 car builders and repairers and 700 machine wood workers in Buffalo reduced their day from 10 to 9 hours, 761 painters and decorators in 11 cities and 1,054 laborers in 5 cities, gained shorter hours.

Over 3,000 workingmen won the 8-hour day, of whom nearly two-thirds belong to the building trades, thus:

TABLE 37.
MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WON THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.		
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....		1,930
Building and paving trades*	1,447	
Building and street labor.....	483	
III. Metals, Machinery, Shipbuilding.....		200
Engineers and firemen (stationary).....	22	
Shipwrights	178	
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.		266
Compositors.....	46	
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	220	
VI. Tobacco (cigar makers).....		17
XI. Public Employment (dock builders).....		650
XII. Miscellaneous (laborers)		100
		<u>3,163</u>
CITY OR TOWN.		
New York.....		1,865
Buffalo		390
Albany-Troy district.....		.....
Rochester		12
Syracuse.....		321
Other towns and cities.....		1,085
		<u>3,163</u>

In a very large proportion of cases the shortening of hours was accompanied with an advance in the wage rate sufficient to keep the weekly income at its former level. On account of

* Principally carpenters (625) and painters (442).

the change in rate, or earnings, these unions also appear in the table of changes in wages, to which reference is frequently made in Table XII.

VI. Summary.

An attempt to summarize the statistics concerning the economic condition of organized labor in the state of New York during the last five years would result about as follows:

TABLE 38.

Year.	NUMBER OF		PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS IDLE		Average annual number of days of em- ployment (males).†	Average annual earnings (males).†	Average daily earnings (males).†	INCREASE OF	
	Unions.	Members.	At any one time.	All the time.				Average annual income (males).†	Wholesale prices.
1897..	1,009	168,454	21.3	12.2	254	\$650	\$2 56	100	100
1898..	1,087	171,067	19.7	7.7	255	678	2 66	104	104
1899..	1,320	209,020	13.3	5.9	273	747	2 73	115	113
1900..	1,635	245,381	19.0	7.3	265	716	2 70	110	123
1901..	1,871	276,141	13.4	4.8	274	756	2 75	116	121

† Based on the figures of the first and third quarters only. The averages here given are based upon the members employed one or more days each quarter, and are therefore considerably more favorable than they would be if they were inclusive of all the members.

APPENDIX I.

BLANK FORMS USED BY THE BUREAU.

On pages 42 and 43 are reprinted the inquiries made of the secretaries of labor organizations in the third quarter of 1901; similar blanks were used for the first quarter. Accompanying this form were a pattern report, reproduced on the opposite page, and a quantity of individual slips to be distributed among the members of the union, filled out by them and returned to the secretary for his use in making up his report to the Bureau.

The blank form for the use of the individual members is as follows:

Please fill out this blank for the State Bureau of Labor Statistics and return it to the Secretary of your union on or before October 3, 1901.

1. How many days were you idle in July, August and September 1901? _____
2. Rate of wages (per day or week)? _____
3. Overtime in above three months: Days? _____ Earnings? _____
4. Total earnings in above three months? _____
5. Were you idle on the last working day in September? _____
6. If so, mark the cause: Lack of work? The weather? Strike or lockout? Lack of material? Sickness? Old age? Other causes?

How to Fill Out the Report.

The third page of the quarterly report of unions is designed to show exactly how many days each member worked during the quarter and what his or her total earnings were. The page is easily filled out, as will be seen by an inspection of the following illustration, which is an actual copy of several reports made to the Bureau last March. As there were 76 working days in the quarter, it will be seen that some members (reporting 103 days) made considerable overtime. The figures concerning women should be arranged in the same way.

JOHN McMACKIN,
Commissioner.

MEN.

7 worked 103 days at \$2.50 per day and earned \$257.50 each										
35	"	103	"	"	2.35	"	"	"	"	242 05 "
10	"	103	"	"	2.30	"	"	"	"	236.90 "
20	"	103	"	"	2.25	"	"	"	"	231.75 "
1	"	36	"	"	3.10	"	"	"	"	111.60 "
1	"	76	"	"	75.00	"	month	"	"	225.00 "
2	"	76	"	"	65.00	"	"	"	"	195.00 "
8	"	76	"	"	14 00	"	week	"	"	182.00 "
9	"	76	"	"	13.00	"	"	"	"	169 00 "
5	"	76	"	"	11.00	"	"	"	"	143.00 "
1	"	77	"		piecework		"	"	"	308 00 "
15	"	77	"			"	"	"	"	154.00 "
5	"	54	"			"	"	"	"	216 00 "
10	"	54	"			"	"	"	"	189.00 "
15	"	54	"			"	"	"	"	162.00 "
50	"	54	"			"	"	"	"	135.00 "
20	"	54	"			"	"	"	"	121.00 "
10	"	50	"			"	"	"	"	175.00 "
25	"	50	"			"	"	"	"	150.00 "
60	"	50	"			"	"	"	"	100.00 "
10	"	24	"			"	"	"	"	108.00 "
15	"	24	"			"	"	"	"	90.00 "
14		Idle (shop not yet open for season).								
2		" (sick).								
5		" (superannuated).								
2		In business.								
1		Out of town.								

358 Total membership (men).

Report for the Months of July, August and September, 1901.

1. Name of town or city _____
2. Trade _____
3. Name of organization _____
4. Place of meeting _____
5. Date and hour of meeting _____
- 6-7. Name and address of president _____
8. Name of secretary _____
9. Address of secretary _____
10. Total membership on September 30: Men _____ Women _____
11. Number of members *idle* on September 30: Men _____ Women _____
12. Causes of their idleness:

[MEN]	[WOMEN]	were idle on account of lack of work.		
		"	"	" unfavorable weather.
		"	"	" strike or lockout.
		"	"	" lack of material.
		"	"	" sickness.
		"	"	" old age.
		"	"	" other reasons.
		Total (same as No. 11)		

13. Regular number of hours of work per week? _____ On Saturday? _____
14. Have hours been reduced or increased since July 1? If so, state change _____
15. Has your organization been affected by a strike or lockout in present quarter? If so, give date of same _____
16. Scale of wages. Give union rates for each trade or occupation pursued by members of your organization; also note any change in the scale since July 1.

[illegible]

17. Number of Days Worked and Amounts Earned by Each Member During This Quarter (Months of July, August and September).

[NOTE.—The quarter contains 13 weeks, or 92 days, including Sundays and holidays; excluding Sundays, the Fourth of July and Labor Day, 77 days..... Extra time should be counted in days and then added to the regular number of days worked in the quarter..... Where the *piece system* prevails, write the words "piecework" in place of "per hour, day or week."]

MEN.

_____ worked _____ days at \$ _____ per { hour, } and earned \$ _____ each
[MEMBERS] { day or } week*

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

_____ Did not work at all.

_____ Total membership (men).

WOMEN.

_____ worked _____ days at \$ _____ per { hour, } and earned \$ _____ each
[MEMBERS] { day or } week*

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

_____ Did not work at all.

_____ Total membership (women).

*Railroad organizations whose members work on the trip or mileage system should report *monthly* rather than daily or weekly earnings in the preceding column.

APPENDIX II.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES.

GROUP I.

BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

Stone Working.

Bluestone cutters and flaggers.
 Bluestone cutters' helpers.
 Freestone cutters.
 Granite cutters.
 Machine stone workers and hand rubbers.
 Marble cutters.
 Marble cutters and tile setters.
 Marble cutters' helpers.
 Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers.
 Quarrymen.
 Stone cutters (unclassified).
 Stone setters.

Brick and Cement Making.

Cement workers.

Building and Paving Trades.

Artificial stone masons.
 Bricklayers and masons.
 Building material handlers.
 Caisson and foundation workers.
 Carpenters and joiners.
 Derrickmen.
 Double drum hoister runners.
 Electrical workers.
 Elevator constructors and millwrights.
 Flagstone workers.
 Framers.
 Gas and electric fixture hangers.
 Gilders.
 House shorers and movers.
 Housesmiths and architectural iron workers.
 Lathers.
 Linemen.
 Metal ceiling workers.
 Metal lathers.
 Painters and decorators.
 Paper hangers.
 Pavers and rammermen.
 Pile drivers and dock builders.
 Pipe calkers and tappers.
 Plasterers.
 Plumbers and gas fitters.
 Plumbers' helpers.
 Range mounters, setters and kitchen outfitters.
 Rock drillers.
 Rock drillers and sledge workers.
 Rock drillers and tool sharpeners.
 Roofers and sheet metal workers.
 Stair builders.
 Steam fitters.

Steam fitters and helpers.
 Steam fitters' helpers.
 Steam pipe and boiler felters.
 Stone masons.
 Stucco workers.
 Tar, felt and waterproof workers.
 Tile layers and helpers.
 Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.
 Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers.
 Varnishers.

Building and Street Labor.

Bricklayers', masons' and plasterers' laborers.
 Cement and asphalt laborers.
 General building and street laborers.
 Plumbers' laborers.

GROUP II.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

Garments.

Buttonhole makers.
 Cloak makers.
 Cloth examiners.
 Cloth spongers, refinishers and helpers.
 Clothing cutters.
 Clothing stock keepers and shippers.
 Coat makers.
 Jacket makers.
 Lining cutters and trimmers.
 Neckwear cutters.
 Neckwear makers.
 Overall, coat and pants makers.
 Overall workers.
 Pants makers.
 Pants and vest makers.
 Tailors.
 Vest makers.
 Waist makers.
 Wrapper makers.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Cloth hat and cap cutters.
 Fur workers.
 Hat finishers.
 Hat makers.
 Hat trimmers.

Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.

Boot and shoe workers.
 Glove cutters.
 Glove makers (leather).
 Glove makers (silk).
 Wax threaders (glove).

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.

Collar turners.
 Laundry drivers.
 Laundry workers.
 Shirt cutters.
 Shirt folders.
 Shirt ironers.
 Shirt makers.
 Shirt, waist and collar cutters.
 Underwear makers (white goods).

Textiles.

Block printers (carpet).
 Carders.
 Finishers and dyers.
 Knit goods cutters.
 Knitters.
 Loom fixers.
 Loopers.
 Spinners (jack).
 Spinners (mule).
 Textile workers.
 Weavers.
 Winders and knitters.
 Wool sorters.

GROUP III.

METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING

Iron and Steel.

Blacksmiths.
 Blacksmiths' helpers.
 Blast-furnace men.
 Boiler makers.
 Boiler makers and iron ship builders.
 Boiler makers' helpers.
 Car wheel makers.
 Core makers.
 Electrical machinists.
 Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc.
 (amalgamated).
 Foundry and machine shop laborers.
 Foundrymen.
 Gun makers.
 Horseshoers.
 Iron dressers and chippers.
 Iron molders.
 Iron molders' helpers.
 Iron workers.
 Japanners and finishers (steel).
 Locomotive and car pipe fitters.
 Machinists.
 Machinists' helpers.
 Metal mechanics (allied).
 Pattern makers.
 Rolling mill employees.
 Screw makers.
 Steam engine makers.
 Steam forge workers.
 Steel cabinet workers.
 Stove mounters.
 Tank builders.
 Tool makers.

Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.

Beer pump workers.
 Brass finishers.
 Brass molders.
 Brass spinners.
 Brass workers.
 Chandelier filers.
 Chandelier makers.
 Chasers.
 Coppersmiths.
 Electrical appliance makers.
 Gold beaters.
 Gold pen makers.
 Jewelers.
 Metal polishers, buffers and platers.
 Surgical instrument makers.
 Watch case jointers.
 Wire frame makers.

Engineers and Firemen.

Engineers (eccentric, hod-hoisting and stationary).
 Engineers (marine).
 Firemen (eccentric and stationary).
 Firemen (marine).

Shipbuilding.

Boat builders.
 Dry dock employees.
 Holders on.
 Iron ship builders.
 Sail makers.
 Ship carpenters and calkers.
 Ship and machinists' riggers.
 Ship plumbers.
 Spar makers.

GROUP IV.

TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.

Car builders and repairers.
 Car builders' laborers.
 Car painters.
 Carmen.
 Conductors.
 Elevated railroad employees.
 Engineers.
 Firemen.
 Railway clerks.
 Switchmen.
 Telegraphers.
 Trainmen.

Street Railways.

Conductors, motormen, etc.

Coach Drivers, Etc.

Cabmen and coach drivers.
 Livery employees.
 Private coachmen.

Seamen, Pilots, Etc.

Pilots and masters of vessels.
 Seamen.

Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.

Boatmen.
 Coal handlers.
 Delivery wagon drivers.
 Freight handlers.
 Grain shovelers.
 Longshoremen.
 Lumber handlers.
 Machinery handlers and safe movers.
 Ore handlers.
 Team drivers.
 Trestle car handlers.

GROUP V.

PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinders.
 Bookbinders (blank books).
 Bookbinders (collaters, folders, gatherers, pasters, sewers and stitchers).
 Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers).
 Bookbinders (paper rulers).
 Bookbinders (printed work).
 Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers).
 Check book makers.
 Compositors.
 Electrotypers.
 Electrotypers and stereotypers.
 Lithographers.
 Mailers.
 Newspaper writers.
 Photo-engravers.
 Plate printers.
 Pressmen.
 Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.
 Steel and copper plate engravers.
 Stereotypers.
 Type founders.
 Wall paper machine printers.
 Wall paper print cutters.

GROUP VI.

TOBACCO.

Cigarette makers.
 Cigar makers.
 Cigar packers.
 Tobacco workers.

GROUP VII.

FOOD AND LIQUORS.

Food Preparation.

Bakers and confectioners.
 Butchers.
 Cooks.
 Flour and feed workers.

Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.

Brewery employees.
 Brewery employees (ale and porter).
 Brewery employees (beer drivers).
 Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers).
 Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).

Brewery employees (lager).
 Maltsters.
 Mineral water and beer bottlers.
 Mineral water bottlers and drivers.

GROUP VIII.

THEATERS AND MUSIC.

Actors.
 Bill posters.
 Calcium light operators.
 Musicians.
 Stage mechanics.
 Theatrical costumers.

GROUP IX.

WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

Box makers and sawyers.
 Broom and brush makers.
 Brush makers.
 Cabinet makers.
 Carpet fitters and layers.
 Carriage and wagon workers.
 Coopers.
 Dashboard makers.
 Machine wood workers.
 Mat makers.
 Millers and millwrights.
 Modelers.
 Piano makers.
 Piano and organ workers.
 Sash and blind makers.
 Upholsterers.
 Varnishers and polishers.
 Wood carvers.
 Wood turners.

GROUP X.

RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Bartenders.
 Waiters.

Retail Trade.

Bread peddlers.
 Canvassing agents.
 Clerks and salesmen.
 Furniture and carpet store employees.
 Ice cream salesmen and drivers.
 Ice handlers.
 Milk peddlers.
 Newsboys and bootblacks.
 Venders.

GROUP XI.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Bridge tenders.
 Dock builders.
 Dock laborers.
 Drivers and hostlers.
 Health department employees.
 Letter carriers.
 Park employees.

Park gardeners.
 Park laborers.
 Post office clerks.
 Public school janitors.
 Railway mail clerks.
 Street cleaners.

GROUP XII.**MISCELLANEOUS.***Glass.*

Flint glass workers.
 Green glass workers.
 Window glass workers.

Barbering.

Barbers.

Other Distinct Trades.

Button makers.
 Color mixers.
 Fiber sanders.
 Fiber workers.
 Gas workers.
 Iron miners.
 Leather buffers.
 Oystermen
 Paper box makers.
 Paper makers.
 Pulp makers.
 Saddle and harness makers.
 Starch workers.
 Tanners and curriers.
 Trunk and bag workers.
 Wool workers.

INDEX TO CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES.

Actors, VIII.
 Architectural iron workers, I.
 Artificial stone masons, I.
 Asphalt laborers, I.
 Bag workers, XII.
 Bakers, VII.
 Barbers, XII.
 Bartenders, X.
 Beer bottlers, VII.
 Beer pump workers, III.
 Bill posters, VIII.
 Blacksmiths, III.
 Blacksmiths' helpers, III.
 Blast-furnace men, III.
 Blind makers, IX.
 Block printers (carpet), II.
 Bluestone cutters, I.
 Bluestone cutters' helpers, I.
 Boat builders, III.
 Boatmen, IV.
 Boiler felters (steam), I.
 Boiler makers, III.
 Boiler makers' helpers, III.
 Bookbinders, V.
 Bootblacks, X.
 Boot workers, II.
 Bottlers (beer, mineral water), VII.
 Box makers and sawyers, IX.
 Brass finishers, molders, spinners, workers, III.
 Bread peddlers, X.
 Brewery employees, VII.
 Bricklayers, bricklayers' laborers, I.
 Bridge tenders, XI.
 Broom makers, IX.
 Brush makers, IX.
 Building laborers, I.
 Building material handlers, I.
 Butchers, VII.
 Button makers, XII.
 Buttonhole makers, II.
 Cabinet makers, IX.
 Cabinet workers (steel), III.

Cabmen, IV.
 Caisson workers, I.
 Calcium light operators, VIII.
 Calkers (ship), III.
 Canvassing agents, X.
 Cap cutters, cap workers, II.
 Car builders, car painters, IV.
 Car pipe fitters, III.
 Car repairers, IV.
 Car wheel makers, III.
 Carders, II.
 Carmen (railroad), IV.
 Carpenters and joiners, I.
 Carpenters (ship), III.
 Carpet fitters and layers, IX.
 Carpet store employees, X.
 Carriage workers, IX.
 Carvers (wood), IX.
 Cement laborers, I.
 Cement workers, I.
 Chandelier filers, III.
 Chandelier makers, III.
 Chasers, III.
 Check book makers, V.
 Chippers, III.
 Cigar makers, VI.
 Cigar packers, VI.
 Cigarette makers, VI.
 Clerks, X.
 Clerks (post office), XI.
 Clerks (railway), IV.
 Clerks (railway mail), XI.
 Cloak makers, II.
 Cloth cap cutters, II.
 Cloth examiners, II.
 Cloth hat cutters, II.
 Cloth spongers and refinishers, II.
 Cloth spongers and refinishers' helpers, II.
 Clothing cutters, II.
 Clothing stock keepers, II.
 Clothing stock shippers, II.
 Coach drivers, IV.

- Coachmen (private), IV.
 Coal handlers, IV.
 Coat makers, IV.
 Collar cutters, II.
 Collar turners, II.
 Collar workers, II.
 Color mixers, XII.
 Compositors, V.
 Conductors, IV.
 Confectioners, VII.
 Cooks, VII.
 Coopers, IX.
 Copper plate engravers, V.
 Coppersmiths, III.
 Core makers, III.
 Cuff makers, II.
 Curriers, XII.
 Cutters (bluestone), I.
 Cutters (cap), II.
 Cutters (clothing), II.
 Cutters (freestone), I.
 Cutters (glove), II.
 Cutters (granite), I.
 Cutters (hat), II.
 Cutters (knit goods), II.
 Cutters (linings), II.
 Cutters (marble), I.
 Cutters (neckwear), II.
 Cutters (shirt), II.
 Cutters' helpers (bluestone), I.
 Cutters' helpers (marble), I.
 Dashboard makers, IX.
 Derrickmen, I.
 Dock builders, I.
 Dock builders (municipal employees), XI.
 Dock builders (dry dock), III.
 Dock laborers, XI.
 Double drum hoister runners, I.
 Drivers (coach), IV.
 Drivers (delivery wagon), IV.
 Drivers (ice cream), X.
 Drivers (laundry), II.
 Drivers (municipal employees), XI.
 Dry dock employees, III.
 Dyers (textile), II.
 Electric fixture hangers, I.
 Electrical appliance makers, III.
 Electrical machinists, III.
 Electrical workers, I.
 Electrotypers, V.
 Elevated railroad employees, IV.
 Elevator constructors, I.
 Engineers (eccentric), III.
 Engineers (hoist-hoisting), III.
 Engineers (marine), III.
 Engineers (railroad), IV.
 Engineers (stationary), III.
 Engravers (copper plate), V.
 Engravers (steel plate), V.
 Feed workers, VII.
 Felt workers (building), I.
 Fiber sanders, XII.
 Fiber workers, XII.
 Finishers (textile), II.
 Firemen (eccentric), III.
 Firemen (railroad), IV.
 Firemen (stationary), III.
 Flagstone workers, I.
 Flaggers, I.
 Flint glass workers, XII.
 Flour workers, VII.
 Food products, VII.
 Forge workers (steam), III.
 Foundation workers, I.
 Foundry laborers, III.
 Foundrymen, III.
 Framers, I.
 Freestone cutters, I.
 Freight handlers, IV.
 Fur workers, II.
 Furniture and carpet store employees, X.
 Gardeners (park), XI.
 Garment workers, II.
 Gas fitters, I.
 Gas fixture hangers, I.
 Gas workers, XII.
 Gilders, I.
 Glass workers, XII.
 Glaziers (plate glass), XII.
 Glaziers (sheet glass), XII.
 Glove cutters, II.
 Glove makers (leather), II.
 Glove makers (silk), II.
 Gold beaters, III.
 Gold pen makers, III.
 Grain shovelers, IV.
 Granite cutters, I.
 Green glass workers, XII.
 Gun makers, III.
 Hat cutters, finishers, trimmers, II.
 Health department employees, XI.
 Holders on, III.
 Horseshoers, III.
 Hostlers, XI.
 House shorers and movers, I.
 Housesmiths, I.
 Ice cream drivers, X.
 Ice cream salesmen, X.
 Ice handlers, X.
 Iron dressers, III.
 Iron miners, XII.
 Iron molders, III.
 Iron molders' helpers, III.
 Iron ship builders, III.
 Iron workers, III.
 Iron workers (architectural), I.
 Jacket makers, II.
 Janitors (public school), XI.
 Japanners and finishers (steel), III.
 Jewelers, III.
 Kitchen outfitters, I.
 Knit goods cutters, II.
 Knitters, II.
 Laborers (asphalt), I.

Laborers (bricklayers'), I.	Motormen (street railway), IV.
Laborers (building), I.	Musicians, VIII.
Laborers (cement), I.	Neckwear cutters, II.
Laborers (dock), XI.	Neckwear makers, II.
Laborers (foundry), III.	Newsboys, X.
Laborers (machine shop), III.	Newspaper writers, V.
Laborers (masons'), I.	Ore handlers, IV.
Laborers (park), XI.	Organ workers, IX.
Laborers (plasterers'), I.	Overall workers, II.
Laborers (plumbers'), I.	Painters and decorators, I.
Laborers (street), I.	Painters (car), IV.
Lathers, I.	Pants makers, II.
Laundry drivers, II.	Paper box makers, XII.
Laundry workers, II.	Paper hangers, I.
Leather buffers, XII.	Paper makers, XII.
Letter carriers, XI.	Park gardeners, XI.
Linemen, I.	Park laborers, XI.
Lining cutters, II.	Pattern makers, III.
Lining trimmers, II.	Pavers and rammermen, I.
Lithographers, V.	Peddlers (bread), X.
Livery employees, IV.	Peddlers (ice cream), X.
Locomotive pipe fitters, III.	Peddlers (milk), X.
Longshoremen, IV.	Pen makers (gold), III.
Loom fixers, II.	Photo-engravers, V.
Loopers, II.	Piano makers, IX.
Lumber handlers, IV.	Pile drivers, I.
Machine shop laborers, III.	Pilots, IV.
Machine stone workers and hand rubbers, I.	Pipe calkers and tappers, I.
Machine wood workers, IX.	Pipe fitters (steam), I.
Machinery handlers, IV.	Pipe fitters and helpers (sprinkler), I.
Machinists, III.	Pipe fitters (car), III.
Machinists' riggers, III.	Pipe fitters (locomotive), III.
Mailers, V.	Plasterers, I.
Malt liquors, VII.	Plate printers, V.
Maltsters, VII.	Plumbers, I.
Marble cutters, I.	Plumbers (ship), III.
Marble cutters' helpers, I.	Plumbers' helpers, I.
Marble mosaic workers, I.	Plumbers' laborers, I.
Marble mosaic workers' helpers, I.	Polishers, IX.
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers, I.	Post office clerks, XI.
Masons, I.	Press feeders, V.
Masons' helpers, I.	Pressmen, V.
Masons' laborers, I.	Pressmen's assistants, V.
Masters of vessels, IV.	Print cutters (wall paper), V.
Mat makers, IX.	Printers (block-carpet), II.
Metal buffers, III.	Printers (plate), V.
Metal ceiling workers, I.	Printers (wall paper-machine), V.
Metal lathers, I.	Private coachmen, IV.
Metal machinists (allied), III.	Public employment, XI.
Metal platers, III.	Public school janitors, XI.
Metal polishers, III.	Pulp workers, XII.
Metal workers (sheet), I.	Quarrymen, I.
Milk peddlers, X.	Railroad carmen, IV.
Millers, IX.	Railroad employees, IV.
Millwrights, I and IX.	Railroad (elevated) employees, IV.
Mineral water bottlers, VII.	Railway clerks, IV.
Miners (iron), XII.	Railway (street) employees, IV.
Miners (salt), XII.	Railway mail clerks, XI.
Modelers, IX.	Range mounters and setters, I.
Molders (brass), III.	Restaurant employees, X.
Molders (iron), III.	Riggers (ship), III.
Molders' helpers (iron), III.	Rock drillers, I.

Rolling mill employees, III.	Surgical instrument workers, III.
Roofers, I.	Switchmen, IV.
Saddle makers, XII.	Tailors, II.
Safe movers, IV.	Tank builders, III.
Sail makers, III.	Tanners, XII.
Salesmen, X.	Tar workers (building), I.
Sash makers, IX.	Team drivers, IV.
Screw makers, III.	Telegraphers (railroad), IV.
Seamen, IV.	Textile workers, II.
Sheet metal workers, I.	Theatrical costumers, VIII.
Shipbuilders, III.	Theatrical employees, VIII.
Ship carpenters, III.	Tile layers, I.
Ship calkers, III.	Tile layers' helpers, I.
Ship plumbers, III.	Tile setters, I.
Ship riggers, III.	Tobacco workers, VI.
Shirt cutters, folders, ironers and makers, II.	Tool makers, III.
Shoe workers, II.	Trestle car handlers, IV.
Sledge workers, I.	Trunk workers, XII.
Spar makers, II.	Type founders, V.
Spinners (brass), III.	Underwear makers, II.
Spinners (jack), II.	Upholsterers, IX.
Spinners (mule), II.	Varnishers, I.
Stage mechanics, VIII.	Venders, X.
Stair builders, I.	Vest makers, II.
Starch workers, XII.	Wagon workers, IX.
Steam boiler felters, I.	Waist cutters, II.
Steam engine makers, III.	Waist makers, II.
Steam fitters, I.	Waiters, X.
Steam fitters' helpers, I.	Wall paper machine printers, V.
Steam forge workers, III.	Wall paper print cutters, V.
Steam pipe felters, I.	Watch case jointers, III.
Steel cabinet workers, III.	Waterproof workers (building), I.
Steel plate engravers, V.	Wax threaders (glove), II.
Stereotypers, V.	Wax workers, XII.
Stone cutters, I.	Weavers, II.
Stone cutters' helpers, I.	Winders, II.
Stone masons, I.	Window glass workers, XII.
Stone masons' helpers, I.	Wire frame makers, III.
Stone workers (machine), I.	Wood carvers, IX.
Stone setters, I.	Wood turners, IX.
Stone working, I.	Wood workers (machine), IX.
Street cleaners, XI.	Wool sorters, II.
Street laborers, I.	Wool workers XII.
Street railway employees, IV.	Wrapper makers, II.
Stucco workers, I.	

APPENDIX III.

SUMMARY TABLES.

- A. Number and Membership of Unions—New York State.
- B. Number and Membership of Unions—New York City.
- C. Number and Membership of Unions—The State Outside of the Metropolis.
- D. Number and Membership of Unions in Each Year, 1894 to 1901.
- E. Unemployment of Members of Labor Organizations—New York State.
- F. Unemployment of Members of Labor Organizations—New York City.
- G. Unemployment of Members of Labor Organizations—Interior Towns.
- H. Percentages of Unemployment—New York State.
- I. Percentages of Unemployment—New York City.
- J. Percentages of Unemployment—Interior Towns.
- K. Causes of Unemployment—New York State.
- L. Causes of Unemployment—New York City.
- M. Causes of Unemployment—Interior Towns.
- N. Number of Days Worked—First Quarter, 1901.
- O. Number of Days Worked—Third Quarter, 1901.
- P. Quarterly Earnings—First Quarter, 1901.
- Q. Quarterly Earnings—Third Quarter, 1901.
- R. Changes in Rates of Wages Reported by Labor Organizations Between October 1, 1900, and September 30, 1901—By Industries and Trades.
- S. Changes in Rates of Wages—Principal Cities.
- T. Changes in Hours of Labor, October 1, 1900–September 30, 1901—By Industries and Trades.
- U. Changes in Hours of Labor—Principal Cities.

A. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

INDUSTRIES.	UNIONS AT END OF—				Sex	MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.		Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	481	493	506	515	M	79,677	81,214	83,901	85,401
Stone working	36	35	35	35	M	4,922	5,138	5,293	6,258
Brick and cement making	7	8	8	8	M	692	712	701	710
Building and paving trades	395	406	420	429	M	59,984	61,286	62,379	63,482
Building and street labor.....	43	44	43	43	M	14,079	14,078	15,528	14,951
2. Clothing and Textiles	128	135	142	150	{ M	21,719	19,154	21,091	31,726
					{ F	5,664	5,859	6,269	10,157
Garments	66	70	72	74	{ M	15,737	13,183	15,095	25,355
					{ F	4,295	4,514	4,589	8,655
Hats, caps and furs	12	12	13	13	{ M	1,647	1,661	1,678	1,741
					{ F	75	92	168	195
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	16	16	20	21	{ M	1,821	1,823	1,991	2,044
					{ F	244	251	555	555
Shirts, collars, laundry.....	16	18	17	20	{ M	1,561	1,494	1,410	1,550
					{ F	300	264	247	131
Textiles	18	19	20	22	{ M	953	993	917	1,036
					{ F	750	738	710	621
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding	291	302	314	323	{ M	32,161	32,129	35,073	35,542
					{ F	.....	15	25	20
Iron and steel	178	185	200	204	M	19,361	19,819	22,091	21,462
Other metals	29	33	32	33	M	2,042	2,385	2,484	2,354
					F	.....	15	25	20
Engineers and firemen	69	70	68	71	M	8,970	8,271	8,709	9,946
Shipbuilding	15	14	14	15	M	1,788	1,654	1,789	1,780
4. Transportation	215	228	229	240	{ M	30,324	32,387	32,741	34,368
					{ F	3	5	3	3
Railroads	151	156	154	156	{ M	14,448	16,467	16,949	17,331
					{ F	3	5	3	3
Street railways	4	4	7	8	M	3,480	3,467	3,742	4,033
Coach drivers, etc.....	9	8	9	9	M	1,262	1,240	1,259	1,256
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	2	2	2	2	M	2,100	2,400	3,025	3,350
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	49	58	57	65	M	9,034	8,813	7,766	8,398
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	93	94	96	99	{ M	16,502	16,880	16,816	17,080
					{ F	794	777	878	906
6. Tobacco	55	55	56	57	{ M	7,835	7,549	7,938	7,721
					{ F	2,897	2,472	2,663	2,489
7. Food and Liquors	109	112	114	120	M	9,375	9,885	9,263	9,451
Food preparation.....	57	59	59	62	M	5,013	5,467	4,744	4,600
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	52	53	55	58	M	4,362	4,418	4,519	4,851
8. Theaters and Music	33	33	36	38	{ M	9,349	9,328	10,545	11,179
					{ F	493	492	692	509
9. Wood Working and Furniture	62	63	68	71	{ M	8,427	8,662	8,609	8,238
					{ F	25	25	22	22
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	72	81	89	83	{ M	5,660	5,933	6,548	6,302
					{ F	513	461	483	502
Hotels and restaurants	31	37	39	37	{ M	2,630	2,946	2,900	2,936
					{ F	67	75	85	.....
Retail trade	41	44	50	46	{ M	3,030	2,937	3,648	3,366
					{ F	446	386	398	502
11. Public Employment	59	61	66	81	{ M	6,514	7,034	7,650	8,132
					{ F	10	17	11	10
12. Miscellaneous	81	85	89	94	{ M	4,542	4,573	5,178	6,333
					{ F	5	.....	.....	.....
Glass.....	14	15	15	15	M	765	733	757	694
Barbering.....	27	29	31	33	M	1,447	1,474	1,715	1,788
Other distinct trades.....	26	27	29	33	{ M	1,125	1,122	1,437	1,952
					{ F	5	.....	.....	.....
Mixed employment.....	14	14	14	13	M	1,205	1,244	1,269	1,949
Grand Total.....	1,679	1,742	1,805	1,871	{ M	232,085	234,728	245,353	261,533
					{ F	10,404	10,123	11,046	14,618
					{ T	242,489	244,851	256,399	276,141

B. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

INDUSTRIES.	UNIONS AT END OF—				Sex.	MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.		Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	175	176	175	175	M	58,919	59,730	60,687	62,681
Stone working	13	12	12	12	M	3,809	4,001	4,190	4,987
Building and paving trades	139	141	140	140	M	42,872	43,353	42,889	44,124
Building and street labor.....	23	23	23	23	M	12,238	12,376	13,608	13,570
2. Clothing and Textiles	47	48	48	50	{ M	16,593	13,878	15,741	26,060
					{ F	2,413	2,648	2,731	6,810
Garments	32	34	34	36	{ M	14,126	11,574	13,495	23,783
					{ F	2,359	2,642	2,636	6,729
Hats, caps and furs	6	6	7	7	{ M	1,254	1,251	1,253	1,308
					{ F	.....	.....	75	75
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	5	5	5	5	{ M	441	393	418	412
					{ F	.....	6	20	6
Shirts, collars and laundry	4	2	2	2	{ M	772	600	575	557
					{ F	54	.....	.....	.....
Textiles .....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	.....	60	.....	.....
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding	87	89	86	88	{ M	14,304	15,308	16,063	17,021
					{ F	.....	15	25	20
Iron and steel.....	33	32	33	34	M	6,336	6,558	7,153	7,823
Other metals.....	13	17	16	17	{ M	1,506	1,892	1,801	1,733
					{ F	.....	15	25	20
Engineers and firemen.....	30	30	27	27	M	5,037	5,494	5,572	6,001
Shipbuilding	11	10	10	10	M	1,425	1,364	1,477	1,464
4. Transportation	41	43	42	42	{ M	10,529	10,287	10,896	10,897
					{ F	3	5	3	3
Railroads.....	21	21	20	20	{ M	2,839	2,813	2,739	2,780
					{ F	3	5	3	3
Street railways.....	1	1	1	1	M	2,700	2,700	2,800	3,000
Coach drivers, etc.....	4	4	4	4	M	830	845	845	833
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	1	1	1	1	M	400	400	415	450
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	14	16	16	16	M	3,740	3,529	4,087	3,884
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	29	29	29	29	{ M	13,591	13,889	13,699	13,943
					{ F	519	512	498	480
6. Tobacco	13	13	13	13	{ M	4,445	4,128	4,405	4,230
					{ F	2,764	2,344	2,530	2,342
7. Food and Liquors	35	34	35	35	M	4,723	5,311	4,807	4,731
Food preparation.....	24	24	23	23	M	2,843	3,393	2,701	2,391
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	11	10	12	12	M	1,880	1,918	2,106	2,340
8. Theaters and Music.....	13	13	13	13	{ M	7,605	7,530	8,581	9,072
					{ F	464	460	657	453
9. Wood Working and Furniture	27	26	28	29	M	5,889	5,900	5,697	5,845
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	14	14	14	13	{ M	1,182	1,168	1,337	1,238
					{ F	213	226	255	310
Hotels and restaurants.....	8	8	8	7	M	670	656	706	658
Retail trade	6	6	6	6	{ M	512	512	631	580
					{ F	213	226	255	310
11. Public Employment	16	16	16	18	{ M	5,433	5,875	6,507	6,908
					{ F	.....	7	.....	.....
12. Miscellaneous	8	9	10	10	M	689	628	1,000	978
Glass	3	3	3	3	M	355	326	327	317
Barbering	1	2	2	2	M	85	80	170	183
Other distinct trades.....	4	4	5	5	M	249	222	503	478
Grand Total.....	505	510	509	515	{ M	143,902	143,632	149,360	163,604
					{ F	6,376	6,217	6,699	10,418
					{ T	150,278	149,849	156,059	174,022

C. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF THE METROPOLIS.

INDUSTRIES.	UNIONS AT END OF—				Sex.	MEMBERS AT END OF—			
	Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.		Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	306	317	331	340	M	20,758	21,484	23,214	22,720
Stone working	23	23	23	23	M	1,113	1,137	1,103	1,271
Brick and cement making.....	7	8	8	8	M	692	712	701	710
Building and paving trades.....	256	265	280	289	M	17,112	17,933	19,490	19,358
Building and street labor.....	20	21	20	20	M	1,841	1,702	1,920	1,381
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	81	87	94	100	{ M	5,126	5,276	5,350	5,666
					{ F	3,251	3,211	3,538	3,347
Garments	34	36	38	38	{ M	1,611	1,609	1,600	1,572
					{ F	1,936	1,872	1,953	1,926
Hats, caps and furs	6	6	6	6	{ M	393	410	425	433
					{ F	75	92	93	120
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	11	11	15	16	{ M	1,380	1,430	1,573	1,632
					{ F	244	245	535	549
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	12	16	15	18	{ M	789	894	835	993
					{ F	246	264	247	131
Textiles	18	18	20	22	{ M	953	933	917	1,036
					{ F	750	738	710	621
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding	204	213	228	235	M	17,857	16,821	19,070	18,521
Iron and steel	145	153	167	170	M	13,025	13,261	14,938	13,639
Other metals	16	16	16	16	M	536	493	683	621
Engineers and firemen	39	40	41	44	M	3,933	2,777	3,137	3,945
Shipbuilding	4	4	4	5	M	363	290	312	316
4. Transportation	174	185	187	198	M	19,795	22,100	21,845	23,471
Railroads	130	135	134	136	M	11,609	13,654	14,210	14,551
Street railways.....	3	3	6	7	M	780	767	942	1,033
Coach drivers, etc.....	5	4	5	5	M	412	395	414	423
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	1	1	1	1	M	1,700	2,000	2,600	2,900
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	35	42	41	49	M	5,294	5,284	3,679	4,564
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	64	65	67	70	{ M	2,911	2,991	3,117	3,137
					{ F	275	265	380	426
6. Tobacco	42	42	43	44	{ M	3,390	3,421	3,533	3,491
					{ F	133	123	133	147
7. Food and Liquors.....	74	78	79	85	M	4,652	4,574	4,456	4,720
Food preparation.....	33	35	36	39	M	2,170	2,074	2,043	2,209
Malt liquors and mineral waters	41	43	43	46	M	2,482	2,500	2,413	2,511
8. Theaters and Music.....	20	20	23	25	{ M	1,744	1,798	1,964	2,107
					{ F	29	32	35	56
9. Wood Working and Furniture....	35	37	40	42	{ M	2,538	2,762	2,912	2,393
					{ F	25	25	22	22
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	58	67	75	70	{ M	4,478	4,765	5,211	5,064
					{ F	300	235	228	192
Hotels and restaurants.....	23	29	31	30	{ M	1,960	2,290	2,194	2,278
					{ F	67	75	85	.....
Retail trade	35	38	44	40	{ M	2,518	2,475	3,017	2,786
					{ F	233	160	143	192
11. Public Employment.....	43	45	50	63	{ M	1,081	1,159	1,143	1,224
					{ F	10	10	11	10
12. Miscellaneous	73	76	79	84	{ M	3,853	3,945	4,178	5,405
					{ F	5	.....	.....	.....
Glass.....	11	12	12	12	M	410	407	430	377
Barbering	26	27	29	31	M	1,362	1,394	1,545	1,605
Other distinct trades.....	22	23	24	28	{ M	876	900	934	1,474
					{ F	5	.....	.....	.....
Mixed employment.....	14	14	14	13	M	1,205	1,244	1,269	1,949
Grand Total.....	1,174	1,232	1,296	1,356	{ M	88,183	91,096	95,993	97,919
					{ F	4,028	3,906	4,347	4,200
					{ T	92,211	95,002	100,340	102,119

**D. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH YEAR,
1894-1901.**

INDUSTRIES.	JULY 1, 1894.			JULY 1, 1895.				
	Organiza- tions.	MEMBERSHIP.		Organiza- tions.	MEMBERSHIP.			
		Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	281	49,056	.....	49,056	287	53,613	.....	53,613
Stone working	27	5,153	.....	5,153	28	4,993	.....	4,993
Brick and cement making .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and paving trades.....	227	37,161	.....	37,161	231	41,124	.....	41,124
Building and street labor.....	27	6,742	.....	6,742	28	7,496	.....	7,496
2. Clothing and Textiles	93	33,943	5,219	39,162	115	44,653	7,268	51,921
Garments.....	46	26,775	3,739	30,514	61	35,811	5,420	41,231
Hats, caps and furs	15	2,701	263	2,964	16	3,330	352	3,682
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	13	1,742	118	1,860	16	2,138	117	2,255
Shirts, collars and laundry	9	1,087	1,059	2,146	9	1,540	1,230	2,770
Textiles	10	1,638	40	1,678	13	1,834	149	1,983
3. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding...	106	9,810	50	9,860	115	11,376	.....	11,376
Iron and steel	75	6,414	.....	6,414	81	7,347	.....	7,347
Other metals	8	548	50	598	11	816	.....	816
Engineers and firemen	13	1,551	.....	1,551	13	2,048	.....	2,048
Shipbuilding	10	1,297	.....	1,297	10	1,135	.....	1,135
4. Transportation	121	18,197	.....	18,197	125	18,191	.....	18,191
Railroads.....	112	8,503	.....	8,503	116	8,958	.....	8,958
Street railways.....	1	2,500	.....	2,500	1	1,000	.....	1,000
Coach drivers, etc.....	4	779	.....	779	4	1,020	.....	1,020
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	2	5,168	.....	5,168	2	5,960	.....	5,960
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	2	1,247	.....	1,247	2	1,253	.....	1,253
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	52	10,912	147	11,059	58	11,744	254	11,998
6. Tobacco	53	6,789	1,933	8,722	54	7,011	2,078	9,089
7. Food and Liquors.....	50	5,661	.....	5,661	56	6,541	.....	6,541
Food preparation.....	26	2,508	.....	2,508	30	3,130	.....	3,130
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	24	3,153	.....	3,153	26	3,411	.....	3,411
8. Theaters and Music.....	25	5,563	125	5,688	27	6,846	481	7,327
9. Wood Working and Furniture.....	31	5,316	13	5,329	31	4,632	20	4,652
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	17	1,243	.....	1,243	20	1,529	.....	1,529
Hotels and restaurants.....	13	1,056	.....	1,056	13	1,020	.....	1,020
Retail trade.....	4	187	.....	187	7	509	.....	509
11. Public Employment.....	5	1,964	.....	1,964	6	1,964	.....	1,964
12. Miscellaneous.....	26	1,255	1	1,256	33	2,029	1	2,030
Glass	15	881	1	882	15	1,300	1	1,301
Barbering	7	207	.....	207	10	273	.....	273
Other distinct trades.....	4	167	.....	167	7	441	.....	441
Mixed employment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	15
Total	860	149,709	7,488	157,197	927	170,129	10,102	180,231

D. NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANI

INDUSTRIES.	OCTOBER 31, 1896.		SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.				SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			
	Organizations.	Mem- ber ship.	Organizations.	MEMBERSHIP.			Organizations.	MEMBERSHIP.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	291	56,294	294	53,273	.....	53,273	323	59,641	.....	59,641
Stone working	33	5,382	29	5,299	.....	5,299	35	4,865	.....	4,865
Brick and cement making.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and paving trades	230	43,035	238	41,173	.....	41,173	257	45,190	.....	45,190
Building and street labor	28	7,877	27	6,801	.....	6,801	31	9,586	.....	9,586
2. Clothing and Textiles	104	30,093	94	29,333	2,814	32,147	102	22,181	4,252	26,433
Garments	59	22,750	55	23,580	2,087	25,667	56	16,692	3,192	19,884
Hats, caps and furs	14	2,287	13	2,224	112	2,336	15	1,605	92	1,697
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	12	2,029	10	2,177	12	2,189	15	2,652	48	2,700
Shirts, collars and laundry	8	1,281	8	672	603	1,275	6	465	222	687
Textiles	11	1,746	8	680	.....	680	10	767	698	1,465
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding	124	13,010	157	13,991	.....	13,991	169	16,236	.....	16,236
Iron and steel	89	8,506	94	7,577	.....	7,577	96	8,725	.....	8,725
Other metals	10	1,322	15	963	.....	963	20	1,511	.....	1,511
Engineers and firemen	14	1,677	37	3,867	.....	3,867	42	4,615	.....	4,615
Shipbuilding	11	1,505	11	1,584	.....	1,584	11	1,385	.....	1,385
4. Transportation	146	23,031	152	23,014	.....	23,014	155	18,090	.....	18,090
Railroads	128	9,365	132	9,898	.....	9,898	131	10,457	.....	10,457
Street railways.....	1	1,000	2	3,247	.....	3,247	3	3,650	.....	3,680
Coach drivers, etc.....	7	3,973	5	1,872	.....	1,872	9	1,780	.....	1,780
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	2	6,020	2	610	.....	610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	8	2,673	11	7,387	.....	7,387	12	2,173	.....	2,173
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	58	13,818	67	12,833	480	13,313	69	14,551	494	15,045
6. Tobacco	54	9,799	55	6,907	2,190	9,097	54	6,445	2,444	8,889
7. Food and Liquors.....	64	7,503	66	6,955	40	6,995	72	6,812	.....	6,812
Food preparation.....	35	3,192	34	2,882	40	2,922	36	2,929	.....	2,929
Malt liquors and mineral waters	29	4,311	32	4,073	.....	4,073	36	3,883	.....	3,883
8. Theaters and Music.....	28	7,306	27	6,683	237	6,920	29	9,033	313	9,346
9. Wood Working and Furniture....	32	4,218	30	4,202	3	4,205	35	4,584	.....	4,584
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	24	2,087	24	1,843	.....	1,843	30	2,172	2	2,174
Hotels and restaurants.....	11	1,062	11	1,079	.....	1,079	12	1,061	.....	1,061
Retail trade.....	13	1,025	13	764	.....	764	18	1,111	2	1,113
11. Public Employment	4	993	4	1,667	.....	1,667	8	1,880	.....	1,880
12. Miscellaneous	33	2,114	39	1,989	.....	1,989	41	1,937	.....	1,937
Glass.....	12	1,042	14	818	.....	818	12	758	.....	758
Barbering	12	621	18	767	.....	767	21	809	.....	809
Other distinct trades	7	416	4	324	.....	324	3	210	.....	210
Mixed employment.....	2	35	3	80	.....	80	5	160	.....	160
Grand Total.....	962	170,296	1,009	162,690	5,764	168,454	1,087	163,562	7,505	171,067

ZATIONS IN EACH YEAR, 1894-1901—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.				SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.				SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.			
Organizations.	MEMBERSHIP.			Organizations.	MEMBERSHIP.			Organizations.	MEMBERSHIP.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
320	71,067	.....	71,067	473	80,441	.....	80,441	515	85,401	.....	85,401
40	5,016	.....	5,016	41	5,076	.....	5,076	35	6,258	.....	6,258
9	1,073	.....	1,073	7	776	.....	776	8	710	.....	710
293	50,941	.....	50,941	380	61,189	.....	61,189	429	63,482	.....	63,482
38	14,037	.....	14,037	45	13,400	.....	13,400	43	14,951	.....	14,951
105	24,724	4,990	29,714	124	22,592	6,274	28,866	150	31,726	10,157	41,883
58	19,464	4,034	23,498	61	16,369	4,970	21,339	74	25,355	8,655	34,010
14	1,655	90	1,745	12	1,491	92	1,583	13	1,741	195	1,936
13	2,089	67	2,156	16	1,961	157	2,118	21	2,044	555	2,599
8	556	51	607	15	1,194	276	1,470	20	1,550	131	1,681
12	960	748	1,708	20	1,577	779	2,356	22	1,036	621	1,657
227	23,994	20	24,014	292	31,271	.....	31,271	333	35,542	20	35,562
129	13,772	20	13,792	178	19,981	.....	19,981	204	21,462	.....	21,462
29	2,378	.....	2,378	35	2,601	.....	2,601	33	2,354	20	2,374
59	6,335	.....	6,335	65	7,118	.....	7,118	81	9,946	.....	9,946
10	1,509	.....	1,509	14	1,571	.....	1,571	15	1,780	.....	1,780
183	24,668	.....	24,668	211	30,847	7	30,854	240	34,368	3	34,371
138	11,402	.....	11,402	149	14,044	7	14,051	156	17,331	3	17,334
4	3,258	.....	3,258	4	3,493	.....	3,493	8	4,033	.....	4,033
8	1,546	.....	1,546	10	1,391	.....	1,391	9	1,256	.....	1,256
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,000	.....	2,000	2	3,350	.....	3,350
33	8,462	.....	8,462	46	9,919	.....	9,919	65	8,398	.....	8,398
79	15,428	595	16,023	91	16,359	758	17,117	99	17,080	906	17,986
55	7,022	1,864	8,886	55	8,442	3,907	12,349	57	7,721	2,469	10,210
88	8,391	.....	8,391	103	9,430	.....	9,430	120	9,451	.....	9,451
45	3,999	.....	3,999	54	4,948	.....	4,948	62	4,600	.....	4,600
43	4,392	.....	4,392	49	4,482	.....	4,482	58	4,851	.....	4,851
29	9,088	430	9,518	32	9,221	477	9,698	38	11,179	509	11,688
43	6,683	.....	6,683	61	8,176	.....	8,176	71	8,238	22	8,260
34	3,035	172	3,207	54	4,917	386	5,303	83	6,302	502	6,804
14	1,289	.....	1,289	21	2,229	.....	2,229	37	2,936	.....	2,936
20	1,746	172	1,918	33	2,683	386	3,074	46	3,366	502	3,868
40	3,727	.....	3,727	58	7,143	5	7,148	81	8,132	10	8,142
57	3,105	17	3,122	81	4,714	14	4,728	94	6,383	.....	6,383
21	1,108	.....	1,108	21	1,027	.....	1,027	15	694	.....	694
19	1,033	.....	1,033	23	1,387	.....	1,387	33	1,788	.....	1,788
13	765	17	782	25	1,038	14	1,052	33	1,952	.....	1,952
4	199	.....	199	12	1,262	.....	1,262	13	1,949	.....	1,949
1,320	200,932	8,088	209,020	1,635	233,553	11,828	245,381	1,881	261,523	14,618	276,141

E. UNEMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF LABOR

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1907.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	67,330	21,573	71,588	19,459	83,191	10,150
Stone working.....	M	4,852	1,662	5,107	1,327	5,235	746
Brick and cement making.....	M	512	435	712	130	696	142
Building and paving trades.....	M	55,022	16,534	53,841	16,233	61,757	8,050
Building and street labor.....	M	6,944	2,942	6,928	1,769	15,503	1,212
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	M	21,574	7,592	19,067	4,182	20,934	6,279
	F	5,337	2,322	5,741	1,142	6,269	1,401
Garments.....	M	15,624	6,263	13,120	3,222	15,080	5,541
	F	4,095	2,040	4,390	1,008	4,589	1,170
Hats, caps and furs.....	M	1,647	354	1,631	543	1,591	144
	F	75	.....	92	.....	168	35
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	M	1,818	333	1,823	115	1,991	71
	F	145	36	251	1	555	35
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry	M	1,532	264	1,494	194	1,410	200
	F	272	43	264	42	247	62
Textiles.....	M	953	378	969	108	862	323
	F	750	203	738	91	710	99
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding	M	31,687	3,689	31,549	2,959	34,378	3,571
	F	.....	.....	15	2	25	.....
Iron and steel.....	M	18,887	2,402	19,293	1,288	21,413	2,967
Metals other than iron and steel..	M	2,042	185	2,385	150	2,484	204
	F	.....	.....	15	2	25	.....
Engineers and firemen.....	M	8,970	641	8,217	1,228	8,692	177
Shipbuilding.....	M	1,788	461	1,654	293	1,789	223
4. Transportation.....	M	29,933	6,413	30,765	7,271	29,913	1,706
	F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Railroads.....	M	14,057	334	15,797	469	16,659	588
	F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Street railways.....	M	3,480	450	3,467	102	3,694	57
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	1,262	160	1,240	183	1,259	105
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	2,100	600	2,400	2,000	3,025	125
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	M	9,034	4,869	7,861	4,517	5,276	831
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	16,496	1,364	16,741	1,324	16,805	1,511
	F	794	80	776	116	878	127
6. Tobacco.....	M	7,806	1,563	7,483	818	7,917	444
	F	2,897	380	2,471	476	2,663	275
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	9,375	1,306	9,820	1,293	9,034	740
Food preparation.....	M	5,013	1,070	5,422	1,009	4,515	356
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	M	4,362	236	4,398	284	4,519	390
8. Theaters and Music.....	M	5,873	438	5,679	555	6,628	1,126
	F	480	23	489	29	664	58
9. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	8,154	890	8,621	1,151	8,575	945
	F	25	25	25	.....	22	.....
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	M	4,730	502	5,725	587	5,633	167
	F	453	1	461	5	481	11
Hotels and restaurants.....	M	2,613	417	2,861	441	2,900	145
	F	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....
Retail trade.....	M	2,117	85	2,864	146	2,733	22
	F	386	1	386	5	396	11
11. Public Employment.....	M	6,491	274	6,997	113	7,650	433
	F	10	.....	17	.....	11	5
12. Miscellaneous.....	M	4,194	675	4,251	762	4,587	381
	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass.....	M	765	196	624	51	537	211
Barbering.....	M	1,427	48	1,415	23	1,708	14
Other distinct trades.....	M	1,085	143	992	69	1,397	21
	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed employment.....	M	917	288	1,220	619	945	135
Grand Total.....	M	213,643	46,279	218,286	40,474	235,245	27,459
	F	10,004	2,831	10,000	1,770	11,016	1,877
	T	223,647	49,110	228,286	42,244	246,261	29,336

ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—									
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
84,880	6,158	76,304	4,229	78,691	11,423	83,146	1,811	84,880	1,452
6,247	227	4,852	444	5,107	1,060	5,255	57	6,247	14
515	49	420	2	712	112	696	.....	515	2
63,167	5,560	56,992	3,767	58,809	9,654	61,802	• 1,752	63,167	1,429
14,951	322	14,040	16	14,063	597	15,393	2	14,951	7
31,719	3,062	21,574	2,252	19,117	1,768	20,900	1,065	31,719	1,781
10,072	1,012	5,337	541	5,859	482	5,856	134	10,072	608
25,355	2,183	15,624	1,933	13,170	1,260	15,075	944	25,355	1,631
8,655	868	4,095	391	4,514	387	4,589	134	8,655	564
1,741	.....	1,647	101	1,661	245	1,591	92	1,741	.....
195	.....	75	.....	92	.....	168	.....	195	.....
2,044	181	1,818	75	1,823	88	1,989	.....	2,044	45
470	46	145	.....	251	.....	185	.....	470	29
1,550	599	1,522	102	1,494	107	1,407	16	1,550	69
131	63	272	.....	264	9	247	.....	131	5
1,029	99	953	41	969	68	838	13	1,029	36
621	35	750	150	738	86	667	.....	621	10
34,786	1,588	31,899	315	31,652	1,874	33,956	371	34,773	503
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10
21,280	1,025	19,099	182	19,396	558	20,991	227	21,270	256
2,351	204	2,042	10	2,385	78	2,484	107	2,353	146
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10
9,372	145	8,970	72	8,217	1,155	8,692	26	9,370	87
1,780	214	1,788	51	1,654	83	1,789	11	1,780	14
33,244	1,584	29,806	888	31,629	6,408	29,910	385	34,008	507
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
17,204	297	13,930	87	15,749	231	16,656	119	17,204	160
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
4,032	71	3,480	.....	3,467	.....	3,694	.....	4,032	56
1,256	81	1,262	20	1,240	183	1,259	55	1,256	66
3,350	550	2,100	600	2,400	2,000	3,025	.....	3,350	100
7,402	583	9,034	181	8,773	3,994	5,276	211	8,166	125
17,059	1,184	16,496	816	16,815	1,104	16,795	1,165	17,059	989
901	59	794	38	776	76	794	84	901	32
7,702	304	7,806	125	7,497	482	7,911	97	7,702	149
2,488	161	2,897	19	2,470	195	2,662	2	2,488	91
9,340	712	9,375	750	9,820	1,017	9,033	235	9,171	502
4,579	297	5,013	560	5,422	763	4,514	94	4,410	114
4,761	415	4,362	190	4,398	254	4,519	141	4,761	388
6,721	1,578	8,998	8	5,945	246	6,855	132	10,221	1,192
478	146	480	21	489	25	665	14	478	144
8,048	564	8,123	253	8,621	786	8,445	51	8,048	189
22	.....	25	.....	25	.....	22	.....	22	.....
6,252	190	4,730	50	5,775	326	5,607	56	6,188	94
502	19	453	.....	461	5	481	.....	502	1
2,936	118	2,613	46	2,861	293	2,875	52	2,872	40
.....	.....	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
3,316	72	2,117	4	2,914	33	2,732	4	3,316	54
502	19	386	.....	386	5	396	.....	502	1
8,125	68	6,491	25	6,997	38	7,635	2	8,107	39
10	.....	10	.....	17	.....	11	.....	10	.....
6,263	218	4,194	159	4,353	586	4,542	30	6,228	56
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	88	765	13	731	46	504	.....	694	44
1,721	17	1,427	1	1,440	12	1,696	6	1,720	5
1,924	18	1,085	50	1,082	13	1,397	18	1,890	5
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,924	95	917	95	1,100	515	945	6	1,924	4
254,139	17,210	225,796	9,870	226,912	26,058	234,735	5,400	258,104	7,455
14,496	1,407	10,004	619	10,117	783	10,519	234	14,496	886
268,635	18,617	235,800	10,489	237,029	26,841	245,254	5,634	272,600	8,341

F. UNEMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF LABOR

INDUSTRIES.	Sex	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	47,654	15,632	50,435	15,415	60,447	7,537
Stone working.....	M	3,809	998	4 001	709	4,190	262
Building and paving trades.....	M	38,742	12,327	41,193	13,149	42,649	6,595
Building and street labor.....	M	5,103	2,307	5,241	1,287	13,602	680
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	16,493	6,629	13,878	3,467	15,654	5,770
	{ F	2,213	1,329	2,648	574	2,731	1,125
Garments.....	{ M	14,026	6,074	11,574	3,032	13,495	5,479
	{ F	2,159	1,316	2,642	574	2,632	1,085
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	1,254	318	1,251	343	1,166	106
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	35
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	441	25	393	37	418	40
	{ F	.....	.....	6	.....	20	5
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry	{ M	772	212	600	55	575	145
	{ F	54	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	M	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding	{ M	14,304	1,454	15,308	1,027	15,773	1,005
	{ F	.....	.....	15	2	25	.....
Iron and steel.....	M	6,336	683	6,558	521	6,923	652
Metals other than iron and steel.	{ M	1,506	44	1,892	79	1,801	142
	{ F	.....	.....	15	2	25	.....
Engineers and firemen.....	M	5,037	267	5,494	139	5,572	79
Shipbuilding.....	M	1,425	460	1,364	288	1,477	132
4. Transportation.....	{ M	10,529	2,453	9,349	1,460	8,504	709
	{ F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Railroads.....	{ M	2,839	53	2,813	61	2,739	81
	{ F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Street railways.....	M	2,700	400	2,700	75	2,800	.....
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	850	160	845	183	845	95
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	400	100	400	.....	425	25
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc	M	3,740	1,745	2,591	1,141	1,695	508
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	13,591	1,254	13,889	1,196	13,699	1,388
	{ F	519	25	512	80	498	123
6. Tobacco.....	{ M	4,445	362	4,128	649	4,405	373
	{ F	2,764	325	2,344	473	2,530	273
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	4,723	666	5,311	698	4,607	462
Food preparation.....	M	2,843	541	3,393	534	2,501	315
Malt liquors and mineral waters	M	1,880	125	1,918	164	2,106	147
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	4,480	242	4,330	260	5,381	987
	{ F	464	23	460	21	657	58
9. Wood Working and Furniture	M	5,889	482	5,900	1,043	5,666	756
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	{ M	1,182	287	1,168	308	1,337	66
	{ F	213	.....	226	.....	255	11
Hotels and restaurants	M	670	237	656	243	706	59
Retail trade.....	{ M	512	50	512	65	631	7
	{ F	213	.....	226	.....	255	11
11. Public Employment	{ M	5,433	268	5,875	102	6 507	397
	{ F	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
12. Miscellaneous.....	M	689	267	628	54	780	7
Glass	M	355	192	326	44	107	.....
Barbering	M	85	7	80	5	170	.....
Other distinct trades	M	249	68	222	5	503	7
Grand Total	{ M	129,412	30,001	130,199	25,679	142,760	19,457
	{ F	6,176	1,702	6,217	1,150	6,699	1,590
	T	135,588	31,703	136,416	26,829	149,459	21,047

ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—									
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
62,571	4,549	56,416	3,716	57,570	9,001	60,447	1,553	62,571	1,169
4 987	56	3,809	420	4,001	549	4,190	52	4,987	10
44,014	4,290	40,369	3,296	41,193	8,052	42,649	1,501	44,014	1,159
13,570	203	12,238	.....	12,376	400	13,608	.....	13,570	.....
26,060	2,157	16,493	2,118	13,878	1,512	15,654	983	26,060	1,722
6,810	596	2,213	240	2,648	344	2,731	103	6,810	500
23,783	2,061	14,026	1,925	11,574	1,247	13,495	929	23,783	1,626
6,729	596	2,159	240	2,642	344	2,632	103	6,729	500
1,308	.....	1,254	93	1,251	193	1,166	54	1,308	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75	.....
412	45	441	.....	393	17	418	.....	412	45
6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	20	.....	6	.....
557	51	772	100	600	55	575	.....	557	51
.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,021	865	14,304	187	15,308	489	15,773	132	17,021	243
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10
7,823	391	6,336	63	6,558	300	6,923	15	7,823	49
1,733	169	1,506	8	1,892	34	1,801	100	1,733	115
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10
6,001	91	5,037	65	5,494	72	5,572	6	6,001	65
1,464	214	1,425	51	1,364	83	1,477	11	1,464	14
10,013	664	10,529	133	10,287	964	8,504	233	10,897	315
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
2,780	65	2,839	13	2,813	21	2,739	34	2,780	28
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
3,000	.....	2,700	.....	2,700	.....	2,800	.....	3,000	.....
833	81	850	20	845	183	845	55	833	66
450	100	400	100	400	.....	425	.....	450	100
2,950	418	3,740	.....	3,529	760	1,695	144	3,834	121
13,943	1,097	13,591	807	13,889	1,054	13,699	1,125	13,943	927
480	29	519	25	512	75	498	83	480	29
4,230	215	4,445	85	4,128	432	4,405	74	4,230	96
2,342	150	2,764	15	2,344	194	2,530	.....	2,342	91
4,731	308	4,723	245	5,311	524	4,607	176	4,731	143
2,391	228	2,843	143	3,393	364	2,501	71	2,391	85
2,340	80	1,880	102	1,918	160	2,106	105	2,340	58
5,572	1,419	7,605	8	4,330	28	5,381	111	9,072	1,079
453	144	464	21	460	21	657	14	453	144
5,770	434	5,889	211	5,900	712	5,666	41	5,770	101
1,238	44	1,182	.....	1,168	118	1,337	1	1,238	.....
310	16	213	.....	226	.....	255	.....	310	.....
658	39	670	.....	656	118	706	1	658	.....
580	5	512	.....	512	.....	631	.....	580	.....
310	16	213	.....	226	.....	255	.....	310	.....
6,908	66	5,433	25	5,875	38	6,507	.....	6,908	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
978	5	689	61	628	52	780	6	978	2
317	2	355	11	326	44	107	.....	317	2
183	3	85	.....	80	5	170	.....	183	.....
478	.....	249	50	222	3	503	6	478	.....
159,035	11,823	141,299	7,596	138,272	14,924	142,760	4,435	163,419	5,836
10,418	945	6,176	301	6,217	634	6,699	200	10,418	774
169,453	12,768	147,475	7,897	144,489	15,558	149,459	4,635	173,837	6,610

G. UNEMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
1. Building; Stone Working, Etc.....	M	19,676	5,941	21,153	4,044	22,744	2,613
Stone working.....	M	1,043	664	1,106	618	1,045	484
Brick and cement making.....	M	512	435	712	130	696	142
Building and paving trades.....	M	16,280	4,207	17,648	2,814	19,108	1,455
Building and street labor.....	M	1,841	635	1,687	482	1,895	632
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	5,08	963	5,189	715	5,280	509
	{ F	3,124	993	3,093	563	3,538	276
Garments.....	{ M	1,598	189	1,546	190	1,585	62
	{ F	1,936	724	1,754	434	1,953	85
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	393	36	410	200	425	38
	{ F	75	.....	92	.....	93	.....
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	1,277	308	1,430	78	1,573	31
	{ F	145	36	245	1	535	30
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.	{ M	760	52	894	139	835	55
	{ F	218	30	264	42	247	62
Textiles	{ M	953	378	909	108	862	323
	{ F	750	203	738	91	710	99
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding.	M	17,383	2,235	16,241	1,932	18,605	2,565
Iron and steel.....	M	12,551	1,719	12,735	767	14,490	2,315
Metals other than iron and steel.	M	536	141	493	71	683	62
Engineers and firemen.....	M	3,933	374	2,723	1,089	3,120	98
Shipbuilding.....	M	363	1	290	5	312	91
4. Transportation	M	19,404	3,955	21,416	5,811	21,409	997
Railroads	M	11,218	281	12,984	408	13,920	507
Street railways	M	780	50	767	27	894	57
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	412	.....	395	.....	414	10
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	1,700	500	2,000	2,000	2,600	100
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	M	5,294	3,124	5,270	3,376	3,581	323
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	2,905	110	2,852	128	3,106	123
	{ F	275	55	264	36	380	4
6. Tobacco	{ M	3,361	1,201	3,355	169	3,512	71
	{ F	133	55	127	3	133	2
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	4,652	640	4,509	595	4,427	284
Food preparation.....	M	2,170	529	2,029	475	2,014	41
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	M	2,482	111	2,480	120	2,413	243
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	1,393	196	1,349	295	1,2	139
	{ F	16	.....	29	8	7	.....
9. Wood Working and Furniture	{ M	2,265	408	2,721	108	2,909	189
	{ F	25	25	25	.....	22	.....
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	3,548	215	4,557	279	4,296	101
	{ F	240	1	235	5	226	.....
Hotels and restaurants	{ M	1,943	180	2,205	198	2,194	86
	{ F	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....
Retail trade	{ M	1,605	35	2,352	81	2,102	15
	{ F	173	1	160	5	141	.....
11. Public Employment.....	{ M	1,058	6	1,122	11	1,143	36
	{ F	10	.....	10	.....	11	5
12. Miscellaneous.....	{ M	8,505	408	3,623	708	3,807	374
	{ F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass	M	410	4	298	7	430	211
Barbering.....	M	1,342	41	1,335	18	1,538	14
Other distinct trades.....	M	836	75	770	64	894	14
Mixed employment	{ M	917	288	1,220	619	945	135
	{ F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.	{ M	84,231	16,278	88,087	14,795	92,485	8,002
	{ F	8,828	1,129	3,783	620	4,317	287
	{ T	88,059	17,407	91,870	15,415	93,802	8,289

IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF THE METROPOLIS.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
22,309	1,609	19,888	513	21,121	2,422	22,699	258	22,309	283
1,260	171	1,043	24	1,106	511	1,065	5	1,260	4
515	49	420	2	712	112	696	.....	515	2
19,153	1,270	16,623	471	17,616	1,602	19,153	251	19,153	270
1,381	119	1,802	16	1,687	197	1,785	2	1,381	7
5,659	905	5,081	134	5,239	256	5,246	82	5,659	59
3,262	416	3,124	301	3,211	138	3,125	31	3,262	108
1,572	122	1,598	8	1,596	13	1,580	15	1,572	5
1,926	272	1,936	151	1,872	43	1,953	31	1,926	64
433	.....	393	8	410	52	425	38	433	.....
120	.....	75	.....	92	.....	93	.....	120	.....
1,632	136	1,377	75	1,430	71	1,571	.....	1,632	.....
464	46	145	.....	245	.....	165	.....	464	29
993	548	760	2	894	52	832	16	993	18
131	63	218	.....	264	9	247	.....	131	5
1,029	99	953	41	909	68	838	13	1,029	36
621	35	750	150	738	86	667	.....	621	10
17,765	723	17,595	128	16,314	1,385	18,183	239	17,752	260
13,457	634	12,763	119	12,838	258	14,068	212	13,447	207
621	35	536	2	493	44	683	7	620	31
3,371	54	3,933	7	2,723	1,083	3,120	20	3,369	22
316	.....	363	.....	290	.....	312	.....	316	.....
23,231	920	19,277	755	21,342	5,444	21,046	152	23,111	192
14,424	232	11,091	74	12,936	210	13,917	85	14,424	132
1,032	71	780	.....	767	.....	894	.....	1,032	56
423	.....	412	.....	395	.....	414	.....	423	.....
2,900	450	1,700	500	2,000	2,000	2,600	.....	2,900	.....
4,452	167	5,294	181	5,244	3,234	3,581	67	4,332	4
3,116	87	2,905	9	2,926	50	3,096	40	3,116	62
421	30	275	13	264	1	296	1	421	3
3,472	89	3,361	40	3,369	50	3,506	23	3,472	53
146	11	133	4	126	1	132	2	146	.....
4,609	404	4,652	505	4,509	493	4,426	59	4,440	559
2,188	69	2,170	417	2,029	399	2,013	23	2,019	29
2,421	335	2,482	88	2,480	94	2,413	36	2,421	330
1,149	159	1,393	.....	1,615	218	1,474	21	1,149	113
25	2	16	.....	29	4	8	.....	25	.....
2,278	130	2,234	42	2,721	74	2,779	10	2,278	88
22	.....	25	.....	25	.....	22	.....	22	.....
5,014	146	3,548	50	4,607	208	4,270	55	4,950	94
192	3	240	.....	235	5	226	.....	192	1
2,278	79	1,943	46	2,205	175	2,169	51	2,214	40
.....	.....	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
2,736	67	1,605	4	2,402	33	2,101	4	2,736	54
192	3	173	.....	160	5	141	.....	192	1
1,217	2	1,058	.....	1,122	.....	1,128	2	1,199	.....
10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	11	.....	10	.....
5,285	213	3,505	98	3,725	534	3,762	24	5,250	56
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
377	86	410	2	405	2	397	.....	377	42
1,538	14	1,342	1	1,360	7	1,526	6	1,537	5
1,446	18	836	.....	860	10	894	12	1,412	5
1,924	95	917	95	1,100	515	945	6	1,924	4
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95,104	5,387	81,497	2,274	88,640	11,134	91,975	965	94,685	1,619
4,078	462	3,828	318	3,900	149	3,820	34	4,078	112
99,182	5,849	88,325	2,592	92,540	11,283	95,795	999	98,763	1,731

H. PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc Stone working Brick and cement making Building and paving trades Building and street labor	M M M M M
2. Clothing and Textiles..... Garments Hats, caps and furs Boots, shoes, gloves, etc..... Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry Textiles.....	{ M F { M F { M F { M F { M F { M F
3. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding..... Iron and steel..... Metals other than iron and steel Engineers and firemen Shipbuilding	{ M F M { M F M M
4. Transportation..... Railroads Street railways Coach drivers, etc..... Seamen, pilots, etc..... Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	{ M F { M F M M M
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M F
6. Tobacco	{ M F
7. Food and Liquors..... Food preparation Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	M M M
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M F
9. Wood Working and Furniture.....	{ M F
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade..... Hotels and restaurants Retail trade.....	{ M F { M F M F
11. Public Employment.....	{ M F
12. Miscellaneous Glass Barbering..... Other distinct trades..... Mixed employment.....	{ M F M M { M F M
Grand Total	{ M F T

IN NEW YORK STATE.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
Dec. 1900.	March 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.	Dec. 1900.	March 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.
32.0	27.2	12.2	7.3	5.5	14.5	2.2	1.7
34.3	26.0	14.3	3.6	9.2	2.8	1.1	0.2
85.0	18.3	20.4	9.5	0.5	15.7	0.0	0.4
30.0	27.6	13.0	8.8	6.6	16.4	2.8	2.3
42.4	25.5	7.8	2.2	0.1	4.2	0.+	0.+
35.2	21.9	30.0	9.7	10.4	9.3	5.1	5.6
43.5	19.9	22.3	10.0	10.1	8.2	2.3	6.0
40.1	24.6	36.7	8.6	12.4	9.6	6.3	6.4
49.8	22.9	25.5	10.0	9.5	8.6	2.9	6.5
21.5	32.7	9.1	0.0	6.1	14.8	5.8	0.0
0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.3	6.3	3.6	8.9	4.1	4.8	0.0	2.2
24.8	0.4	6.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
17.2	13.0	14.2	38.6	6.7	7.2	1.1	4.5
15.8	15.9	25.1	48.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.8
39.7	11.1	37.5	9.6	4.3	7.0	1.6	3.5
27.1	12.3	13.9	5.6	20.0	11.7	0.0	1.6
11.6	9.4	10.4	4.6	1.0	5.9	1.1	1.4
.....	13.3	0.0	50.0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
12.7	6.7	13.6	4.8	1.0	2.9	1.1	1.2
9.1	6.3	8.2	8.7	0.5	3.3	4.3	6.2
.....	13.3	0.0	50.0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
7.1	14.9	2.0	1.5	0.8	14.1	0.3	0.9
25.8	17.7	12.5	12.0	2.9	5.0	0.6	0.8
21.7	23.6	5.7	4.8	3.0	20.3	1.3	1.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4	3.0	3.5	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.9
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.9	2.9	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
12.7	14.8	8.3	6.4	1.6	14.8	4.4	5.3
28.6	83.3	4.1	16.4	28.6	83.3	0.0	3.0
53.9	57.5	15.8	7.9	2.0	45.5	4.0	1.5
8.3	7.9	9.0	6.9	4.9	6.6	6.9	5.8
10.1	14.9	14.5	6.5	4.8	9.8	10.6	3.6
20.0	10.9	5.6	3.9	1.6	6.4	1.2	1.9
13.1	19.3	10.3	6.5	0.7	7.9	0.1	3.7
13.9	13.2	8.3	7.6	8.0	10.4	2.6	5.5
21.3	18.6	7.9	6.5	11.2	14.1	2.1	2.6
5.4	6.5	8.6	8.7	4.4	5.8	3.1	8.1
7.5	9.8	17.0	23.5	0.1	4.1	1.9	11.7
4.8	5.9	8.7	30.5	4.4	5.1	2.1	30.1
10.9	13.4	11.0	7.0	3.1	9.1	0.6	2.3
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.6	10.3	3.0	3.0	1.1	5.6	1.0	1.5
0.2	1.1	2.3	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2
16.0	15.4	5.0	4.0	1.8	10.2	1.8	1.4
0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
4.0	5.1	0.8	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.6
0.3	1.3	2.8	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2
4.2	1.6	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.+	0.5
0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16.1	17.9	8.3	3.5	3.8	13.5	0.7	0.9
0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
25.6	8.2	39.3	12.7	1.7	6.3	0.0	6.3
3.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
13.2	7.0	1.5	0.9	4.6	1.2	1.3	0.3
0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
31.4	50.7	14.3	4.9	10.4	46.8	0.6	0.2
21.7	18.5	11.7	6.8	4.4	11.5	2.3	2.9
28.3	17.7	17.0	9.7	6.2	7.7	2.2	6.1
22.0	18.5	11.9	6.9	4.4	11.3	2.3	3.1

I. PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sep. 1901.	Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc	M	32.8	30.6	12.5	7.3	6.6	15.6	2.6	1.9
Stone working.....	M	26.2	17.7	6.3	1.1	11.0	13.7	1.2	0.2
Building and paving trades.....	M	31.8	31.9	15.5	9.7	8.1	19.5	2.5	2.6
Building and street labor	M	45.2	24.5	5.0	1.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	40.2	25.0	36.9	8.3	12.8	10.9	6.3	6.6
	{ F	60.1	21.7	41.2	8.8	10.8	13.0	3.8	7.3
Garments.....	{ M	43.3	26.2	40.6	8.7	13.7	10.8	6.9	6.8
	{ F	60.9	21.7	41.2	8.9	11.1	13.0	3.9	7.4
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	25.4	27.4	9.1	0.0	7.4	15.4	4.6	0.0
	{ F	.....	.....	46.7	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	5.7	9.4	9.6	10.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	10.9
	{ F	.....	0.0	25.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	{ M	27.5	9.2	25.2	9.1	12.9	9.2	0.0	9.1
	{ F	24.1	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	M	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding.	{ M	10.2	6.7	6.4	5.1	1.2	3.2	0.8	1.4
	{ F	.....	13.3	0.0	50.0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
Iron and steel.....	M	10.8	7.9	9.4	5.0	1.0	4.6	0.2	0.6
Other metals.....	{ M	2.9	4.2	7.9	9.8	0.5	1.8	5.6	6.6
	{ F	.....	13.3	0.0	50.0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
Engineers and firemen.....	M	5.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	1.1
Shipbuilding	M	32.3	21.1	8.9	14.6	3.6	6.1	0.7	1.0
4. Transportation	{ M	23.3	15.6	8.3	6.6	1.3	9.4	2.7	2.9
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Railroads	{ M	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street railways	M	14.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	18.8	21.7	11.2	9.7	2.4	21.7	6.5	7.9
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	25.0	0.0	5.9	22.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.	M	46.7	44.0	30.0	14.2	0.0	21.5	8.5	3.2
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	9.2	8.6	10.1	7.9	5.9	7.6	8.2	6.7
	{ F	4.8	15.6	24.7	6.0	4.8	14.6	16.7	6.0
6. Tobacco	{ M	8.1	15.7	8.5	5.1	1.9	10.5	1.7	2.3
	{ F	11.8	20.2	10.8	6.4	0.5	8.3	0.0	3.9
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	14.1	13.1	10.0	6.5	5.2	9.9	3.8	3.0
Food preparation.....	M	19.0	15.7	12.6	9.5	5.0	10.7	2.8	3.6
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	M	6.6	8.6	7.0	3.4	5.4	8.3	5.0	2.5
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	5.4	6.0	18.3	25.5	0.1	0.6	2.1	11.9
	{ F	5.0	4.6	8.8	31.8	4.5	4.6	2.1	31.8
9. Wood Working and Furniture	M	8.2	17.7	13.3	7.5	3.6	12.1	0.7	1.8
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	{ M	24.3	26.4	4.9	3.6	0.0	10.1	0.1	0.0
	{ F	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hotels and restaurants	M	35.4	37.0	8.4	5.9	0.0	18.0	0.1	0.0
Retail trade	{ M	9.8	12.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Public Employment.....	{ M	4.9	1.7	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
	{ F	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
12. Miscellaneous	M	38.8	8.6	0.9	0.5	8.9	8.3	0.8	0.2
Glass	M	54.1	13.5	0.0	0.6	3.1	13.5	0.0	0.6
Barbering	M	8.2	6.2	0.0	1.6	.....	6.2	0.0	0.0
Other distinct trades	M	27.3	2.3	1.4	0.0	20.1	1.4	1.2	0.0
Grand Total	{ M	23.0	19.7	13.6	7.4	5.4	10.8	3.1	3.6
	{ F	27.6	18.5	23.7	9.1	4.9	10.2	3.0	7.4
	{ T	23.4	19.7	14.1	7.5	5.4	10.8	3.1	3.8

**J. PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF
THE METROPOLIS.**

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.	Dec. 1900.	Mar. 1901.	June 1901.	Sept. 1901.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	30.2	19.1	11.5	7.2	2.6	11.5	1.1	1.3
Stone working.....	M	63.7	55.9	46.3	13.6	2.3	46.2	0.5	0.3
Brick and cement making.....	M	85.0	18.3	20.4	9.5	0.5	15.7	0.0	0.4
Building and paving trades.....	M	25.8	15.9	7.6	6.6	2.8	9.1	1.3	1.4
Building and street labor.....	M	34.5	28.6	28.1	8.6	0.9	11.7	0.1	0.5
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	19.0	13.8	9.6	16.0	2.6	4.9	1.6	1.0
	{ F	31.8	18.4	7.8	12.8	9.6	4.3	1.0	3.3
Garments.....	{ M	11.8	12.3	3.9	7.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.3
	{ F	37.4	24.7	4.4	14.1	7.8	2.3	1.6	3.3
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	9.2	48.8	8.9	0.0	2.0	12.7	8.9	0.0
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	22.4	5.5	2.0	8.3	5.4	5.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	24.8	0.4	5.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
Shirts, collars and laundry.....	{ M	6.8	15.5	6.6	55.2	0.3	5.8	1.9	1.8
	{ F	13.8	15.9	25.1	48.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.8
Textiles.....	{ M	39.7	11.9	37.5	9.6	4.3	7.5	1.6	3.5
	{ F	27.1	12.3	13.9	5.6	20.0	11.7	0.0	1.6
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding.	M	12.9	11.9	13.8	4.1	0.7	8.5	1.3	1.5
Iron and steel.....	M	13.7	6.0	16.0	4.7	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.5
Other metals.....	M	26.3	14.4	9.1	5.6	0.4	8.9	1.0	5.0
Engineers and firemen.....	M	9.5	40.0	3.1	1.6	0.2	39.8	0.6	0.7
Shipbuilding.....	M	0.3	1.7	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Transportation.....	M	20.9	27.1	4.7	4.0	4.0	25.5	0.7	0.8
Railroads.....	M	2.5	3.1	3.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.9
Street railways.....	M	6.4	3.5	6.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	29.4	100.0	3.8	15.5	29.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Freight handlers, truckmen etc..	M	59.0	64.1	9.0	3.8	3.4	61.7	1.9	0.1
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	3.8	4.5	4.0	2.8	0.3	1.7	1.3	2.0
	{ F	20.0	13.6	1.1	7.1	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
6. Tobacco.....	{ M	35.7	5.0	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.5
	{ F	41.4	2.4	1.5	7.5	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.0
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	13.8	13.2	6.4	8.8	10.9	10.9	1.3	8.1
Food preparation.....	M	24.4	23.4	2.0	3.2	19.2	19.7	1.1	1.4
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	M	4.5	4.8	10.1	13.8	3.5	3.8	1.5	13.6
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	14.1	21.9	11.1	13.8	0.0	13.5	1.4	9.8
	{ F	0.0	27.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0
9. Wood Working and Furniture.....	{ M	18.0	4.0	6.5	5.7	1.9	2.7	0.4	3.9
	{ F	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	6.1	6.1	2.3	2.9	1.4	4.5	1.3	1.9
	{ F	0.4	2.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	{ M	9.3	9.0	3.9	3.5	2.4	7.9	2.4	1.8
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
Retail trade.....	{ M	2.2	3.4	0.7	2.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.0
	{ F	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.5
11. Public Employment.....	{ M	0.6	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	{ F	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. Miscellaneous.....	{ M	11.6	19.5	9.8	4.0	2.8	14.3	0.6	1.1
	{ F	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Glass.....	M	1.0	2.3	49.1	22.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	11.1
Barbering.....	M	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other distinct trades.....	{ M	9.0	8.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.4
	{ F	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Mixed employment.....	M	31.4	50.7	14.3	4.9	10.4	46.8	0.6	0.2
Grand Total.....	{ M	19.3	16.8	8.7	5.7	2.7	12.6	1.0	1.7
	{ F	29.5	16.4	6.6	11.3	8.3	3.8	0.9	2.7
	{ F	19.8	16.8	8.6	5.9	2.9	12.2	1.0	1.8

K. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—						
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	17,836	508	197	213	405	126	127
Stone working	M	1,313	4	.....	.....	9	1	.....
Brick and cement making.....	M	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Building and paving trades	M	14,836	452	191	153	350	125	79
Building and street labor	M	1,560	52	6	60	46	.....	45
2. Clothing and Textiles	{ M	3,411	.....	23	2	323	219	150
.....	{ F	1,006	.....	9	.....	94	.....	33
Garments	{ M	2,648	.....	12	.....	303	205	.....
.....	{ F	887	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	33
Hats, caps and furs	M	394	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	148
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	95	.....	.....	.....	4	14	2
.....	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.	{ M	173	.....	11	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	{ F	30	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....
Textiles	{ M	101	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
.....	{ F	89	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding.	{ M	1,487	1,064	69	26	201	41	27
.....	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel.....	M	1,005	23	34	.....	153	28	22
Metals other than iron and steel..	{ M	107	.....	29	6	7	1	.....
.....	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen.....	M	146	1,032	6	.....	18	.....	5
Shipbuilding	M	229	9	.....	20	23	12	.....
4. Transportation	M	1,508	4,973	30	3	369	49	97
Railroads	M	67	1	.....	3	243	48	88
Street railways.....	M	73	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	45	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	6
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc..	M	1,323	2,972	30	.....	83	1	.....
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	995	.....	13	4	148	129	35
.....	{ F	58	.....	3	.....	5	.....	.....
6. Tobacco	{ M	613	.....	.....	27	110	24	29
.....	{ F	451	.....	.....	.....	20	5	.....
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	786	.....	451	2	33	1	2
Food preparation.....	M	559	.....	401	2	28	1	.....
Malt liquors and mineral waters..	M	227	.....	50	.....	5	.....	2
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	491	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	{ F	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	1,024	.....	59	.....	44	18	6
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	564	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2
.....	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Hotels and restaurants.....	M	419	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2
Retail trade.....	{ M	145	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
11. Public Employment	M	32	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	32
12. Miscellaneous	M	695	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	32
Glass	M	35	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2
Barbering	M	17	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Other distinct trades.....	M	32	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	29
Mixed employment.....	M	611	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	{ M	29,442	6,545	854	277	1,728	607	539
.....	{ F	1,546	.....	12	.....	121	5	36
.....	{ T	30,988	6,545	866	277	1,849	612	575

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Total idle.	Idle, but cause not reported.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle, but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
19,412	47	3,699	294	369	1,118	324	30	314	6,148	10
1,327	.....	150	6	.....	10	45	1	14	226	1
130	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	49	.....
16,186	47	3,385	254	341	998	261	18	294	5,551	9
1,769	.....	117	34	28	110	16	11	6	322	.....
4,128	54	1,000	.....	1,727	75	111	82	16	3,011	51
1,142	.....	508	.....	294	.....	156	.....	54	1,012	.....
3,163	54	772	.....	1,143	75	105	82	6	2,183	.....
1,008	.....	447	.....	236	.....	144	.....	41	868	.....
543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	.....	135	.....	45	.....	1	.....	.....	181	.....
1	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	13	46	.....
194	.....	14	.....	533	.....	1	.....	.....	548	51
42	.....	4	.....	58	.....	1	.....	.....	63	.....
108	.....	79	.....	6	.....	4	.....	10	99	.....
91	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	35	.....
2,915	44	977	6	298	109	89	21	71	1,571	17
2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
1,265	23	563	1	248	66	69	8	66	1,021	4
150	.....	146	.....	1	40	7	5	5	204	.....
2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
1,207	21	118	.....	3	3	8	.....	.....	132	13
293	.....	150	5	46	.....	5	8	.....	214	.....
7,029	242	1,074	.....	146	.....	234	19	111	1,584	.....
450	19	102	.....	.....	.....	100	18	77	297	.....
87	15	18	.....	51	.....	.....	1	1	71	.....
83	100	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	81	.....
2,000	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	25	550	.....
4,409	108	429	.....	95	.....	59	.....	2	585	.....
1,324	.....	815	.....	6	.....	193	123	47	1,184	.....
66	50	53	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	59	.....
803	15	130	30	20	6	65	49	4	304	.....
476	.....	46	.....	7	41	61	5	1	161	.....
1,275	18	603	.....	26	.....	43	14	24	710	2
991	18	202	.....	26	.....	33	14	22	297	.....
284	.....	401	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	413	2
503	52	1,566	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	1,578	.....
29	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
1,151	.....	369	.....	65	.....	94	27	8	563	1
584	3	175	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	190	.....
5	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	19	.....
438	3	114	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	118	.....
146	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	72	.....
5	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	19	.....
113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2	3	68	.....
755	7	72	88	4	.....	28	.....	22	214	4
49	2	1	73	.....	.....	2	.....	12	88	.....
23	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	17	.....
69	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	14	4
614	5	58	15	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	95	.....
39,992	482	10,480	418	2,670	1,308	1,254	370	625	17,125	85
1,720	50	779	.....	303	41	222	5	57	1,407	.....
41,712	532	11,259	418	2,973	1,349	1,476	375	682	18,532	85

L. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—						
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	14,511	283	177	75	240	113	16
Stone working	M	706	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Brick and cement making.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and paving trades.....	M	12,543	273	177	75	222	113	16
Building and street labor.....	M	1,262	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
2. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	2,933	.....	12	.....	305	217	.....
	{ F	493	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	3
Garments	{ M	2,516	.....	12	.....	301	203	.....
	{ F	493	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	3
Hats, caps and furs.....	M	342	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	20	.....	.....	.....	3	14	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.	{ M	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	{ M	818	6	7	22	104	17	9
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel	M	419	.....	.....	.....	69	4	6
Metals other than iron and steel..	{ M	67	.....	7	2	2	1	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen	M	103	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3
Shipbuilding	M	229	6	.....	20	21	12	.....
4. Transportation	M	1,085	50	.....	.....	114	.....	11
Railroads	M	37	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	5
Street railways.....	M	65	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Coach drivers, etc	M	45	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	6
Seamen, pilots, etc	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc..	M	938	50	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	914	.....	13	.....	115	129	25
	{ F	23	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....
6. Tobacco	{ M	513	.....	.....	25	91	20	.....
	{ F	448	.....	.....	.....	20	5	.....
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	604	.....	58	.....	18	.....	.....
Food preparation.....	M	490	.....	8	.....	18	.....	.....
Malt liquors and mineral waters.	M	114	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	931	.....	59	.....	35	18	.....
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	{ M	307	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hotels and restaurants.....	M	242	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Retail trade	{ M	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Public Employment	M	31	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	31
12. Miscellaneous	M	36	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2
Glass.....	M	30	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2
Barbering.....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other distinct trades.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Mixed employment.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	{ M	22,943	339	326	122	1,079	514	94
	{ F	987	.....	3	.....	102	5	3
	{ T	23,930	339	329	122	1,181	519	97

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Total idle.	Idle, but cause not reported.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle, but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
15,415	.....	2,860	100	283	1,026	194	21	60	4,541	5
709	.....	13	.....	.....	10	33	.....	.....	56	.....
13,419	.....	2,808	91	255	906	158	11	56	4,285	5
1,287	.....	39	9	28	110	3	10	4	203	.....
3,467	.....	730	.....	1,188	.....	101	81	6	2,106	51
574	.....	201	.....	236	.....	118	.....	41	596	.....
3,032	.....	730	.....	1,143	.....	101	31	6	2,061	.....
574	.....	201	.....	236	.....	118	.....	41	596	.....
343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
983	44	592	5	136	20	37	15	47	852	13
2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
498	23	226	.....	90	10	21	2	42	391	.....
79	.....	143	.....	.....	10	6	5	5	169	.....
2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
118	21	73	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	73	13
288	.....	150	5	46	.....	5	8	.....	214	.....
1,260	200	562	.....	.....	.....	76	1	25	664	.....
61	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	35	1	19	65	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	100	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	81	.....
1,041	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	418	.....
1,196	.....	740	.....	6	.....	185	123	43	1,097	.....
30	50	23	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	29	.....
649	.....	71	30	20	6	55	33	.....	215	.....
473	.....	36	.....	7	41	60	5	1	150	.....
680	18	246	.....	.....	.....	30	13	17	306	2
516	18	173	.....	.....	.....	25	13	17	228	.....
164	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	78	2
260	.....	1,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419	.....
21	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....
1,043	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	86	27	8	433	1
308	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	44	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
243	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	39	.....
65	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	2	3	66	.....
54	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,417	262	7,577	135	1,633	1,052	827	316	211	11,751	72
1,100	50	430	.....	245	41	182	5	42	945	.....
26,517	312	8,007	135	1,878	1,093	1,009	321	253	12,696	72

M. CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—						
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.
1. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	3,325	225	20	138	165	13	111
Stone working	M	607	4	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Brick and cement making.....	M	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Building and paving trades	M	2,293	179	14	78	128	12	63
Building and street labor.....	M	298	42	6	60	31	.....	45
2. Clothing and Textiles	{ M	478	.....	11	2	18	2	150
Garments	{ F	513	.....	9	.....	16	.....	30
Hats, caps and furs	{ M	132	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ F	394	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	30
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.	{ M	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Textiles	{ F	75	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	{ M	118	.....	11	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	{ F	30	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	{ M	101	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
.....	{ F	89	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
3. Metals, Machinery & Shipbuilding.	{ M	669	1,058	62	4	97	24	18
Iron and steel.....	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals other than iron and steel..	{ M	586	23	24	.....	84	24	16
Engineers and firemen.....	{ F	40	.....	22	4	5	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	{ M	43	1,032	6	.....	6	.....	2
.....	{ F	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
4. Transportation	M	423	4,923	30	3	255	49	86
Railroads	M	30	1	.....	3	224	48	83
Street railways.....	M	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc..	M	385	2,922	30	.....	30	1	.....
5. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	81	.....	.....	4	33	.....	10
.....	{ F	35	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6. Tobacco	{ M	100	.....	.....	2	19	4	29
.....	{ F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Food and Liquors.....	M	182	.....	393	2	15	1	2
Food preparation.....	M	69	.....	393	2	10	1	.....
Malt liquors and mineral waters..	M	113	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2
8. Theaters and Music	{ M	231	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	{ F	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Wood Working and Furniture	M	93	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6
10. Restaurants and Retail Trade	{ M	257	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2
Hotels and restaurants.....	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Retail trade	{ M	177	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2
.....	{ F	80	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
11. Public Employment	M	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1
12. Miscellaneous	M	659	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	30
Glass.....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbering	M	12	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1
Other distinct trades	M	31	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	29
Mixed employment.....	M	611	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	{ M	6,499	6,206	528	155	649	93	445
.....	{ F	559	.....	9	.....	19	.....	33
.....	{ T	7,058	6,206	537	155	668	93	478

IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Total idle,	Idle, but cause not reported.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle, but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lockout.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
3,997	47	839	194	86	92	130	9	254	1,604	5
618	.....	137	6	.....	.....	12	1	14	170	1
130	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	49	.....
2,767	47	577	163	86	92	103	7	238	1,266	4
482	.....	78	25	.....	.....	13	1	2	119	.....
661	54	270	.....	539	75	10	1	10	905	.....
568	.....	307	.....	58	.....	38	.....	13	416	.....
136	54	42	.....	.....	75	4	1	.....	122	.....
434	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	272	.....
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	136	.....
1	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	13	46	.....
139	.....	14	.....	533	.....	1	.....	.....	548	.....
42	.....	4	.....	58	.....	1	.....	.....	63	.....
108	.....	79	.....	6	.....	4	.....	10	99	.....
91	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	35	.....
1,932	.....	385	1	162	89	52	6	24	719	4
767	.....	337	1	158	56	48	6	24	630	4
71	.....	3	.....	1	30	1	.....	.....	35	.....
1,089	.....	45	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	54	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,769	42	512	.....	146	.....	158	18	86	920	.....
389	19	92	.....	.....	.....	65	17	58	232	.....
12	15	18	.....	51	.....	.....	1	1	71	.....
2,000	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	25	450	.....
3,368	8	52	.....	95	.....	18	.....	2	167	.....
128	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	87	.....
36	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
154	15	59	.....	.....	.....	10	16	4	89	.....
3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....
595	.....	357	.....	26	.....	13	1	7	404	.....
475	.....	29	.....	26	.....	8	1	5	69	.....
120	.....	328	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	335	.....
243	52	147	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	159	.....
8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
108	.....	57	.....	65	.....	8	.....	.....	130	.....
276	3	133	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	146	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
195	3	77	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	79	.....
81	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	67	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
701	7	69	88	4	.....	28	.....	20	209	4
5	2	1	73	.....	.....	2	.....	10	86	.....
18	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	14	.....
64	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	14	4
614	5	58	15	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	95	.....
14,575	220	2,903	283	1,037	256	427	54	414	5,374	13
620	.....	349	.....	58	.....	40	.....	15	462	.....
15,195	220	3,252	283	1,095	256	467	54	429	5,836	13

N. NUMBER OF DAYS

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	Total number of members considered.	Average days worked by each.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	67,869	55
Stone working.....	M	4,042	59
Brick and cement making.....	M	598	28
Building and paving trades.....	M	49,763	57
Building and street labor.....	M	13,466	49
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	17,348	58
	{ F	5,377	60
Garments.....	{ M	11,909	54
	{ F	4,127	59
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	1,416	63
	{ F	92	76
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	1,735	71
	{ F	231	67
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.....	{ M	1,387	70
	{ F	255	63
Textiles.....	{ M	901	64
	{ F	652	62
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	{ M	29,770	74
	{ F	15	76
Iron and steel.....	M	18,830	71
Metals other than iron and steel.....	{ M	2,307	74
	{ F	15	76
Engineers and firemen.....	M	7,062	83
Shipbuilding.....	M	1,571	68
IV. Transportation.....	{ M	24,742	78
	{ F	5	110
Railroads.....	{ M	15,210	84
	{ F	5	110
Street railways.....	M	3,467	78
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	1,030	90
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	400	76
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	M	4,635	59
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	15,595	70
	{ F	700	71
VI. Tobacco.....	{ M	6,992	71
	{ F	2,246	61
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	8,785	75
Food preparation.....	M	4,641	73
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	M	4,144	77
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	4,597	73
	{ F	439	78
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	{ M	7,835	70
	{ F	25	62
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	5,246	77
	{ F	456	78
Hotels and restaurants.....	{ M	2,524	76
	{ F	75	90
Retail trade.....	{ M	2,722	78
	{ F	381	76
XI. Public Employment.....	{ M	6,964	82
	{ F	17	84
XII. Miscellaneous.....	M	3,757	73
Glass.....	M	685	73
Barbering.....	M	1,428	74
Other distinct trades.....	M	1,059	72
Mixed employment.....	M	585	68
Grand Total.....	{ M	199,500	67
	{ F	9,280	63
	{ T	208,780	66

WORKED—First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—

1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.
660	2,566	3,892	8,271	5,240	14,985	10,834	20,869	451	101
84	79	106	380	50	1,222	701	1,386	4	30
.....	272	70	150	50	.....	10	.....	46	.....
564	2,024	1,673	6,887	4,815	5,852	8,288	19,238	381	41
12	191	2,043	854	325	7,911	1,835	245	20	30
20	1,111	324	2,344	2,291	2,112	865	8,153	128	.....
1	9	439	512	702	255	591	2,838	.....	.....
20	1,052	216	1,912	2,155	1,814	210	4,502	28	.....
1	9	362	444	560	206	549	1,996	.....	.....
.....	14	26	244	54	2	315	761	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	139	248	1,314	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	2	9	14	176	.....	.....
.....	1	28	123	60	61	6	1,008	100	.....
.....	.....	12	47	.....	40	3	153	.....	.....
.....	44	54	31	22	96	86	568	.....	.....
.....	.....	65	1	140	.....	25	421	.....	.....
11	69	382	694	584	897	1,624	21,140	1,008	3,361
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....
11	57	294	592	464	549	1,301	15,105	300	157
.....	1	.....	47	12	70	106	1,870	201	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....
.....	1	34	16	68	76	109	3,072	507	3,179
.....	10	54	39	40	202	108	1,093	.....	25
20	41	89	1,433	409	853	1,204	7,810	4,923	7,960
.....	5	5	31	29	67	367	5,661	2,219	5
.....	.....	.....	40	50	375	566	49	2,259	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	825
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
20	36	84	1,362	330	411	271	1,760	240	181
2	29	26	142	134	47	5,219	9,630	41	325
1	3	4	54	13	11	8	608	.....	.....
1	4	42	74	172	263	1,203	5,233	.....	.....
.....	.....	37	82	271	141	951	764	.....	.....
4	57	74	88	71	110	644	6,988	53	716
4	57	69	74	65	98	117	4,045	1	111
.....	.....	5	14	6	12	527	2,923	52	605
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	46	4,104	.....	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	39
.....	121	123	3	338	560	678	5,948	49	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
1	1	4	136	165	54	70	3,565	77	1,173
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	6	75
1	1	4	136	9	54	42	1,841	.....	436
.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	28	1,724	77	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	737
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2	6	3	.....	9	7	66	3,675	447	2,749
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10
16	3	17	51	24	55	466	3,032	48	45
.....	.....	3	2	1	21	47	611	.....	.....
.....	2	11	13	1	2	132	1,267	.....	.....
.....	1	3	16	1	32	151	776	38	41
16	.....	.....	20	21	.....	136	378	10	4
737	4,008	4,976	13,236	9,437	20,317	22,919	100,127	7,225	16,518
2	12	480	678	997	407	1,551	5,095	13	135
739	4,020	5,456	13,914	10,434	20,724	24,470	105,132	7,238	16,653

O. NUMBER OF DAYS

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Total number of members considered.	Average days worked by each.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	83,321	67
Stone working.....	M	6,219	66
Brick and cement making.....	M	513	50
Building and paving trades.....	M	61,645	68
Building and street labor.....	M	14,944	67
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	29,940	56
	{ F	9,455	64
Garments.....	{ M	23,716	53
	{ F	8,094	64
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	1,741	76
	{ F	195	65
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	1,993	70
	{ F	442	67
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.....	{ M	1,492	51
	{ F	113	45
Textiles	{ M	993	71
	{ F	611	69
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	{ M	34,099	75
	{ F	10	72
Iron and steel	M	20,848	72
Metals other than iron and steel	{ M	2,207	73
	{ F	10	72
Engineers and firemen.....	M	9,278	82
Shipbuilding	M	1,766	66
IV. Transportation	{ M	32,660	79
	{ F	3	92
Railroads	{ M	16,904	85
	{ F	3	92
Street railways.....	M	3,968	91
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	1,166	92
Seamen, pilots, etc.....	M	3,250	80
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	M	7,372	59
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	16,067	70
	{ F	859	73
VI. Tobacco.....	{ M	7,532	71
	{ F	2,397	65
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	8,623	77
Food preparation.....	M	4,250	77
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	M	4,373	77
VIII. Theaters and Music	{ M	5,490	72
	{ F	334	69
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	{ M	7,827	70
	{ F	22	64
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	5,920	79
	{ F	497	77
Hotels and restaurants.....	M	2,833	79
Retail trade.....	{ M	3,087	80
	{ F	497	77
XI. Public Employment.....	{ M	8,060	84
	{ F	10	92
XII. Miscellaneous	M	5,681	72
Glass	M	546	44
Barbering	M	1,725	78
Other distinct trades.....	M	1,885	76
Mixed employment.....	M	1,525	71
Grand Total.....	{ M	245,220	70
	{ F	13,587	66
	{ T	258,807	70

WORKED—Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHO WORKED—

1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.
11	426	376	3,610	1,277	8,897	20,007	48,177	247	293
.....	51	58	6	67	1,187	2,773	2,077	.....	.....
.....	.....	47	104	50	204	61	21	16	10
11	375	271	3,493	1,014	5,140	14,504	36,370	184	283
.....	.....	.....	7	146	2,366	2,669	9,709	47	.....
366	35	459	5,420	3,470	6,688	3,932	9,570	.....	.....
.....	57	39	915	839	588	2,692	4,325	.....	.....
6	.....	433	5,260	3,203	6,513	3,386	4,915	.....	.....
.....	30	39	847	752	516	2,291	3,619	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	25	1,710	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	40	.....	120	.....	.....
.....	5	5	10	210	.....	374	1,394	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	62	7	143	230	.....	.....
360	30	.....	140	5	169	68	720	.....	.....
.....	27	.....	33	.....	.....	22	31	.....	.....
.....	.....	21	10	52	.....	79	831	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	236	325	.....	.....
2	51	114	679	720	1,214	2,261	23,743	1,141	4,174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
2	49	109	515	612	900	1,294	16,384	773	210
.....	.....	.....	16	21	16	155	1,999	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	2	1	81	43	.....	292	4,552	368	3,939
.....	.....	4	67	44	298	520	808	.....	25
2	1	426	1,535	831	1,006	2,723	8,215	1,470	16,451
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	1	3	21	49	97	1,098	5,227	843	9,563
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	15	516	3,397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1,151
.....	.....	.....	50	350	.....	700	.....	.....	2,150
.....	.....	423	1,464	432	869	925	2,958	111	190
1	26	18	169	168	4,716	377	10,234	192	166
1	2	4	22	36	11	41	742	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	9	164	236	1,589	5,518	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	325	1	936	1,134	.....	.....
3	34	55	70	30	35	354	7,154	67	821
3	28	54	58	4	25	138	3,455	32	453
.....	6	1	12	26	10	216	3,699	35	362
.....	48	164	154	30	300	249	4,025	500	20
.....	17	22	1	18	.....	1	275	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	69	273	365	2,429	4,666	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	25	20	3	131	19	4,589	.....	1,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	490	.....	.....
.....	2	25	20	2	128	13	2,166	.....	477
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	2,423	.....	654
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	490	.....	.....
.....	92	2	.....	.....	1	3	2,798	417	4,747
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
58	120	168	44	.....	25	358	4,741	6	161
57	95	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	1	1,655	.....	60
1	.....	1	28	.....	.....	117	1,631	6	101
.....	25	25	10	.....	25	240	1,200	.....	.....
443	835	1,833	11,779	6,066	23,614	34,301	133,430	4,055	27,964
1	76	65	939	1,220	600	3,697	6,976	.....	13
444	911	1,898	12,718	8,186	24,214	37,998	140,406	4,055	27,977

P. QUARTERLY EARNINGS—

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	Number of members reporting.	Average earnings of each.	\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	67,889	\$173 84	1,014	1,497
Stone working.....	M	4,042	217 26	72	58
Brick and cement making.....	M	598	49 09	225	117
Building and paving trades	M	49,783	185 36	605	1,083
Building and street labor.....	M	13,466	123 72	112	239
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	17,348	127 27	482	947
	{ F	5,377	76 91	456	1,097
Garments	{ M	11,909	120 12	450	729
	{ F	4,127	74 91	406	925
Hats, caps and furs.....	{ M	1,416	139 35	14	26
	{ F	92	95 83		
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	{ M	1,735	138 84		
	{ F	251	72 74		61
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.....	{ M	1,387	166 66		103
	{ F	255	91 73		29
Textiles	{ M	901	119 88	18	89
	{ F	652	82 75	50	82
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	{ M	29,770	199 08	12	67
	{ F	15	152 00		
Iron and steel.....	M	18,830	182 51	11	63
Metals other than iron and steel.....	{ M	2,307	208 90		
	{ F	15	152 00		
Engineers and firemen.....	M	7,062	237 14	1	2
Shipbuilding	M	1,571	212 13		
IV. Transportation	{ M	24,831	186 49	24	33
	{ F	5	120 00		
Railroads.....	{ M	15,496	206 78	3	33
	{ F	5	120 00		
Street railways.....	M	3,467	152 19		
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	1,030	151 57		
Seamen, pilots, etc	M	400	300 00		
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc	M	4,438	140 33	21	
V. Printing, Binding, Etc	{ M	15,595	225 93	6	23
	{ F	700	91 47	2	87
VI. Tobacco	{ M	6,992	135 40	4	18
	{ F	2,246	104 51		14
VII. Food and Liquors	M	8,785	169 40	12	77
Food preparation.....	M	4,641	156 47	12	76
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	M	4,144	183 87		1
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	{ M	5,709	338 63	82	214
	{ F	461	466 91	1	4
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	{ M	7,805	179 75		23
	{ F	25	41 06		10
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade	{ M	4,721	139 75	1	8
	{ F	450	86 83		16
Hotels and restaurants.....	{ M	2,524	134 26	1	6
	{ F	75	78 00		
Retail trade	{ M	2,197	146 05		2
	{ F	375	88 60		10
XI. Public Employment	{ M	6,964	202 99	2	4
	{ F	17	152 56		
XII. Miscellaneous	M	3,757	166 60	18	7
Glass.....	M	685	330 56		
Barbering	M	1,428	128 40	1	3
Other distinct trades.....	M	1,059	151 92	1	4
Mixed employment.....	M	585	94 46	16	
Grand Total.....	{ M	200,166	\$182 65	1,657	2,918
	{ F	9,296	104 68	459	1,228
	{ T	209,462	179 19	2,116	4,146

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—

\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.
4,165	3,620	4,209	12,930	10,136	8,282	5,146	4,075	3,456	6,977	2,382
95	157	254	35	221	604	768	481	218	314	765
200	10			26	20					
1,662	2,648	3,391	5,402	8,284	7,618	4,008	3,564	3,238	6,663	1,617
2,208	805	564	7,493	1,605	40	370	30			
2,733	2,931	2,567	1,077	1,961	2,416	161	1,046	899	114	14
1,161	1,194	999	79	316			75			
2,479	2,425	1,535	471	655	1,378	153	1,020	591	12	11
983	801	594	31	312			75			
86	59	306	206	401	279	4	18	12	2	3
	88	4								
74	208	461	57	496	439					
10	172	7		1						
50	151	147	63	205	260	4	8	296	100	
42	89	44	48	3						
44	88	118	280	204	60					
126	44	350								
350	833	1,873	1,200	4,577	6,992	3,912	6,055	2,096	72	1,731
	1	1		13						
277	721	1,572	908	3,670	4,994	3,074	2,898	608	4	28
1	68	86	111	309	691	195	456	94	30	266
	1	1		13						
8	44	176	134	533	1,004	488	2,188	1,009	38	1,437
64		39	47	65	303	155	513	385		
151	664	3,610	3,015	6,706	3,361	841	1,685	953	484	3,004
		5								
6	211	992	1,494	3,756	3,187	741	1,167	818	484	2,604
		5								
40	80	816	278	2,125	128					
			368	370	292					
105	373	1,802	875	455	54	100	518	135		400
53	180	362	459	754	2,749	5,054	1,321	2,405	348	1,791
148	194	192	23	14	15	7	12	3		3
216	1,593	1,021	1,390	1,499	1,024	83	125	14	5	
114	994	1,009	55	40	20					
117	331	643	1,337	2,612	1,777	420	1,055	95	2	307
98	324	589	1,164	1,025	676	126	225	20	2	304
19	7	54	173	1,587	1,101	294	830	75		3
126	84	17	327	835	354	304	219	11		3,136
8	20	9	9		1	2	3		2	402
260	479	647	668	1,771	910	813	1,606	441	9	178
15										
174	493	805	1,267	979	782	25	68	73		46
84	285	27	9	9	20					
128	94	550	730	712	295		6			2
	75									
46	399	255	537	267	487	25	62	73		44
84	210	27	9	9	20					
6	5	246	54	883	1,925	1,222	1,313	1,274	10	20
	2	1	2	9	2	1				
56	551	927	726	364	278	79	101	82	125	443
	3	5	2		54	8	36	14	124	439
13	143	423	515	215	111		1	3		
2	78	301	206	149	113	71	64	65	1	4
41	327	198	3							
8,407	11,764	16,927	24,450	33,077	31,150	18,060	18,669	11,889	8,146	13,052
1,530	2,690	2,243	177	401	58	10	90	3	2	405
9,937	14,454	19,170	24,627	33,478	31,203	18,070	18,759	11,892	8,148	13,457

Q. QUARTERLY EARNINGS—

INDUSTRIES.	Sex.	Number of members reporting.	Average earnings of each.		
				\$1 to \$24	\$25 to \$49.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	83,321	\$215 42	9	148
Stone working	M	6,219	239 55	.....	25
Brick and cement making.....	M	513	103 57	.....	61
Building and paving trades	M	61,645	227 48	9	60
Building and street labor.....	M	14,944	159 46	.....	2
II. Clothing and Textiles	M	29,940	135 19	401	360
	F	9,455	98 39	87	676
Garments	M	23,716	130 78	6	337
	F	8,094	100 39	57	501
Hats, caps and furs.....	M	1,741	196 84	.....	.....
	F	195	95 92	.....	.....
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc.....	M	1,998	147 25	5	5
	F	442	77 12	.....	112
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.....	M	1,492	124 46	390	18
	F	113	56 54	30	11
Textiles	M	993	124 49	.....	.....
	F	611	95 84	.....	52
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	34,099	199 90	2	96
	F	10	84 00	.....	.....
Iron and steel.....	M	20,848	186 66	2	94
Metals other than iron and steel	M	2,207	203 73	.....	.....
	F	10	84 00	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen.....	M	9,278	226 38	.....	2
Shipbuilding	M	1,766	212 33	.....	.....
IV. Transportation	M	32,660	177 24	228	81
	F	3	120 00	.....	.....
Railroads.....	M	16,904	207 22	2	5
	F	3	120 00	.....	.....
Street railways.....	M	3,968	153 95	.....	.....
Coach drivers, etc.....	M	1,166	147 89	.....	.....
Seamen, pilots, etc.	M	3,250	140 18	.....	50
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	M	7,372	142 03	226	26
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	16,067	226 70	2	10
	F	859	95 06	1	166
VI. Tobacco	M	7,532	137 51	.....	2
	F	2,397	115 59	.....	.....
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	8,623	186 45	16	24
Food preparation.....	M	4,250	172 28	16	17
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	M	4,373	200 23	.....	7
VIII. Theaters and Music.....	M	5,490	337 14	23	135
	F	334	431 83	13	14
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	7,827	186 97	.....	1
	F	22	42 16	.....	22
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	M	5,920	160 01	.....	2
	F	497	85 81	.....	1
Hotels and restaurants.....	M	2,833	159 75	.....	2
Retail trade.....	M	3,087	160 25	.....	.....
	F	497	85 81	.....	1
XI. Public Employment.....	M	8,060	211 84	.....	2
	F	10	141 25	.....	.....
XII. Miscellaneous	M	5,681	137 58	45	107
Glass.	M	546	152 82	44	29
Barbering	M	1,725	142 60	.....	.....
Other distinct trades.....	M	1,885	152 49	1	28
Mixed employment.....	M	1,525	106 25	.....	50
Grand Total.....	M	245,220	\$194 27	726	968
	F	13,587	108 89	101	879
	T	258,807	189 78	827	1,847

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—

\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.
439	1,662	2,276	3,595	11,799	16,043	8,105	14,002	8,188	11,302	5,753
26	60	149	45	516	792	625	1,190	737	1,296	758
105	185	121	9	11	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
271	985	1,350	3,232	8,072	6,131	6,278	12,805	7,451	10,006	4,995
37	432	656	309	3,200	9,099	1,202	7	.....	.....	.....
2,052	4,656	6,477	5,814	4,783	1,743	455	1,945	949	50	255
1,958	3,427	2,198	979	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,837	4,122	6,090	5,128	2,263	1,269	267	1,512	721	.....	164
1,690	3,052	1,881	783	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	71	822	256	91	285	72	50	91
35	40	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	237	63	261	1,323	44	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	107	88	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	34	39	184	207	160	7	148	156	.....	.....
19	44	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	263	282	170	168	14	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	184	100	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	608	1,960	2,901	4,702	7,702	4,554	4,734	4,222	1,204	1,280
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	551	1,643	2,050	3,147	4,859	3,625	2,348	1,717	141	549
7	22	134	89	337	721	122	412	231	52	80
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	31	98	723	1,010	1,874	412	1,606	1,855	1,011	651
.....	4	85	39	208	248	395	368	419	.....	.....
367	616	4,716	6,004	8,354	4,038	1,488	1,566	1,076	867	3,259
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	160	1,786	1,574	3,466	2,749	1,268	1,457	886	867	2,684
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	103	165	3,073	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	414	670	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
350	.....	700	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
17	416	2,127	2,051	1,145	620	220	109	190	.....	225
8	151	300	358	1,004	2,590	5,122	1,606	2,408	271	2,237
158	154	257	7	71	29	7	7	1	.....	1
581	549	1,641	1,746	1,942	703	39	302	15	7	5
542	409	502	365	73	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	298	712	475	2,356	1,743	1,232	1,120	174	8	442
23	264	637	392	1,277	755	297	183	62	7	320
.....	34	75	83	1,079	988	935	937	112	1	122
136	127	73	122	49	346	580	299	28	320	3,252
10	6	1	17	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
42	392	473	817	1,680	1,536	1,591	608	204	225	258
.....
159	156	921	1,275	1,394	1,142	116	469	191	9	86
188	238	25	22	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	69	319	547	904	451	.....	353	22	.....	35
28	87	602	728	490	691	116	116	169	9	51
188	238	25	22	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	3	2	200	319	2,130	2,095	922	2,176	5	114
.....	2	1	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	442	1,891	1,182	977	514	94	111	124	.....	110
63	94	61	.....	.....	90	.....	60	.....	.....	105
10	.....	245	800	485	177	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1	64	548	307	443	237	94	33	124	.....	5
10	284	1,037	75	49	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4,117	9,660	21,442	24,489	39,359	40,230	25,471	27,684	19,755	14,268	17,051
2,856	4,246	2,987	1,392	281	561	8	7	1	.....	268
6,973	13,906	24,429	25,881	39,640	40,791	25,479	27,691	19,756	14,268	17,319

R. CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.—

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	INCREASES.		
		Members affected.	Total weekly rise.	Average weekly increase.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	17,480	\$36,516 91	\$2 09
Stone working	M	1,586	3,069 96	1 94
Building and paving trades.....	M	15,045	32,338 60	2 15
Bricklayers and masons.....	M	6,671	14,648 88	2 20
Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1,842	2,328 35	1 26
Electrical workers.....	M	43	129 00	3 00
Housesmiths and bridgemen.....	M	2,400	7,740 00	3 22
Painters and decorators	M	1,090	1,772 17	1 63
Plasterers	M	810	2,230 00	2 75
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	M	1,024	1,630 50	1 59
Roofers and sheet metal workers.....	M	300	450 00	1 50
Other	M	865	1,409 70	1 63
Building and street labor.....	M	849	1,108 35	1 31
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	M	17,174	36,540 95	2 13
Garments.....	F	5,717	9,086 81	1 59
Cloak makers.....	M	16,890	36 030 38	2 14
Coat makers.....	F	5,705	9,078 31	1 59
Knee-pants makers.....	M	4,000	8,000 00	2 00
Pants makers	F	550	726 00	1 32
Tailors	M	697	1,701 65	2 53
Vest makers.....	F	173	217 95	1 26
Waist makers	M	1,100	3,900 00	3 59
Wrapper makers	F	55	165 00	3 00
Other	M	2,312	7,338 80	3 17
Boots, shoes, gloves, etc	F	20	43 80	2 19
Shoe makers (custom)	M	4,482	6,120 00	1 37
Wax threaders (glove).....	F	200	128 00	64
Other	M	900	1,755 50	1 95
Shirts, collars, cuffs and laundry.....	F	700	1,291 00	1 84
Textiles	M	1,000	2,800 00	2 80
Iron and steel	F	2,800	5,600 00	2 00
Iron molders	M	846	916 43	1 08
Machinists	F	1,157	846 56	73
Pattern makers.....	M	1,553	3,457 00	2 21
Others	F	50	60 00	1 20
Metals other than iron and steel.....	M	145	285 25	1 97
Engineers and firemen	M	140	270 25	1 93
Engineers (stationary)	M	5	15 00	3 00
Firemen (stationary)	M	13	13 00	1 00
Railroads	F	12	8 50	71
Car builders (street).....	M	126	162 32	1 29
Conductors	M	1,585	1,886 94	1 19
Firemen	M	1,510	1,710 99	1 14
Trainmen	M	30	30 60	1 22
Other	M	662	618 19	93
Street railways	M	548	813 16	1 48
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	M	270	245 54	92
Metals other than iron and steel.....	M	10	5 00	1 50
Engineers and firemen	M	60	15 35	2 39
Engineers (stationary)	M	31	10 85	3 35
Firemen (stationary)	M	34	51 10	1 51
IV. Transportation.....	M	1,967	3,019 04	1 53
Railroads	M	1,204	1,886 64	1 56
Car builders (street).....	M	290	4 50 00	1 50
Conductors	M	281	509 20	1 79
Firemen	M	226	433 32	1 92
Trainmen	M	70	50 24	80
Other	M	344	444 88	1 35
Street railways	M	404	432 90	1 07
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	M	359	702 50	1 96

* In three of the trades mentioned in this table (waist makers, wax threaders, iron molders) the net

By Industries and Trades.

DECREASES.			NET CHANGES.			CHANGES EFFECTED—				Changes arranged by trade boards or joint committees.
Members affected.	Total weekly fall.	Average weekly loss.	Members affected.	Total weekly increase.*	Average weekly increase.	WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE.		
						Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.	
384	\$349 24	\$0 91	17,864	\$36,167 67	\$2 02	69	12,474	14	5,390	7,903
.....	.....	.....	1,586	3,069 96	1 94	9	1,551	1	35	1,279
384	349 24	91	15,429	31,989 36	2 07	58	10,498	11	4,931	6,624
125	112 50	90	6,796	14,536 38	2 14	11	2,616	2	4,180	6,480
.....	.....	.....	1,842	2,328 35	1 26	11	1,842	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	43	129 00	3 00	2	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,400	7,740 00	3 22	2	2,400	.....	.....	.....
122	15 94	13	1,212	1,756 23	1 45	16	863	3	349	.....
.....	.....	.....	810	2,230 00	2 75	2	810	.....	.....	.....
25	42 00	1 68	1,049	1,588 50	1 51	7	1,004	2	45	50
.....	.....	.....	300	450 00	1 50	1	300	.....	.....	.....
112	178 80	1 60	977	1,230 90	1 26	6	620	4	357	94
.....	.....	.....	849	1,108 35	1 31	2	425	2	424	.....
820	2,970 00	3 62	17,994	33,570 95	1 87	10	327	18	17,667	.....
800	2,950 00	3 69	6,517	6,136 81	94	.....	57	.....	6,460	.....
700	2,850 00	4 07	17,590	33,230 38	1 89	4	63	17	17,527	.....
800	2,950 00	3 69	6,505	6,128 31	94	.....	45	.....	6,460	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,000	8,000 00	2 00	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....
.....	.....	.....	550	726 00	1 32	.....	.....	.....	550	.....
.....	.....	.....	697	1,761 65	2 53	.....	.....	2	697	.....
.....	.....	.....	173	217 95	1 26	.....	.....	.....	173	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,100	3,950 00	3 59	.....	.....	1	1,100	.....
.....	.....	.....	55	165 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,312	7,338 80	3 17	.....	.....	2	2,312	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	43 80	2 19	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,482	6,121 00	1 37	2	62	2	4,420	.....
.....	.....	.....	200	128 00	64	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.....	900	1,755 50	1 95	.....	.....	2	900	.....
.....	.....	.....	700	1,291 00	1 84	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
700	2,850 00	4 07	1,700	50 00	*03	.....	.....	2	1,700	.....
800	2,950 00	3 69	3,600	2,650 00	74	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....
.....	.....	.....	846	916 43	1 08	.....	.....	3	846	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,157	846 56	73	.....	.....	.....	1,157	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,553	3,437 00	2 21	2	1	2	1,552	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	60 00	1 20	.....	45	.....	5	.....
120	120 00	1 00	265	165 25	62	3	125	1	140	.....
.....	.....	.....	140	270 25	1 93	.....	.....	1	140	.....
120	120 00	1 00	120	*120 00	*1 00	2	120	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	15 00	3 00	1	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13	13 00	1 00	2	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	8 50	71	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	126	162 32	1 29	1	126	.....	.....	.....
282	240 42	85	1,867	1,646 52	88	31	1,441	11	421	.....
270	222 42	82	1,780	1,494 17	84	27	1,409	7	366	.....
237	182 40	77	267	*145 80	*55	6	267	.....	.....	.....
33	40 02	1 21	695	578 27	83	10	388	4	307	.....
.....	.....	.....	548	813 16	1 48	3	548	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	270	248 54	92	8	206	3	59	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	15 00	1 50	.....	.....	1	10	.....
12	18 00	1 50	77	137 35	1 78	4	32	3	45	.....
.....	.....	.....	31	103 85	3 35	3	31	.....	.....	.....
12	18 00	1 50	46	33 50	73	1	1	3	45	.....
253	409 86	1 62	2,220	2,009 18	1 18	23	1,404	4	816	.....
98	117 36	1 20	1,302	1,706 28	1 36	16	860	3	442	.....
.....	.....	.....	290	435 00	1 50	.....	.....	1	290	.....
.....	.....	.....	284	509 20	1 79	3	284	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	226	433 32	1 92	5	226	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	70	56 24	80	3	70	.....	.....	.....
98	117 36	1 20	432	332 52	77	5	280	2	151	.....
.....	.....	.....	404	432 90	1 07	1	30	1	374	.....
155	292 50	1 89	514	410 00	80	6	514	.....	.....	.....

change was a decrease.

R. CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.—

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	INCREASES.		
		Members affected.	Total weekly rise.	Average weekly increase.
V. Printing, Binding, Etc	{ M	198	\$465 00	\$2 35
	{ F	8	8 50	1 06
Bookbinders (printed work).....	M	60	160 00	2 67
Compositors	{ M	105	146 00	1 39
	{ F	8	8 50	1 06
Other	M	33	159 00	4 82
VI. Tobacco.....	{ M	397	521 10	1 31
	{ F	123	114 18	93
VII. Food and Liquors	M	501	762 47	1 52
Food preparation.....	M	362	520 47	1 44
Bakers and confectioners.....	M	231	271 60	1 13
Cooks.....	M	101	188 87	1 87
Other.....	M	30	60 00	2 00
Malt liquors and mineral waters.....	M	139	242 00	1 74
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	775	2,167 46	2 80
Coopers.....	M	43	34 00	79
Machine wood workers.....	M	700	2,100 00	3 00
Other.....	M	32	33 46	1 05
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade	{ M	75	75 00	1 00
	{ F	85	51 00	60
Hotels and restaurants	{ M	75	75 00	1 00
	{ F	85	51 00	60
XI. Public Employment.....	M	611	1,839 47	3 01
Bridge tenders	M	135	162 00	1 20
Dock builders	M	427	1,582 50	3 71
Post office clerks	M	29	55 78	1 92
Other	M	20	39 19	1 96
XII. Miscellaneous	M	889	874 02	98
Glass	M	49	172 00	3 51
Barbering.....	M	327	327 00	1 00
Other distinct trades	M	42	62 52	1 49
Mixed employment.....	M	471	312 50	66
GRAND TOTAL	{ M	41,652	\$84,668 36	\$2 03
	{ F	5,933	9,260 49	1 56
	{ F	47,585	93,928 85	1 97

By Industries and Trades—Concluded.

DECREASES.			NET CHANGES.			CHANGES EFFECTED—				Changes arranged by trade boards or joint committees.
Members affected.	Total weekly fall.	Average weekly loss.	Members affected.	Total weekly increase.	Average weekly increase.	WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE.		
						Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.	
			1 98	\$465 00	\$2 35	7	138	2	60	
			8	8 50	1 06		8			
			60	160 00	2 67	1	40	1	20	
			105	146 00	1 39	4	65	1	40	
			8	8 50	1 06		8			
			33	159 00	4 82	2	33			
			897	521 10	1 31	3	397			
			123	114 18	93		123			
			501	762 47	1 52	15	494			
			362	520 47	1 44	9	355			
			231	271 60	1 18	6	224			
			101	188 87	1 87	1	101			
			30	60 00	2 00	2	30			
			139	242 00	1 74	6	139			
			775	2,167 46	2 80	4	47	2	728	
			43	34 00	79	2	15	1	28	
			700	2,100 00	3 00			1	710	
			32	33 46	1 05	2	32			
18	\$72 00	\$4 00	93	3 00	03	2	75			
			85	51 00	60		85			
18	72 00	4 00	93	3 00	03	2	75			
			85	51 00	60		85			
			611	1,839 47	3 01	5	184	1	427	
			135	162 00	1 20	1	135			
			427	1,582 50	3 71			1	427	
			29	55 78	1 92	2	29			
			20	39 19	1 96	2	20			
111	130 00	1 17	1,000	744 02	74	8	970	2	30	58
9	27 00	3 00	58	145 00	2 50	1	58			58
			327	327 00	1 00	1	327			
2	3 00	1 50	44	59 52	1 35	3	14	2	30	
100	100 00	1 00	571	212 50	37	3	571			
1,868	\$4,171 52	\$2 23	43,520	\$80,496 84	\$1 85	177	17,951	54	25,539	7,961
800	2,950 00	3 69	6,733	6,310 49	94		273		6,460	
2,668	7,121 52	2 67	50,253	86,807 33	1 73	177	18,224	54	31,999	7,961

S. CHANGES IN RATES OF

LOCALITIES.	Sex.	INCREASES.		
		Members affected.	Total weekly rise.	Average weekly increase.
NEW YORK CITY.				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	12,442	\$28 866 76	\$2 32
II. Clothing and Textiles	{ M	17,600	36,318 63	2 14
	{ F	5,660	9,053 31	1 60
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	522	832 85	1 60
IV. Transportation.....	M	36	42 12	1 17
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	115	343 00	2 98
VI. Tobacco	{ M	257	311 10	1 21
	{ F	123	114 18	93
VII. Food and Liquors	M	25	39 00	1 56
XI. Public Employment	M	580	1,776 00	3 06
Total	{ M	30,977	\$68,526 46	\$2 21
	{ F	5,783	9,147 49	1 58
BUFFALO.				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.	M	1,361	\$2,384 80	\$1 75
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	F	25	25 00	1 00
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.	M	9	13 50	1 50
IV. Transportation	M	1,142	1,975 46	1 73
VII. Food and Liquors	M	367	522 87	1 42
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	700	2,100 00	3 00
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	75	75 00	1 00
	{ F	85	51 00	60
XII. Miscellaneous.....	M	327	327 00	1 00
Total.....	{ M	3,981	\$7,398 63	\$1 86
	{ F	110	76 00	69
† ALBANY-TROY DISTRICT.				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	43	\$45 35	\$1 05
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	F	12	8 50	71
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	260	255 54	98
IV. Transportation.....	M	448	523 18	1 17
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	6	6 00	1 00
	{ F	7	7 00	1 00
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	20	50 00	2 50
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	31	30 46	98
Total	{ M	808	\$910 53	\$1 13
	{ F	19	15 50	81
ROCHESTER.				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	1,062	\$1,244 40	\$1 17
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	M	42	42 00	1 00
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	24	21 60	90
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	3	9 00	3 00
Total	M	1,131	\$1,317 00	\$1 16
SYRACUSE.				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	3	\$9 00	\$3 00
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	M	5	15 00	3 00
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	47	87 50	1 86
IV. Transportation	M	46	96 60	2 10
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	41	81 00	1 98
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	10	10 00	1 00
XI. Public Employment	M	12	23 04	1 92
Total	M	164	\$322 14	\$1 96
ALL OTHER TOWNS (GROUPED).				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	2,569	3,969 60	1 55
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	127	165 32	1 30
	{ F	20	20 00	1 00
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	723	675 95	93
IV. Transportation	M	295	381 68	1 29
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	74	107 00	1 45
	{ F	1	1 50	1 50
VI. Tobacco	M	140	210 00	1 50
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	48	69 40	1 45
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	34	27 00	79
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	M			
XI. Public Employment	M	19	40 43	2 13
XII. Miscellaneous.....	M	562	547 02	97
Total	{ M	4,591	\$6,193 60	\$1 35
	{ F	21	21 50	1 02

* Two changes thus designated were decreases. † Including thereunder

WAGES.—Principal Cities.

DECREASES.			NET CHANGES.			CHANGE EFFECTED—				Changes arranged by trade boards or joint committees
Members affected.	Total weekly fall.	Average weekly loss.	Members affected.	Total weekly increase.*	Average weekly increase.	WITHOUT STRIKE.		AFTER STRIKE.		
						Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.	
60	\$132 00	\$2 20	12,502	\$28,731 76	\$2 30	17	8,153	3	4,349	7,211
700	2,850 00	4 07	17,700	33,468 63	1 89	2	33	18	17,667	.....
800	2,950 00	3 69	6,460	6,083 31	94	.....	.....	.....	6,460	.....
.....	.....	.....	522	832 85	1 60	2	522	.....	.....	.....
8	9 36	1 17	44	32 76	74	3	44	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	115	343 00	2 98	3	95	1	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	257	311 10	1 21	2	257	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	123	114 18	93	.....	123	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	25	39 00	1 56	4	25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	580	1,776 00	3 06	2	153	1	427	.....
768	\$2,991 36	\$3 89	31,745	\$65,535 10	\$2 06	35	9,282	23	22,463	7,211
800	2,950 00	3 69	6,583	6,197 49	94	.....	123	.....	6,460	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,361	\$2,384 80	\$1 75	7	1,166	2	195	200
.....	.....	.....	25	25 00	1 00	1	25	.....	.....	.....
180	\$100 80	\$ 56	189	*87 30	*46	1	180	1	9	.....
245	400 50	1 63	1,387	1,574 96	1 14	6	945	3	442	.....
.....	.....	.....	367	522 87	1 42	3	367	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	700	2,100 00	3 00	.....	.....	1	700	.....
.....	.....	.....	75	75 00	1 00	2	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	85	51 00	60	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	327	327 00	1 00	1	327	.....	.....	.....
425	\$501 30	\$1 18	4,406	\$6,897 33	\$1 57	21	3,060	7	1,346	200
.....	.....	.....	110	76 00	69	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	43	\$45 35	\$1 05	1	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	8 50	71	1	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	260	255 54	98	5	260	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	448	523 18	1 17	4	74	1	374	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	1 00	1	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	7 00	1 00	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	50 00	2 50	1	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	31	30 46	98	1	31	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	808	\$910 53	\$1 13	14	434	1	374	.....
.....	.....	.....	19	15 50	81	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,062	\$1,244 40	\$1 17	4	768	1	294	339
.....	.....	.....	42	42 00	1 00	1	42	.....	.....	.....
12	\$18 00	\$1 50	36	3 60	10	1	24	1	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	9 00	3 00	1	3	.....	.....	.....
12	\$18 00	\$1 50	1,143	\$1,299 00	\$1 14	7	837	2	306	339
.....	.....	.....	3	\$9 00	\$3 00	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	15 00	3 00	1	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	47	87 50	1 86	2	10	1	37	.....
.....	.....	.....	46	96 60	2 10	1	46	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	41	81 00	1 98	2	34	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	10 00	1 00	1	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	23 04	1 92	1	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	164	\$322 14	\$1 96	9	120	1	37	.....
324	217 24	67	2,893	3,752 36	\$1 30	39	2,341	8	552	153
120	120 00	1 00	247	45 32	18	4	247	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	1 00	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
90	121 62	1 35	813	554 31	68	20	445	8	363	.....
.....	.....	.....	295	381 68	1 29	9	295	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	74	107 00	1 45	2	34	1	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1 50	1 50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	140	210 00	1 50	1	140	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	48	69 60	1 45	5	48	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	34	27 00	79	2	6	1	28	.....
18	72 00	4 00	18	*72 00	*4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	19	40 43	2 13	2	19	.....	.....	.....
111	130 00	1 17	673	417 02	62	7	643	2	30	58
663	\$660 86	\$1 00	5,254	\$5,532 74	\$1 05	91	4,218	20	1,013	211
.....	.....	.....	21	21 50	1 02	.....	21	.....	.....	.....

T. CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR—

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	CHANGES IN WEEKLY		
		DECREASE.		
		Number of members affected.	Average hours per week.	Total hours.
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	4,563	5	24,773
Stone working	M	665	4	2,660
Building and paving trades.....	M	3,285	6	18,317
Bricklayers and masons.....	M	229	5	1,110
Carpenters and joiners.....	M	1,446	5	7,456
Electrical workers	M	189	4	681
Painters and decorators.....	M	761	6	4,419
Plumbers and gas fitters	M	107	6	642
Roofers and sheet metal workers.....	M	66	5	357
Varnishers	M	190	6	1,140
Other.....	M	297	9	2,542
Building and street labor.....	M	613	6	3,766
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	{ M	9,485	11	101,585
	{ F	1,111	10	10,973
Garments	{ M	9,473	11	101,549
	{ F	1,111	10	10,973
Coat makers	{ M	997	1	997
	{ F	173	1	173
Knee pants makers	{ M	1,130	18	20,130
	{ F	55	18	990
Pants makers	M	600	6	3,600
Tailors	{ M	4,420	12	54,940
	{ F	200	13	2,600
Vest makers	{ M	750	11	8,250
	{ F	600	11	6,600
Wrapper makers.....	{ M	24	15	360
	{ F	8	15	120
Other	{ M	1,552	9	13,272
	{ F	75	7	490
Hats, caps and furs	M	12	3	36
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	6,291	5	31,674
Iron and steel.....	M	5,276	5	26,112
Blacksmiths	M	351	5	1,925
Iron molders.....	M	459	6	2,572
Machinists.....	M	3,803	5	19,091
Metal mechanics (allied).....	M	37	6	222
Other	M	626	4	2,302
Metals other than iron and steel.....	M	783	5	3,528
Engineers and firemen.....	M	54	18	966
Engineers (eccentric and stationary)	M	12	20½	246
Firemen (eccentric and stationary)...	M	42	17	720
Shipbuilding.....	M	178	6	1,068
IV. Transportation.....	M	1,028	7	6,801
Railroads	M	911	7	6,354
Car repairers.....	M	821	6	4,926
Firemen.....	M	78	14	1,092
Other	M	12	28	336
Freight handlers, truckmen, etc.....	M	117	4	447
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	{ M	586	5	3,004
	{ F	7	6	39
Bookbinders (blank books).....	M	50	1½	75
Compositors.....	{ M	301	5	1,555
	{ F	7	6	39
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders....	M	220	6	1,320
Other	M	15	4	54
VI. Tobacco.....	{ M	77	3	268
	{ F	3	3½	10
VII. Food and Liquors	M	42	19	792
Food preparation.....	M	42	19	792

By Industries and Trades.

HOURS OF LABOR.			NET CHANGES.					Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
INCREASE.			Number of members affected.	DECREASE.		INCREASE.		
Number of members affected.	Average hours per week.	Total hours.		Average hours per week.	Total. hours.	Average hours per week.	Total hours.	
38	6	228	4,601	5	21,545			1,930
			665	4	2,660			
38	6	228	3,323	5	18,119			1,447
			229	5	1,110			104
			1,446	5	7,456			625
			189	4	681			
			761	6	4,419			442
			107	6	642			49
			66	5	357			
38	6	228	228	4	912			
			297	9	2,542			227
			613	6	3,766			483
23	2	46	9,508	11	101,539			
107	2	214	1,218	9	10,759			
23	2	46	9,496	11	101,503			
107	2	214	1,218	9	10,759			
			997	1	997			
			173	1	173			
			1,130	18	20,130			
			55	18	990			
			600	6	3,600			
			4,420	12	54,940			
			200	13	2,600			
			750	11	8,250			
			600	11	6,600			
23	2	46	47	7	314			
107	2	214	115			1	94	
			1,552	9	13,272			
			75	7	490			
			12	3	36			
56	5	280	6,347	5	31,394			200
56	5	280	5,332	5	25,832			
			351	5	1,925			
			459	6	2,572			
			3,803	5	19,091			
56	5	280	93			1	58	
			626	4	2,302			
			783	5	3,528			
			54	18	966			22
			12	20½	246			10
			42	17	720			12
			178	6	1,068			178
			1,028	7	6,801			
			911	7	6,354			
			821	6	4,926			
			78	14	1,092			
			12	28	336			
			117	4	447			
			586	5	3,004			264
			7	6	39			2
			50	1½	75			
			301	5	1,555			44
			7	6	39			2
			220	6	1,320			220
			15	4	54			
			77	3	268			17
			3	3½	10			
			42	19	792			
			42	19	792			

T. CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR—

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	CHANGES IN WEEKLY		
		DECREASE.		
		Number of members affected.	Average	Total.
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	810	6	4,730
Machine wood workers.....	M	700	6	4,200
Other	M	110	5	530
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	{ M	217	10	2,121
	{ F	12	24	288
Retail trade.....	{ M	217	10	2,121
	{ F	12	24	288
XI. Public Employment.....	M	1,042	8	8,138
Dock builders.....	M	1,010	8	8,010
Letter carriers.....	M	.....	.....	.....
Other	M	32	4	128
XII. Miscellaneous	M	873	8	7,112
Other distinct trades.....	M	302	7	1,973
Mixed employment.....	M	571	9	5,139
Grand Total.....	{ M	25,014	8	190,998
	{ F	1,133	10	11,310
	{ T	26,147	8	202,308

By Industries and Trades—Concluded.

HOURS OF LABOR.			NET CHANGES.						Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
INCREASE.			Number of members affected.	DECREASE.		INCREASE.			
Number of members affected.	Average.	Total.		Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.		
65	6	390	875	5	4,340	.....	.....	.....
65	6	390	765	5	3,810	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	110	5	530	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	217	10	2,121	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	24	288	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	217	10	2,121	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	24	288	.....	.....	.....
5	3	15	1,047	8	8,123	.....	.....	650
.....	.....	.....	1,010	8	8,010	.....	.....	650
5	3	15	5	.....	.....	3	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	32	4	128	.....	.....	.....
25	6	150	898	8	6,962	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	302	7	1,973	.....	.....	.....
25	6	150	596	8	4,989	.....	.....	100
212	5	1,109	25,226	8	189,889	.....	.....	3,161
107	2	214	1,240	9	11,096	.....	.....	2
319	4	1,323	26,466	8	200,985	.....	.....	3,163

U. CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR—

LOCALITY.	Sex.	CHANGES IN WEEKLY		
		DECREASE.		
		Number of members affected.	Average.	Total.
<i>New York City.</i>				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	1,104	5	5,896
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	M	9,485	11	101,585
	F	1,091	10	10,873
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	3,521	6	19,859
IV. Transportation	M	12	28	336
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	285	5	1,449
VI. Tobacco	M	77	3	268
	F	3	3½	10
VII. Food and Liquors.....	M	22	20	432
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	6	2¾	16
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	M	90	3	270
XI. Public Employment.....	M	1,010	8	8,010
Total.....	M	15,612	9	138,121
	F	1,094	10	10,883
<i>Buffalo.</i>				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc	M	570	6	3,420
IV. Transportation	M	821	6	4,926
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	700	6	4,200
Total.....	M	2,091	6	12,546
<i>† Albany-Troy District.</i>				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc	M	43	1	43
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	938	1	1,288
IV. Transportation.....	M	20	1	20
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	6	5	30
	F	1	5	5
VII. Food and Liquors	M	20	18	360
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	31	6	186
Total.....	M	1,058	2	1,927
	F	1	5	5
<i>Rochester.</i>				
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	746	6	4,836
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	55	4	220
Total	M	801	6	5,056
<i>Syracuse.</i>				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc.....	M	304	6	1,699
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	90	6	540
IV. Transportation	M	78	14	1,092
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	216	5	1,120
	F	4	5½	22
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	10	6	60
XI. Public Employment.....	M	32	4	128
Total	M	730	6	4,639
	F	4	5½	22
<i>All Other Towns (Grouped).</i>				
I. Building, Stone Working, Etc	M	2,542	5	13,715
II. Clothing and Textiles.....	F	20	5	100
III. Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	M	996	5	5,151
IV. Transportation	M	97	4	427
V. Printing, Binding, Etc.....	M	79	5	405
	F	2	6	12
IX. Wood Working and Furniture.....	M	8	6	48
X. Restaurants and Retail Trade.....	M	127	15	1,851
	F	12	24	288
XI. Public Employment.....	M	.....	.....	.....
XII. Miscellaneous.....	M	873	8	7,112
Total.....	M	4,722	6	28,709
	F	34	12	400
Grand Total.....	M	25,014	8	190,998
	F	1,133	10	11,310

† Including thereunder Albany

Principal Cities.

HOURS OF LABOR			NET CHANGES.						Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of members.)
INCREASE.			Number of members affected.	DECREASE.		INCREASE.			
Number of members affected.	Average.	Total.		Average.	Total.	Average.	Total.		
.....	.....	.....	1,104	5	5,896	.....	.....	290
23	2	46	9,508	11	101,539	.....	.....	.....
107	2	214	1,198	10	10,659	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,521	6	19,859	.....	.....	188
.....	.....	.....	12	28	336	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	285	5	1,449	.....	.....	220
.....	.....	.....	77	3	268	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	3	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	22	20	432	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	90	3	270	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,010	8	8,010	.....	.....	650
23	2	46	15,635	9	138,075	.....	.....	1,365
107	2	214	1,201	9	10,669	.....	.....	.....
36	6	228	608	5	3,192	.....	.....	380
.....	.....	.....	821	6	4,926	.....	.....	.....
65	6	390	765	5	3,810	.....	.....	.....
103	6	618	2,194	5	11,928	.....	.....	380
.....	.....	.....	43	1	43	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	938	1	1,288	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	1	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	5	30	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20	18	360	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	31	6	186	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,058	2	1,927	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	746	6	4,836	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	55	4	220	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	801	6	5,056	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	304	6	1,699	.....	.....	279
.....	.....	.....	90	6	540	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	78	14	1,092	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	216	5	1,120	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	10	6	60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	32	4	128	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	730	6	4,639	.....	.....	319
.....	.....	.....	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	2,542	5	13,715	.....	.....	981
.....	.....	.....	20	5	100	.....	.....	.....
56	5	280	1,052	5	4,871	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	97	4	427	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	79	5	405	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	2	6	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	6	48	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	127	15	1,851	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	24	288	.....	.....	.....
5	3	15	5	.....	.....	3	15	.....
25	6	150	898	8	6,962	.....	.....	100
36	5	445	4,808	6	28,264	.....	.....	1,085
.....	.....	.....	34	12	400	.....	.....	.....
212	5	1,109	25,226	8	189,889	.....	.....	3,161
107	2	214	1,240	9	11,095	.....	.....	2

Troy, Cohoes and Schenectady.

APPENDIX IV.

DETAILED TABLES.

- I. Number and Membership of Organizations—By Trades and Localities.
- II. Same—By Towns.
- III. Unemployment—By Trades and Localities.
- IV. Same—By Towns.
- V. Percentages of Unemployment—By Trades.
- VI. Same —By Towns.
- VII. Causes of Unemployment—By Trades and Localities : (a) First, (b) Third Quarter.
- VIII. Number of Days Worked—By Trades : (a) First, (b) Third Quarter.
- IX. Quarterly Earnings—By Trades : (a) First, (b) Third Quarter.
- X. Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor September 30, 1901.
- XI. Changes in Rates of Wages.
- XII. Changes in Hours of Labor : (a) Increases, (b) Decreases.
- XIII. Duration of Employment and Amount of Earnings.
 - A. First Quarter :
 - (1) New York City.
 - (2) Interior Towns.
 - B. Third Quarter :
 - (1) New York City.
 - (2) Interior Towns.

Table I.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.									
Stone Working.									
Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.									
Kingston	1	1	1	1	M	40	44	44	44
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	180	175	175	200
Saugerties.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	26	43	43
Total	3	3	3	3	M	244	245	262	287
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	35	35	72	29
Freestone Cutters.									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	150	150	180	180
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	1,200	1,200	1,225	1,800
Total	2	2	2	2	M	1,350	1,350	1,405	1,980
Granite Cutters.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	38	30	30	25
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	55	57	56	52
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	38	38	44	46
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	450	450	600	650
Suffern	1	1	.....	.....	"	9	6	.....	.....
Total	5	5	4	4	M	590	581	730	773
Machine Stone Workers and Hand Rubbers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	500	600	600	600
Marble Cutters.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	525	625	546	675
Marble Cutters and Tile Setters.									
Rochester.....	1	1	.....	.....	"	23	23	.....	.....
Marble Cutters' Helpers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	200	240	260	260
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.									
New York, Brooklyn	1	.....	.....	.....	M	24	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	360	341	345	392
Total	3	2	2	2	M	384	341	345	392
Quarrymen.									
Fancher	1	1	1	1	M	180	206	209	200
Stone Cutters,									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	30	33	33	30
Albion	1	1	1	1	"	75	80	80	105
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	24	15	15
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	14	14	12	18
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	157	150	140	180
Canaoharie	1	1	1	1	"	24	21	24	21
Chaumont	1	1	1	1	"	12	17	12	6
Coble-kill	1	1	1	1	"	36	12	22	23
Glens Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	20	20	22
Gouverneur .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	14	10
Hulberton	1	1	1	1	"	106	65	112	112
Ithaca .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	17	23
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	72	100	43	196
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	75	75	80	80

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Stone Working—Continued.									
Stone Cutters—Continued.									
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	M	65	50	55	38
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	19	20	23	10
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	4	54	4	3
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	12	10	15	15
Total	10	16	18	18	M	744	745	721	907
Stone Setters.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	147	147	143	155
Total—Stone Working	36	35	35	35	M	4,922	5,138	5,293	6,258
Brick and Cement Making.									
Cement Workers.									
Binnewater	1	1	1	1	M	92	70	75	75
Creek Locks	1	1	1	1	"	40	40	40	47
Eddyville	1	1	1	1	"	30	40	16	16
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	"	46	46	40	40
High Falls	1	1	1	1	"	58	84	139	139
Le Fever Falls	1	1	1	1	"	200	150	142	154
Rosendale	1	1	1	1	"	180	210	179	179
Whiteport	1	1	1	1	"	92	72	70	60
Total—Brick and Cement Making	7	8	8	8	M	692	712	701	710
Building and Paving Trades.									
Artificial Stone Masons.									
New York, all boroughs	1	1	1	1	M	45	30	30	150
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	189	105	150	30
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	189	105	150	30
Total	2	2	2	2	M	234	135	180	180
Bricklayers and Masons.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	210	200	225	220
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	55	55	45	40
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	68	78	70	72
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	36	39	36	36
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	217	220	200	250
Cavandagua	1	1	1	1	"	17	22	38	26
Carthage	1	1	1	1	"	14	14	14	13
Clayton	1	1	1	1	"	31	32	31	14
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	"	31	32	31	30
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	15	46
Cortland	1	1	1	1	"	42	45	45	18
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	31	30	33	65
Fulton	1	1	1	1	"	30	26	20	33
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	85	80	94	30
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	"	85	80	94	100
Hudson	1	1	1	1	"	44	50	50	47
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	"	25	33	33	50
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	32	32	32	33
Kingston	1	1	1	1	"	13	13	18	35
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	35	45	38	20
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	35	45	38	35
Mechanicville	1	1	1	1	"	36	41	34	22
Middletown	1	1	1	1	"	45	46	48	33
Mount Vernon	1	1	1	1	"	58	60	62	48
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	"	53	55	55	60
New Rochelle	1	1	1	1	"	128	122	124	48
New York, Bronx	5	5	5	5	"	1,335	1,511	1,523	124
New York, Brooklyn	7	7	7	7	"	3,921	3,909	3,931	1,522
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	"	167	166	178	3,896
New York, Queens	1	1	1	1	"	80	85	75	188
New York, Richmond	1	1	1	1	"	80	85	75	75

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
<i>Bricklayers and Masons—Continued.</i>									
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	M	95	190	182	220
Nyack	1	1	1	1	"	23	25	23	38
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	33	30	25	24
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	12	12	10	10
Ossining	1	1	1	1	"	13	15	14	14
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	40	39	41	44
Peekskill	1	1	1	1	"	34	34	36	36
Port Chester	1	1	1	1	"	36	37	40	40
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	68	60	75	35
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	259	270	289	301
Rome	1	1	1	1	"	19	17	16	18
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	109	110	137	160
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	150	165	165	165
Tarrytown	1	1	1	1	"	36	68	68	68
Tonawanda	1	1	1	1	"	22	21	23	17
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	99	110	63	125
Tuxedo	1	1	1	1	"	40	20	20	10
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	125	126	139	130
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	56	36	56	54
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	130	111	130	130
Total	58	59	59	63	M	8,198	8,513	8,619	8,863
<i>Building Material Handlers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	97	99	100	100
<i>Caisson and Foundation Workers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	120	200	200	200
<i>Carpenters and Joiners.</i>									
Albany	3	3	3	3	M	280	292	292	276
Alexandria Bay	1	1	1	1	"	51	70	50	50
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	82	80	127	132
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	166	197	229	231
Baldwinsville	1	1	1	1	"	26	24	25	21
Batavia	1	1	1	1	"	126	125	137	136
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	235	220	200	187
Buffalo	7	7	7	7	"	1,743	1,875	1,870	1,343
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	73	70	74	75
Carthage	1	1	1	1	"	28	26	27	18
Clayton	1	1	1	1	"	34	36	41	44
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	"	56	58	60	66
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	46	86	125	130
Depew	1	1	1	1	"	84	73	77	34
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	1	1	"	30	29	30	32
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	18	19	20	9
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	122	161	268	247
Fishkill-on-Hudson	1	1	1	1	"	14	13	13	12
Fort Edward	1	1	1	1	"	49	42	45	39
Fulton .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	72	60
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	49	49	51	66
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	"	104	120	135	140
Herkimer .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	24	25
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	20	16	15	8
Irvington	1	1	1	1	"	34	32	32	32
Islip	1	1	1	1	"	73	73	34	29
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	"	19	22	45	51
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	44	43	55	48
Kingston	1	1	1	1	"	64	60	50	45
Lake Placid .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	72	38
Liberty	1	1	1	1	"	13	32	30	30
Lindenhurst	1	1	1	1	"	38	35	26	21
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	44	54	44	54
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	142	125	130	130

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
Carpenters and Joiners—Continued.									
Mamaroneck	1	1	1	1	M	42	39	42	42
Middletown	1	1	1	1	"	77	64	62	84
Mount Vernon.....	2	2	2	2	"	211	234	228	228
Newark.....	1	1	1	1	"	43	49	48	45
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	"	161	152	154	151
New Rochelle.....	2	3	3	3	"	127	195	197	186
New York, Bronx	6	6	6	6	"	725	764	774	921
New York, Brooklyn	13	13	12	12	"	1,791	1,792	1,807	1,863
New York, Manhattan	21	21	22	22	"	4,433	4,112	3,883	4,004
New York, Queens	8	9	9	9	"	387	498	541	616
New York, Richmond	2	2	2	2	"	202	185	157	207
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	230	240	282	316
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	1	1	"	96	106	109	96
Nyack	1	1	1	1	"	19	19	19	27
Olean.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	40	44	39
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	11	10	10	10
Oswego .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	170	167
Peekskill	1	1	1	1	"	63	58	58	58
Port Chester.....	1	1	1	1	"	171	136	140	176
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	89	97	103	98
Rochester	3	3	3	3	"	331	383	400	417
Rye.....	1	1	1	1	"	37	37	36	36
Sayville	1	1	1	1	"	25	25	21	24
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	210	213	279	350
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	20	18
Sloatsburg .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	70
Silver Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	76
Syracuse.....	3	3	3	3	"	371	293	325	403
Tarrytown.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	60
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	192	225	205	150
Tuxedo	1	1	1	.....	"	75	66	66	.....
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	297	285	302	295
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	65	78	114	125
White Plains.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	60	61
Whitesboro.....	1	1	1	1	"	19	21	19	19
Yonkers	3	3	3	3	"	243	255	237	237
Total	122	124	130	132	M	14,744	14,798	15,437	15,540
Derrickmen.									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	390	450	455	500
Double Drum Hoister Runners.									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	220	275
Electrical Workers.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	26	29	55	15
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	15	12	11	9
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	272	335	245	347
Elmira.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	9	14
Hornellsville .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	20	40
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	40	35	36	38
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	297	252	212	164
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,100
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	56	60	95
Rochester	2	2	2	2	"	118	109	133	140
Schenectady.....	1	2	2	2	"	7	67	80	76
Syracuse	2	2	2	2	"	81	82	90	88
Utica	1	1	2	2	"	50	51	52	48
Watertown	1	1	1	.....	"	25	25	25	.....
Total	15	16	19	18	M	1,974	2,103	2,128	2,174

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
<i>Elevator Constructors and Millwrights.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	M	33	35	33	32
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	508	715	740	700
Total	2	2	2	2	M	541	750	773	732
<i>Flagstone Workers.</i>									
Binghamton	1	.....	.....	.....	M	25	.....	.....	.....
<i>Framers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	335	335	376	385
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	1,390	1,250	1,220	1,279
Total	3	3	3	3	M	1,725	1,585	1,596	1,664
<i>Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	105	90	130	240
<i>Gilders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	80	84	83	76
<i>House Shorers and Movers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	154	120	145	150
<i>Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	180	75	120	120
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	100	150	250	230
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	1	"	2,650	2,519	2,400	2,800
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn..	1	1	1	1	"	600	500	400	300
Total	5	5	5	4	M	3,530	3,244	3,170	3,450
<i>Lathers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	55	90	60	35
Mount Vernon.....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	21	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon and New Rochelle.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	20	27	27
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	300	300	300	300
Niagara Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	8	10
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	35	20	30	30
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	24	18	22	16
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	13	10	9	10
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	20	20	20	20
Total	7	7	8	8	M	468	478	476	448
<i>Linemen.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	110	267	300	300
<i>Metal Ceiling Workers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	.....	.....	M	210	210	.....	.....
<i>Metal Lathers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	310
<i>Painters and Decorators.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	179	175	175	176
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	44	44	44
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	129	135	125	127
Baldwinsville.....	1	1	1	1	"	13	13	7	7
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	90	105	102	81
Buffalo	5	5	5	5	"	639	693	725	685
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	36	33	35	35
Carthage	1	1	1	1	"	17	16	13	13
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	"	54	51	40	33
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	45	50	50	48

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
<i>Painters and Decorators—Continued.</i>									
Depew.....	1	1	1	1	M	25	32	20	31
Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	25	35
Elmira.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	60	60
Fulton.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	43	43
Geneva.....	1	1	1	1	"	29	30	33	28
Glens Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	43	34	41	38
Gouverneur.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	17	18
Green Island.....	.....	1	.....	.....	"	.....	6	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	40	52	51
Hornellsville.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	32	46	31
Irvington.....	1	1	1	1	"	16	14	14	13
Ithaca.....	1	1	1	1	"	21	21	16	16
Jamestown.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	75	80
Kingston.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	18	40	41
Liberty.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	18	17	12
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	17	17	25	21
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	47	48	50
Middletown.....	1	1	1	1	"	45	55	42	43
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	"	80	73	73	96
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	96	96	96	97
New Rochelle.....	1	1	1	1	"	37	35	35	35
New York, Bronx.....	2	2	2	2	"	230	340	350	298
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	1,100	1,350	1,350	1,450
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	3	3	"	4,527	4,541	4,464	4,676
New York, Queens.....	2	3	3	4	"	110	104	108	115
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	1	1	"	50	180	30	30
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	47	45	83	78
North Tonawanda.....	1	1	1	1	"	21	50	50	39
Olean.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	28
Oswego.....	1	1	1	1	"	67	56	67	68
Peeckskill.....	1	1	1	1	"	21	20	29	33
Port Chester.....	1	1	1	1	"	125	110	106	95
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	32	49	53
Rochester.....	1	2	1	1	"	119	156	90	121
Rome.....	1	1	1	1	"	26	20	34	39
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	75	78	97	96
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	41	37
Syracuse.....	3	3	3	3	"	270	273	278	273
Troy.....	2	3	3	3	"	138	190	166	208
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	102	101	113	117
Waterloo.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	11
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	38	56	81	75
Waverly.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	8
White Plains.....	1	1	1	1	"	14	26	26	26
Yonkers.....	2	1	1	1	"	25	12	17	20
Total.....	55	60	64	68	M	8,861	9,623	9,763	10,082
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	33	42	33	31
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	67	70	81	75
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	78	125	130	160
Rochester.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	42	35
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	40	52	45
Total.....	4	4	5	5	M	223	277	338	346
<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	2	M	75	75	75	87
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	3	3	"	185	185	185	185
New York, Manhattan.....	4	4	4	4	"	290	270	290	275
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	20	34	25
Total.....	9	9	9	10	M	570	550	584	572

TABLE 1—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec , 1900	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
<i>Pile Drivers and Dock Builders.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	73	60	103	85
<i>Pipe Calkers and Tappers.</i>									
New York, all boroughs	1	1	1	1	"	105	150	170	170
<i>Plasterers.</i>									
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	32	30	29	29
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	148	185	152	80
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	12	11	10	11
New York, Bronx	1	1	1	1	"	550	400	400	400
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	800	800	800	800
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	1,840	2,460	2,626	2,583
Niagara Falls .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	50	31
Olean .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	12	12	12
Syracuse .....	.....	1	1	1	"	27	28	29	29
Tonawanda	1	1	1	1	"	38	11	14	10
Total	9	10	11	11	M	3,447	3,937	4,122	3,985
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	50	50	49	65
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	15	12	14	11
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	32	32	32	28
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	43	35	25	32
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	250	280	297	240
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	14	8	13	9
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	"	25	26	16	15
Cortland	1	1	1	1	"	6	8	5	5
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	5	5	15	6
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	36	36	34	38
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	15	16	16	17
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	"	38	38	35	32
Gloversville .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	13
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	13	15	13	13
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	"	13	13	13	21
Jamestown .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	21	16	10
Kingston .....	.....	1	.....	.....	"	.....	10	.....	.....
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	22	22	22	22
Lockport .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	13	17
Mount Vernon	1	1	1	1	"	53	52	52	56
New Rochelle	1	1	1	1	"	27	27	31	31
New York, Bronx	1	1	1	1	"	112	79	93	127
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	800	825	850	850
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	"	3,605	3,625	2,850	2,675
New York, Queens	2	2	2	2	"	42	36	40	39
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	34	42	40	42
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	14	12	11	11
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	30	32	30	30
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	135	150	140	135
Rome	1	1	1	1	"	9	8	6	9
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	38	42	52	61
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	136	142	152	152
Tarrytown .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	28	24
Tonawanda	1	1	1	1	"	26	26	32	30
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	68	68	65	65
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	49	54	56	58
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	17	17	15	13
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	50	46	46	50
Total	36	38	39	40	M	5,822	5,910	5,217	5,052
<i>Plumbers' Helpers.</i>									
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	M	30	37	35	38

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
<i>Range Mounters, Setters and Kitchen Outfitters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	108	109	113	120
<i>Rock Drillers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	.....	.....	M	400	450	.....	.....
<i>Rock Drillers and Sledge Workers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	.....	.....	M	50	55	.....	.....
<i>Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	800	850
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	36	36	40	41
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	16	16
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	29	30	22	23
Buffalo.....	3	3	3	3	"	333	359	403	369
Canandaigua.....	1	1	1	1	"	9	9	10	13
Dunkirk.....	1	1	1	1	"	32	24	30	22
Elmira.....	1	1	1	1	"	42	42	39	39
Ithaca.....	1	1	1	1	"	16	17	17	20
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	"	15	15	15	15
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	"	19	18	18	18
New Rochelle.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	21	19	20
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	300	300	300	300
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	"	1,575	1,530	1,520	1,530
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	1	1	"	15	16	16	16
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	26	32	27
Oswego.....	1	1	1	1	"	27	25	24	29
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	110	120	114	125
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	19	19	20	24
Syracuse.....	2	2	2	2	"	119	117	118	115
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	38	18	40	40
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	56	56	55	61
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	28	25	24
Yonkers.....	1	1	.....	.....	"	23	23	.....	.....
Total.....	27	27	26	26	M	2,899	2,865	2,898	2,887
<i>Stair Builders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn..	1	1	.....	.....	M	150	150	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	150	152
<i>Steam Fitters.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	35	35	33	45
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	94	93	90	91
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	575	550	550	546
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	13	14	13	13
Yonkers.....	1	1	1	1	"	18	18	18	18
Total.....	5	5	5	5	M	735	710	704	713
<i>Steam Fitters and Helpers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	400	104	300	300
<i>Steam Fitters' Helpers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	814	625	650	600
<i>Steam Pipe and Boiler Felters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	220	235	216	217

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.									
Stone Masons.									
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	M	35	38	34	38
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	132	133	130	130
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	150	125	120	60
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	155	117	120	121
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	50	52	52	52
Total	5	5	5	5	M	522	465	456	401
Stucco Workers.									
Buffalo	1	1	.....	.....	M	47	45	.....	.....
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	263	270	200	300
Tile Layers and Helpers.									
New York, Bronx	1	1	1	1	M	17	17	26	26
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	21	19	22	23
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	336	320	342	350
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	12	11	10	10
Troy	1	1	1	.....	"	14	11	5	.....
Total	5	5	5	4	M	383	361	379	383
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.									
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	M	390	415	390	366
Varnishers.									
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	1	M	748	740	753	630
Total—Building and Paving Trades	395	406	420	429	M	59,984	61,286	62,379	63,482
Building and Street Labor.									
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	82	80	100	100
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	21	12	20	15
Mamaroneck	1	1	1	1	"	34	42	32	35
Middletown .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	87	25	50
Mount Vernon	1	.....	.....	.....	"	20	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle	1	1	1	1	"	95	67	71	73
New York, Bronx	2	2	2	2	"	790	880	1,210	1,400
New York, Brooklyn	5	5	5	5	"	2,045	2,006	2,041	2,050
New York, Manhattan	12	12	12	12	"	8,705	8,805	9,819	9,630
New York, Richmond	1	1	1	1	"	63	55	58	60
Peekskill	1	1	1	1	"	23	18	26	26
Tarrytown	1	1	1	1	"	42	29	34	33
Troy	1	1	.....	.....	"	225	125	.....	.....
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	100	120	135	135
Total	29	29	28	28	M	12,245	12,326	13,571	13,607
Cement and Asphalt Laborers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	500	500	350	300
General Building and Street Laborers.									
Auburn	1	1	1	1	M	80	26	40	42
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	46	40	45	48
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	495	485	555	242
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	165	163	160	100

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.									
Building and Street Labor— Continued.									
General Building and Street Laborers— Continued.									
Mount Vernon.....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	10	30	30
Rochester	4	4	4	4	"	324	336	530	294
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	75	50	100	100
Utica .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	47	58
Total	10	11	12	12	M	1,185	1,115	1,477	914
Plumbers' Laborers.									
Albany.....	1	1	.....	.....	M	14	7	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	2	2	"	135	130	130	130
Total	3	3	2	2	M	149	137	130	130
Total—Building and Street Labor.	43	44	43	43	M	14,079	14,078	15,528	14,951
Total—Group I.....	481	493	506	515	M	79,677	81,214	83,901	85,401

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

Garments.									
<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....		1	1	1	{ M		178	256	330
					{ F		2	4	5
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	F	35	35	35	27
Total	1	2	2	2	{ M		178	256	330
					{ F	35	37	39	32
<i>Cloak Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.	8	8	8	8	{ M	6,000	5,000	5,000	6,500
					{ F	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,200
<i>Cloth Examiners.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	70	90	90	70
<i>Clothing Cutters.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	80	67	66	66
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	398	407	364	500
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	2	"	650	750	800	1,300
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	198	178	140	185
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	55	56	56	56
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	85	86	87	87
Total	6	6	6	7	M	1,466	1,544	1,513	2,254
<i>Clothing Stock Keepers and Shippers.</i>									
Syracuse	1	1			M	12	14		
<i>Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	235	175	175	161
<i>Coat Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	760	283	332	698
					{ F		3	8	113
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	{ M	240	140	210	320
					{ F	60	60	70	60
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	137	130	135	140
Utica	2	2	2	2	{ M	136	133	143	95
					{ F	85	81	81	97
Total	6	6	6	6	{ M	1,136	556	685	1,113
					{ F	282	274	294	410

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Continued.

<i>Jacket Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	150	225 25	650	1,172 50
<i>Lining Cutters and Trimmers.</i>									
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	M	25	25	26	24
<i>Neckwear Cutters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	178	180	206	220
<i>Neckwear Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	1	1	1	{ M F	..... .....	25 175	10 40	10 40
<i>Overall, Coat and Pants Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	F	54	54	48	52
<i>Overall Workers.</i>									
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	{ M F	..... 20	..... 20	13 40	5 45
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	{ M F	..... 150	..... 100	..... 100	..... 125
Newburgh.....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	182 510	181 564	177 558	182 603
Port Jervis.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	1 21	1 26	..... 38	..... 40
Wappinger Falls	1	1	1	1	{ M F	28 179	30 182	18 161	21 151
Total	6	6	6	6	{ M F	211 880	212 892	208 900	208 964
<i>Pants and Vest Makers.</i>									
Potsdam.....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	..... .....	..... .....	6 17	6 16
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	..... 345	..... 300	..... 331	..... 250
Utica	1	1	1	1	{ M F	56 149	62 118	58 147	50 116
Total	2	2	3	3	{ M F	56 494	62 418	64 495	56 382
<i>Pants Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	396	278 1	278 1	312
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	2,500 200	950	1,200	3,100 75
Total	3	3	3	3	{ M F	2,896 200	1,228 1	1,478 1	3,412 75
<i>Tailors.</i>									
Albany .....	.....	1	1	1	{ M F	..... .....	12	12	8 4
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	{ M F	26	25	22 1	20
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	{ M F	140 1	141	155 4	168 5
Elmira.....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	41 7	33 7	35 8	29 5
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	{ M F	29 18	27 20	35 15	35 15
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	..... .....	..... .....	15	11 2
Little Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	5	5

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar , 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep , 1901.		Dec , 1900.	Mar , 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.									
Garments—Continued.									
Tailors—Continued.									
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	3	3	3	{ M F	116	235 30	406	1,070 132
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	{ M F	1,668	1,962 62	2,328 40	5,143 200
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	10 8	9 9	7	6 4
Olean.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	15 4	15 5	13 7	15 7
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	M	5	5	6	7
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	15	16	42	40
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	29 2	28 2	28 3	27 4
Syracuse.....	4	4	4	4	{ M F	343 251	342 255	325 235	314 240
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	100 14	117 8	105 25	105 17
Unadilla.....	.....	1	1	1	{ M F	..... .....	6 10	5 9	5 13
Total	21	24	26	26	{ M F	2,537 305	2,973 408	3,544 347	7,008 648
Vest Makers.									
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	{ M F	215 145	346 180	285 225	990 760
Waist and Wrapper Makers.									
New York, Brooklyn	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M F	150 50	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	.....	{ M F	400 650	350 1,050	905 1,200	.....
Total	3	2	2	.....	{ M F	550 700	350 1,050	905 1,200	.....
Waist Makers.									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	1,000 2,800
Wrapper Makers.									
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	1	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	23 107
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	804 1,135
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	2	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	827 1,242
Total—Garments	66	70	72	74	{ M F	15,737 4,295	13,183 4,514	15,095 4,589	25,355 8,655
Hats, Caps and Furs.									
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	85	75	95	103
Fur Workers.									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	83	89	87	80
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	150	150	150	150
Total	2	2	2	2	M	233	239	237	230
Hat Finishers.									
Matteawan	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	100	100
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	120	110	135	137

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.									
Hats, Caps and Furs—Con.									
Hat Finishers—Continued									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	485	485	480	495
New York, Maohattan	1	1	1	1	"	161	162	161	160
Yonkers	2	2	2	2	"	53	51	50	47
Total	6	6	6	6	M	919	908	926	938
Hat Makers.									
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	M	120	148	140	150
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	290	290	280	320
Total	2	2	2	2	M	410	438	420	470
Hat Trimmers.									
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	.....	1	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	{ F	75	92	93	120
					{ "	.....	.....	75	75
Total	1	1	2	2	{ M	.....	1	.....	.....
					{ F	75	92	168	195
Total—Hats, Caps and Furs.....	12	12	13	13	{ M	1,647	1,661	1,678	1,741
					{ F	75	92	168	195
Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.									
Boot and Shoe Workers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	{ M	38	54	60	70
Jamestown .....	.....	1	1	1	{ F	22	16	40	35
Lockport	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M	.....	45	45	40
					{ "	9	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	2	2	2	2	{ M	112	56	65	68
					{ F	.....	6	.....	.....
New York, Mauhattan	3	3	3	3	{ M	329	337	353	344
					{ F	.....	.....	20	6
Rochester	1	1	1	2	{ M	500	500	600	700
					{ F	.....	.....	.....	85
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	{ M	32	32	33	33
					{ F	1	1	.....	.....
Total	9	9	9	10	{ M	1,020	1,024	1,156	1,255
					{ F	23	23	60	126
Glove Cutters.									
Gloversville	3	3	3	3	M	718	734	752	747
Glove Makers (Leather).									
Gloversville	2	2	5	5	{ M	2	.....	1	1
					{ F	111	119	368	318
Johnstown .....	.....	.....	2	2	{ M	.....	.....	2	1
					{ F	.....	.....	127	111
Total	2	2	7	7	{ M	2	.....	3	2
					{ F	111	119	495	429
Glove Makers (Silk).									
Hornellsville	1	1	.....	.....	{ M	1	.....	.....	.....
					{ F	110	109	.....	.....
Wax Threaders (Glove).									
Gloversville	1	1	1	1	M	80	65	80	60
Total—Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.	16	16	20	21	{ M	1,821	1,823	1,991	2,044
					{ F	244	251	555	555

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.									
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.									
Collar Turners.									
Troy.....				1	M				45
Laundry Drivers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	80	40	40	40
Laundry Workers.									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	22 38	30 34	25 35	31 33
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	23	22	16 3	25 7
Berlin		1	1	1	M	.....	18	20	10
Buffalo	1	1	.....	.....	M	5	7	.....	.....
Cohoes		1	1	1	{ M F	.....	48 12	42 21	35
Glens Falls.....		1	1	1	{ M F	.....	68 67	70 35	58 2
Jamestown		1	1	1	{ M F	.....	7 14	6 19	4 16
Little Falls.....		.....	.....	1	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	7 1
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M F	112 9	.....	.....	.....
Troy	2	3	3	5	{ M F	193 162	162 109	156 94	179 62
Total	6	10	9	12	{ M F	355 199	362 236	335 207	349 121
Shirt Cutters.									
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	M	600	600	575	557
Shirt Folders.									
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	{ M F	23 10	30 10	25 10	30 10
Shirt Makers.									
Lockport	1	.....	.....	.....	F	16	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M F	60 45	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	.....	.....	{ M F	60 61	.....	.....	.....
Shirt Waist and Collar Cutters.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	13	17	20	22
Glens Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	60	45	45	45
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	370	400	370	462
Total	3	3	3	3	M	443	462	435	529
Underwear Makers (White Goods).									
Hornellsville	1	1	1	.....	F	30	18	30	.....
Total—Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry	16	18	17	20	{ M F	1,561 300	1,494 264	1,410 27	1,550 131
Textiles.									
Block Printers (Carpet).									
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	M	12	14	14	12
Carders.									
Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	.....	M	20	20	.....	.....

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.

Textiles—Continued.

<i>Finishers.</i>									
Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	.....	F	350	350	.....	.....
<i>Finishers and Dyers.</i>									
Cohoes .....	.....	.....	1	1	F	.....	.....	320	335
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	35	39
<i>Knit Goods Cutters.</i>									
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	1	M	29	28	30	29
<i>Knitters.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn.....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	.....	60	.....	.....
<i>Loom Fixers.</i>									
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	M	40	45	45	45
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	20	21
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	50	50	48	48
Total	2	2	3	3	M	90	95	113	114
<i>Loopers.</i>									
Cohoes.....	1	1	1	1	F	150	150	157	150
<i>Spinners (Jack).</i>									
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	M	84	91	110	115
Cohoes.....	1	1	1	1	"	255	250	225	250
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	140	129	73	63
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	19	20	15	13
Total	4	4	4	4	M	498	490	423	441
<i>Spinners (Mule).</i>									
Utica	1	1	1	1	M	152	165	136	140
<i>Textile Workers.</i>									
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	{ M	10	8	8	3
					{ F	6	6	5	2
Jamestown	1	1	1	2	{ M	40	20	30	70
					{ F	70	90	80	50
Lockport	1	1	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....
					{ F	39	47	45	47
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	10	15
					{ F	.....	.....	10	8
Total	3	3	4	5	{ M	50	28	48	88
					{ F	115	143	140	107
<i>Weavers.</i>									
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	{ M	42	25	20	80
					{ F	50	75	60	.....
<i>Winders and Knitters.</i>									
Cohoes	1	1	1	1	{ M	.....	9	13	18
					{ F	85	20	33	29
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	1	M	60	59	85	59
Total	2	2	2	2	{ M	60	68	98	77
					{ F	85	20	33	29
<i>Wool Sorters.</i>									
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	16
Total Textiles.....	18	19	20	22	{ M	953	993	917	1,036
					{ F	750	738	710	621
Total—Group II.....	128	135	142	150	{ M	21,719	19,154	21,091	31,726
					{ F	5,661	5,859	6,629	10,152
					{ T	27,383	25,013	27,360	41,883

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.

Blacksmiths.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	70	80	82	84
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	32	28	19	15
Auburn			1	1	"			14	12
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	262	251	165	155
Corning			1	1	"			12	10
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	59	60	61	64
Elmira				1	"				19
Green Island				1	"				15
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	12	8	8	8
Lockport			1	1	"			9	9
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	260	260	266	266
Niagara Falls			1	1	"			13	8
Olean		1			"		9		
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	19	19	19	19
Oswego			1	1	"			20	32
Rochester		1	1	1	"		30	17	12
Schenectady		1	1	1	"		22	24	30
Seneca Falls	1	1	1	1	"	27	24	27	17
Tonawanda	1	1	1	1	"	40	25	24	25
Total	9	12	16	18	M	781	816	780	800
Blacksmiths' Helpers.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	100	75
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	160	132	150	200
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	75	100	100	225
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	125	200	200	200
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	47	47	32	36
Total	5	5	5	5	M	507	579	582	736
Blast Furnace Men.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	35	35	200	260
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	79	79	82	115
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	248	252	380	260
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	20	30	45	45
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	100	120	117	118
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	13	13	13	13
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	19	15	20	17
Green Island	1	1	1	1	"	64	65	65	52
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	24	26	26	16
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	"	61	67	67	34
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	3	3	"	243	275	187	301
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	150	165	170	240
New York, Queens				1	"				29
New York, Richmond	1	1	1	1	"	47	42	51	52
Niagara Falls				1	"				13
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	28	26	30	25
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	76	91	120	120
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	22	20	22	24
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	114	117	120	102
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	20	22	22	24
Total	19	19	19	21	M	1,328	1,425	1,537	1,600
Boiler Makers' Helpers									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	106	94	140	90
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	180	250	200	125
Dunkirk	1	1			"	60	60		
Total	3	3	2	2	M	346	404	340	215

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Continued.									
Car Wheel Makers.									
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	85
Core Makers.									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	10	11	7	13
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	24	26	20
Buffalo.....	2	2	2	2	"	160	143	146	135
Coxsackie.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	12	14
Lancaster.....	1	1	1	1	"	31	24	31	36
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	10	9
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	85	65	65	68
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	50	52	60	60
Ossining.....	1	1	1	1	"	15	25	22	22
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	24	24	19
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	80	93	98	104
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	11	9	13	13
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	8	10	10	9
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	53	50	50	50
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	14	12	20	16
Watertown.....	1	1	1	.....	"	10	10	12	.....
Total.....	16	16	17	16	M	581	563	606	583
Electrical Machinists									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	157	125
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	33	34	31	31
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	3	3	"	185	192	192	194
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	114	112	110	109
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	19	21	19	19
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	29	30	29	28
Total.....	7	7	7	7	M	380	386	381	381
Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers.									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	30	35	35	35
Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	.....	"	32	32	.....	.....
Depew.....	1	1	.....	.....	"	107	72	.....	.....
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	96	40	40	40
Schenectady.....	.....	1	.....	.....	"	.....	45	.....	.....
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	350	150	25	25
Total.....	5	6	3	3	M	615	374	100	109
Foundrymen.									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	200
Gun Makers.									
Syracuse.....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	84	7
Horseshoers.									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	37	39	39	40
Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	1	.....	"	.....	.....	8	.....
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	12	15	15	12
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	12	10	10	11
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	85	84	79	80
Ithaca.....	1	1	1	1	"	35	35	35	35
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	"	12	11	10	10
New Rochelle.....	1	1	1	1	"	25	26	26	16
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	120	200	173	180
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	1	"	946	817	822	1,150
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	20	12	15
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	44	49	39	40

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Continued.

Horseshoers—Continued.

Troy.....	1	1	1	1	M	20	20	22	18
Watertown.....	1	-----	-----	-----	"	6	-----	-----	-----
Yonkers.....	1	1	1	1	"	28	26	26	26
Total.....	15	14	15	13	M	1,402	1,352	1,316	1,633

Iron Dressers and Chippers.

New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	M	125	129	125	125
-------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

Iron Molders.

Albany.....	2	2	2	2	M	304	285	301	302
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	"	15	13	10	10
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	102	96	96	92
Batavia.....	1	1	1	1	"	37	29	27	27
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	30	32	30
Buffalo.....	3	3	3	3	"	972	934	950	925
Corning.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	22	33	42
Cortland.....	1	1	1	1	"	14	14	11	11
Coxsackie.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	30	25	25
Dunkirk.....	1	1	1	1	"	59	61	62	68
Elmira.....	1	1	1	1	"	7	10	15	30
Frankfort.....	1	1	1	1	"	54	64	67	60
Geneva.....	1	1	1	1	"	125	125	130	128
Goshen.....	-----	1	1	-----	"	-----	20	14	-----
Lancaster.....	1	1	1	1	"	110	150	120	120
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	"	60	62	72	62
Medina.....	1	1	-----	-----	"	14	11	-----	-----
Middletown.....	-----	-----	-----	1	"	-----	-----	-----	15
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	42	45	40	36
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	1	1	"	120	115	110	100
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2	2	"	556	615	610	605
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	292	267	283	300
Ossining.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	25	17	17
Oswego.....	1	1	1	1	"	29	27	29	30
Peekskill.....	1	1	1	1	"	72	63	71	78
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	1	1	"	42	38	41	40
Rochester.....	2	2	2	2	"	330	340	332	310
Sandy Hill.....	1	1	1	1	"	32	35	32	31
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	335	329	300	300
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	113	110	110	114
Shortsville.....	1	1	1	1	"	26	24	30	27
Silver Creek.....	1	1	1	1	"	14	13	13	15
Suffern.....	-----	-----	1	1	"	-----	-----	80	80
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	325	268	260	300
Troy.....	2	2	2	2	"	367	360	462	351
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	300	300	300	280
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	150	115	110	100
Yonkers.....	1	1	1	1	"	80	62	90	90
Total.....	41	42	42	42	M	5,191	5,107	5,285	5,151

Iron Molders' Helpers.

Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	84	58
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	----	----

Iron Workers.

Buffalo.....	-----	1	1	1	M	-----	100	57	60
Tarrytown.....	1	1	1	1	"	152	102	102	102
-Total.....	1	2	2	2	M	152	202	159	162

Japanners and Finishers (Steel).

Jamestown.....	-----	-----	1	1	M	-----	-----	20	35
----------------	-------	-------	---	---	---	-------	-------	----	----

Locomotive and Car Pipe Fitters.

Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	32	36	62	56
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Continued.

Machinists.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	260	250	250	250
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	57	60	76	60
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	129	187	187	225
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	27	18	38	31
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	1,250	1,181	1,131	300
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	58	62	80	80
Depew .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	195
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	75	43	165	70
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	86	60	107	100
Green Island .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	60	50	29
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	80	75	55	50
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	33	34	35	32
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	120	105	123	130
Newburgh	1	1	1	.....	"	28	22	43	.....
New York, Bronx	1	1	1	1	"	71	70	61	40
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	3	3	"	1,020	1,216	1,640	1,650
New York, Manhattan	5	4	4	4	"	1,260	1,169	1,265	1,205
New York, Richmond	1	1	1	1	"	26	32	49	49
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	46	55	50	50
Olean	1	1	1	.....	"	16	20	20	.....
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	35	37	31	31
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	92	110	160	150
Pearl River .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	80
Poughkeepsie .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	35	36
Rensselaer .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	54	55
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	560	650	700	700
Rome .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	20	14
Sandy Hill	1	1	1	1	"	48	36	22	20
Schenectady	2	2	2	2	"	398	520	453	425
Seneca Falls	1	1	1	1	"	100	120	197	200
Silver Creek .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	37	29
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	87	90	107	107
Tarrytown	1	1	1	1	"	130	130	130	130
Tonawanda .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	40
Troy .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	104	105
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	103	111	100	100
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	172	207	247	250
Watervliet	1	1	1	1	"	60	90	97	112
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	99	121	178	180
Total	38	38	43	44	M	6,551	6,941	8,097	7,293
Machinists' Helpers.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	150	125	165	172
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	28	52	113	116
Total	2	2	2	2	M	178	177	278	288
Metal Mechanics (Allied).									
Auburn .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	37	45
Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	235	200
Lockport .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	14	12
Poughkeepsie .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	100	90
Seneca Falls .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	27	56
Total .....	.....	.....	5	5	M	.....	.....	661	403
Pattern Makers.									
Auburn .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	26
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	72	76	86	85
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	501	525	516	530
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	25	16	16	14
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	51	49	46	44
Seneca Falls .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	11	7
Total	4	4	5	6	M	649	666	675	706

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Continued.									
Rolling Mill Employees.									
Lockport	1	1	1	1	M	28	31	28	28
Screw Makers.									
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	M	90	65	81	78
Steam Engine Makers.									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	40	40	41	45
Steam Forge Workers.									
Buffalo	1	1	.....	.....	M	40	31	.....	.....
Steel Cabinet Makers.									
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	M	60	80	110	125
Stove Mounters.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	26	25	25	25
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	30	27	30	25
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	41	48	41	36
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	45	40	34	31
Total	4	4	4	4	M	150	140	130	120
Tank Builders.									
Buffalo .....	.....	1	1	.....	M	.....	100	138	.....
Tool Makers.									
Frankfort .....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	40	34	59
Total—Iron and Steel.....	178	185	200	204	M	19,361	19,819	22,091	21,462
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.									
Beer Pump Makers.									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	80	90	120
Brass Finishers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	80	36	34	34
Brass Molders.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	75	79	79	80
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	21	20	21	22
Total	2	2	2	2	M	96	99	100	102
Brass Spinners.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	70	70	66	67
Brass Workers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	80	65	60	60
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	31	32	114	61
Total	2	2	2	2	M	111	97	174	129
Chandelier Filers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	59	51	28	25
Chandelier Makers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	300	250	250	50
Chasers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	50	45	55	55
Coppersmiths.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	105	145	152	159

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Metals Other than Iron and Steel—Continued.									
<i>Electrical Appliance Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan		1			M		121		
<i>Gold Beaters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan				1	M				65
<i>Gold Pen Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	130	135	135	76
<i>Jewelers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	85	70	70	42
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	300	300	350	450
Total	2	2	2	2	M	385	370	420	492
<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	15	20	18	21
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	40	20	10	10
Cortland	1	1			"	6	6		
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	11	17	17	16
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	39	36	46	30
Geneva			1	1	"			96	112
Ilion	1	1	1	1	"	17	15	12	8
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	12	12	14	13
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	135	123	122	126
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	104	104	104	110
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	80	50	50	54
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	61	71	79	85
Rome	1	1	1	1	"	39	41	32	28
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	32	32	34	40
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	20	27	39	38
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	27	24	31	33
Total	15	15	15	15	M	638	598	704	724
<i>Surgical Instrument Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	18	17	19	19
<i>Watch Case Jointers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn		1	1	1	M		56	57	57
<i>Wire Frame Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan		1	1	1	{ M		215	200	180
					{ F		15	25	20
Total—Metals other than Iron and Steel	29	33	32	33	{ M	2,042	2,385	2,484	2,354
					{ F		15	25	20
Engineers and Firemen.									
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Hoist-Hoisting and Stationary.)</i>									
Albany	2	2	1	2	M	73	78	77	97
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	25	13	13	13
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	19	19	19	19
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	18	18	19	19
Buffalo	3	3	4	4	"	472	413	813	1,117
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	30	37	33	30
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	23	25	23	23
Hudson				1	"				34
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	12	14	18	26
Little Falls		1	1	1	"		20	20	16
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	12	15	14	14
Middletown	1	1	1	1	"	19	20	19	19

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Engineers and Firemen—Con.									
Engineers (Eccentric, Hcd. Hoisting and Stationary)—Continued.									
Mount Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	M	34	33	33	30
Newark	1	1	1	1	"	8	9	8	8
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	"	32	32	33	32
New York, Bronx	1	1	1	1	"	24	29	35	32
New York, Brooklyn	10	10	9	9	"	749	900	856	843
New York, Manhattan	13	13	12	12	"	2,479	2,641	2,656	3,092
New York, Queens	3	3	3	3	"	77	76	75	74
New York, Richmond	1	1	.....	.....	"	98	98	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	95	97	90	90
North Tonawanda	1	1	1	1	"	18	18	25	25
Norwich	1	1	1	1	"	9	8	8	8
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	17	16	16	20
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	52	54	57	57
Rochester.....	2	2	2	3	"	186	208	206	298
Rome	1	1	1	1	"	10	10	10	10
Syracuse.....	1	1	2	2	"	112	150	169	173
Troy.....	2	2	2	2	"	78	81	89	90
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	53	53	54	53
Yonkers	1	1	1	1	"	48	45	50	50
Total	57	58	56	59	M	4,882	5,230	5,538	6,412
Engineers (Marine).									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	10	10	10	10
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	400	550	560	550
Kingston	1	1	1	1	"	8	7	7	7
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	900	925	950	1,050
Tonawanda	1	1	1	1	"	50	45	43	43
Total	5	5	5	5	M	1,368	1,537	1,570	1,660
Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	100	205	115	120
Lockport	1	1	1	.....	"	8	8	8	.....
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	710	825	1,000	910
Niagara Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	33
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	19	23	27	35
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	23	23	18	56
Total	5	5	5	5	M	860	1,084	1,168	1,154
Firemen (Marine).									
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	M	1,860	420	433	720
Total—Engineers and Firemen.	69	70	63	71	M	8,970	8,271	8,709	9,946
Shipbuilding.									
Boat Builders.									
New York, Queens	1	.....	.....	.....	M	24	.....	.....	.....
Dry Dock Employees.									
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	M	35	25	25	25
Holders On.									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	82	80	85	50
Iron Ship Builders.									
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	65
Sail Makers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	125	123	123	120

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.									
Shipbuilding—Continued.									
<i>Ship Carpenters and Calkers.</i>									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	175	100	108	103
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	31	35	3	31
New York, Brooklyn.....	3	3	3	3	"	56	535	671	678
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	"	505	482	482	465
Tonawanda.....	1	1	1	1	"	75	75	88	67
Total.....	8	8	8	8	M	1,346	1,227	1,380	1,344
<i>Ship and Machinists' Riggers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	75	60	60
<i>Ship Plumbers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	M	78	84	78	78
<i>Ship Riggers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	M	60	.....	.....	.....
<i>Spar Makers.</i>									
New York Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	M	38	40	38	38
Total—Shipbuilding.....	15	14	14	15	M	1,788	1,654	1,789	1,780
Total—Group III.....	291	302	314	323	{ M F T	32,161 32,161	32,129 15 32,144	35,073 25 35,098	35,542 20 35,562

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.									
<i>Car Builders and Repairers.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	284	426	280	284
Buffalo.....	1	4	3	3	"	75	1,280	1,226	1,530
Rochester.....	.....	2	2	2	"	.....	392	270	270
Total.....	2	7	6	6	M	359	2,098	1,776	2,084
<i>Car Builders' Laborers.</i>									
Buffalo.....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	7	2	62
<i>Car Men.</i>									
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	M	33	28	32	28
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	463	450	550	450
Elmira.....	1	1	1	1	"	29	42	59	67
Port Jervis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	52
Total.....	3	3	3	4	M	525	520	641	597
<i>Car Painters.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	125	124	130	130
<i>Conductors</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	91	92	95	96
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	44	42	42	42
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	240	240	238	239
Corning.....	1	1	1	1	"	50	52	52	55
East Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	77	75	75	73
Elmira.....	2	2	2	2	"	131	150	135	137
Hornellsville.....	1	1	1	1	"	122	120	120	117
Middletown.....	1	1	1	1	"	56	56	58	58
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	.....	.....	"	128	133	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	91	97	100	120
New York, Queens.....	1	1	1	1	"	45	45	53	59
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	1	1	"	28	29	31	30

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads—Continued.

Conductors—Continued.

Norwich	1	1	1	1	M	22	22	23	25
Ogdensburg	1	1	1	1	"	67	63	70	66
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	52	50	53	52
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	38	37	43	43
Port Jervis	1	1	1	1	"	191	194	195	194
Rensselaer	1	1	1	1	"	35	33	32	31
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	136	129	130	128
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	116	127	126	126
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	30	39	46	47
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	55	67	58	70

Total	23	23	22	22	M	1,845	1,892	1,775	1,808
-------------	----	----	----	----	---	-------	-------	-------	-------

Elevated Railroad Employees.

New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	11	12	12	12
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

Engineers.

Albany	1	1	1	1	M	127	123	126	127
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	38	36	36	36
Buffalo	6	6	6	6	"	627	642	651	649
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	85	78	85	98
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	10	10
East Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	44	44	44	38
Elmira	2	2	2	2	"	162	154	155	156
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	141	142	144	144
Ithaca	1	.....	.....	.....	"	12	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicville	1	1	1	1	"	48	48	48	37
Middletown	1	1	1	1	"	54	53	60	61
New York, Bronx .....	.....	1	.....	1	"	.....	196	.....	200
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	165	166	160	169
New York, Manhattan	2	1	2	1	"	574	397	590	401
New York, Queens	1	1	1	1	"	130	130	130	130
New York, Richmond	1	1	1	1	"	27	28	29	31
Norwich	1	1	1	1	"	14	16	16	17
Ogdensburg	1	1	1	1	"	34	36	17	23
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	29	27	28	32
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	108	109	104	104
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	80	90	85	90
Port Jervis	1	1	1	1	"	207	215	215	207
Rensselaer	1	1	1	1	"	53	66	66	68
Rochester	2	2	2	2	"	182	193	166	174
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	64	64	63	63
Syracuse	3	3	3	3	"	183	184	187	187
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	54	54	54	50
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	97	102	107	100
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	68	57	68	67
Whitehall	1	1	1	1	"	41	50	43	40

Total	39	38	38	38	M	3,459	3,511	3,487	3,489
-------------	----	----	----	----	---	-------	-------	-------	-------

Firemen.

Albany	1	1	1	1	M	192	200	217	232
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	33	45	30	30
Buffalo	7	7	7	7	"	722	736	728	730
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	105	116	120	133
East Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	90	92	120	94
Elmira	2	2	2	2	"	208	202	207	191
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	193	185	193	189
Malone	1	1	1	1	"	10	7	8	8
Mechanicville	1	1	1	1	"	40	42	46	50
Middletown	1	1	1	1	"	64	65	62	64
New York, Bronx .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	138	134
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	95	84	90	86
New York, Manhattan	3	3	2	2	"	710	704	590	593
New York, Queens	1	1	1	1	"	168	165	165	170
New York, Richmond	1	1	1	1	"	25	28	30	30

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.									
Railroads—Continued.									
Firemen—Continued.									
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	M	24	23	23	24
Norwich.....	1	1	1	1	"	43	48	42	40
Olean.....	1	1	1	1	"	26	26	26	26
Oneonta.....	1	1	1	1	"	96	80	78	90
Oswego.....	1	1	1	1	"	42	42	46	46
Port Jervis.....	1	1	1	1	"	180	193	200	200
Rensselaer.....	1	1	1	1	"	123	120	120	130
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	207	211	222	233
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	21	22	30	30
Syracuse.....	3	3	3	3	"	185	161	180	197
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	60	50	60	56
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	88	87	90	95
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	71	69	69	70
Whitehall.....	1	1	1	1	"	60	60	70	79
Total.....	39	39	39	39	M	3,881	3,863	4,000	4,050
Railway Clerks.									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	180	140	98	98
Corning.....				1	"				19
Total.....	1	1	1	1	M	180	140	98	117
Switchmen.									
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	M	67	75	84	87
Buffalo.....			1	1	"			700	625
Hornellsville.....			1	1	"			35	35
Total.....	1	1	3	3	M	67	75	819	747
Telegraphers.									
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	M	166	200	166	166
Buffalo.....	2	2	1	1	"	102	175	84	65
New York, Queens.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	187 3	157 5	160 3	160 3
Total.....	4	4	3	3	{ M F	455 3	532 5	410 3	391 3
Trainmen.									
Albany.....	2	2	2	2	M	149	171	174	178
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	176	170	160	175
Buffalo.....	3	3	3	3	"	366	416	442	402
Corning.....	1	1	1	1	"	130	153	158	157
East Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	147	156	150	148
Elmira.....	2	2	2	2	"	274	280	307	321
Fishkill-on-Hudson.....	1	1	1	1	"	35	34	32	30
Hornellsville.....	1	1	1	1	"	264	268	278	278
Mechanicville.....	1	1	1	1	"	61	68	70	70
Middletown.....	1	1	1	1	"	124	125	130	131
Newark.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	24	34	45
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	1	1	"	153	147	160	168
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	51	50	53	54
New York, Queens.....	1	1	1	1	"	210	222	222	212
New York, Richmond.....	1	1	1	1	"	41	23	26	21
Norwich.....	1	1	1	1	"	44	48	54	64
Norwood.....	1	1			"	14	14		
Olean.....	1	1	1	1	"	42	50	55	55
Oneonta.....	1	1	1	1	"	103	100	100	95
Oswego.....	1	1	1	1	"	43	39	41	41
Plattsburg.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	28	29	31
Port Jervis.....	1	1	1	1	"	323	330	316	354
Ravena.....	1	1	1	1	"	28	34	32	33
Rensselaer.....	1	1	1	1	"	73	90	84	83
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	125	130	133	143
Rotterdam Junction.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	38	38	38

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.									
Railroads—Continued.									
Trainmen—Continued.									
Salamanca.....	1	1	1	1	M	32	38	40	38
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	25	24	26
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	180	171	160	165
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	37	38	39	38
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	120	127	149	155
Walton.....	1	1	1	1	"	22	22	22	25
Whitehall.....	1	1	1	1	"	66	64	66	70
Total.....	37	37	36	36	M	3,541	3,693	3,799	3,844
Total—Railroads.....	151	156	154	156	{ M F	14,418 3	16,467 5	16,919 3	17,331 3
Street Railways.									
Conductors, Motormen, Etc.									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	340	350	390	395
Elmira.....				1	"				109
Ithaca.....			1	1	"			48	44
Jamestown.....			1	1	"			56	51
New York, All Boroughs.....	1	1	1	1	"	2,700	2,700	2,800	3,000
Oswego.....			1	1	"			28	38
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	410	387	390	380
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	30	30	16
Total.....	4	4	7	8	M	3,480	3,467	3,742	4,033
Coach Drivers, Etc.									
Cabmen and Coach Drivers.									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	168	168	148	160
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2	2	"	500	500	500	515
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	75	95	95	88
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	35	27	30	24
Rochester.....			1	1	"			86	93
Watertown.....	1				"	24			
Total.....	6	5	6	6	M	802	790	859	880
Livery Employees.									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	80	90	85	90
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	105	110	65	56
Total.....	2	2	2	2	M	185	200	150	146
Private Coachmen.									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	275	250	250	230
Total—Coach Drivers, Etc.....	9	8	9	9	M	1,262	1,240	1,259	1,256
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.									
Pilots and Masters of Vessels.									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	400	400	425	450
Seamen.									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	1,700	2,000	2,600	2,900
Total—Seamen, Pilots, Etc.....	2	2	2	2	M	2,100	2,400	3,025	3,350
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.									
Boatmen.									
Glens Falls.....	1	1	1	1	M	30	30	30	30

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.									
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.—Continued									
Coal Handlers.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	154	149	154	153
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	37	31	21	28
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	200	200	205	130
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	250	250	256	250
Utica	1	1	.....	.....	"	91	30	.....	.....
Total	5	5	4	4	M	732	660	646	561
Delivery Wagon Drivers.									
Buffalo	1	.....	.....	.....	M	96	.....	.....	.....
Freight Handlers.									
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	M	420	370	150	150
New York, Bronx	1	1	1	1	"	70	70	68	65
Total	3	3	3	3	M	490	440	218	215
Grain Shovelers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	900	900	918	928
Ogdensburg .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	23
Total	1	1	1	2	M	900	900	918	951
Longshoremen.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	15	15	15	15
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	1,076	1,076	10	10
New York, Brooklyn	6	8	8	8	"	1,526	1,629	1,687	1,423
New York, Manhattan	6	6	6	6	"	2,069	1,755	2,257	2,271
Ogdensburg .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	250
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	50	40	30	30
Total	15	17	17	18	M	4,736	4,515	3,999	3,999
Lumber Handlers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	192	198	198	197
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	8
Ogdensburg .....	.....	.....	1	2	"	.....	.....	10	30.3
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	34	29	28	25
Total	2	2	3	5	M	226	227	236	533
Machinery Handlers and Safe Movers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	75	75	75	75
Ore Handlers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	400	400	300	300
Team Drivers.									
Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	161
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	65	58	50	58
Auburn	1	2	2	2	"	25	60	71	73
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	35	21	25	22
Buffalo	2	4	4	4	"	569	610	320	275
Canandaigua	2	2	2	2	"	40	42	40	42
Cohoes .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	50	57	90
Geneva	1	2	2	2	"	23	44	47	51
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	20
Little Falls .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	25	35
Lockport	1	2	2	2	M	25	81	80	67
Newark .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	26	28	30
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	2	"	72	61	66	141
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	28	23	35	35
Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	.....	"	9	10	.....	.....
Rochester .....	.....	1	1	2	"	.....	53	90	263

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.—Continued.									
<i>Team Drivers—Continued.</i>									
Syracuse	3	3	2	2	"	230	205	160	170
Tonawanda	2	2	2	2	"	51	54	105	79
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	97	83	83	60
Total	18	26	25	29	M	1,269	1,481	1,282	1,672
<i>Trestle Car Handlers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	80	85	62	62
Total—Freight Handlers, Truck- man, Etc.....	49	58	57	65	M	9,034	8,813	7,766	8,398
Total—Group IV	215	228	229	240	M	30,324	32,387	32,741	34,368
					F	3	5	3	3
					T	30,327	32,392	32,744	34,371

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<i>Bookbinders.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	80	90	90	91
Buffalo	1	1	2	2	{ M	80	78	80	80
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	{ F	.....	.....	84	125
Rochester	2	2	2	2	M	51	64	64	67
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	{ F	70	75	85	73
Utica	1	1	1	1	M	13	14	14	12
					"	12	10	10	11
Total	6	6	8	8	{ M	236	256	318	311
					{ F	70	75	169	198
<i>Bookbinders (Blank Books.)</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	2	1	1	M	214	250	186	186
<i>Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.)</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	F	300	300	300	279
<i>Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers.)</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	48	48	48	48
<i>Bookbinders (Paper Rulers.)</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	190	190	150	138
<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work.)</i>									
New York, Manhattan	3	2	2	2	M	780	601	672	702
<i>Bookbinders (Stampers and Gold Layers.)</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	{ M	114	112	115	124
					{ F	126	123	115	110
<i>Check-book Makers.</i>									
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	F	137	150	150	140
<i>Compositors.</i>									
Albany	2	2	1	1	{ M	407	400	390	390
					{ F	6	6	10	10
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	M	18	18	16	16
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	{ M	37	36	36	36
					{ F	1	1	1	1

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF —			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.									
Compositors—Continued.									
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	{ M	270	267	286	293
					{ F	.....	2	2	3
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	{ M	10	13	11	9
					{ F	3	.....	3	3
Cohoes.....	1	1	1	1	M	24	23	21	21
Elmira.....	1	1	1	1	"	32	34	45	45
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	17	21
Gloversville and Johnstown.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	27	25	26	26
					{ F	2	2	2	2
Hornellsville.....	1	1	1	1	M	8	7	7	7
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	{ M	31	32	27	32
					{ F	.....	.....	.....	1
Kingston	1	1	1	1	M	14	14	14	10
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	{ M	19	22	22	21
					{ F	2	2	2	2
Lockport	1	1	1	1	{ M	29	28	29	29
					{ F	.....	1	1	1
Mohawk, Herkimer and Ilion .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	24
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	40	44	47	43
					{ F	3	3	3	3
New York, all boroughs.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	5,358	5,404	5,378	5,390
					{ F	91	87	81	89
New York, Manhattan	5	5	5	5	M	416	407	403	398
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	32	35	38	32
Norwich .....	.....	.....	.....	1	{ M	.....	.....	.....	16
					{ F	.....	.....	.....	4
Olean .....	.....	1	1	1	{ M	.....	9	9	9
					{ F	.....	2	.....	.....
Oneonta.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	10	10	9	9
					{ F	1	1	.....	1
Oswego .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	17
Peekskill	1	1	1	1	{ M	12	14	13	13
					{ F	.....	.....	1	1
Plattsburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	11
Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	1	1	"	8	10	27	25
Rochester.....	2	2	2	2	{ M	191	193	198	200
					{ F	2	.....	3	4
Rome	1	1	1	1	M	7	8	31	33
Rotterdam	1	1	1	1	"	13	14	17	16
Rouses Point.....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	24	22
					{ F	.....	.....	.....	3
Saratoga.....	1	1	1	1	M	21	22	25	40
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	{ M	28	28	35	35
					{ F	12	9	12	12
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	.....	M	.....	.....	9	.....
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	220	220	216	195
					{ F	6	6	4	5
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	M	105	101	107	104
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	120	120	129	130
Watertown	1	1	1	1	{ M	37	51	35	36
					{ F	13	.....	12	12
Total.....	37	38	39	42	{ M	7,560	7,626	7,697	7,754
					{ F	142	122	137	157
Electrotypers.									
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	M	21	21	19	19
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	192	185	190	200
Total.....	2	2	2	2	M	213	206	209	219
Electrotypers and Stereotypers.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	32	32	32	40
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	17	17	17	18
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	9	8	9	9
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	7	6	6	6
Total	4	4	4	4	M	65	63	64	73

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.									
<i>Lithographers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	100	100
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	850	860	850	865
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	70	73	73	72
Total	3	3	3	3	M	1,020	1,033	1,023	1,037
<i>Mailers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	9	17	19	14
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	228	235	235	219
Syracuse	1	1	1	.....	"	5	5	5	.....
Total	3	3	3	2	M	242	257	259	263
<i>Newspaper Writers.</i>									
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	21 1	19 2	21 2	22
<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	13	13	12	12
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	15	16	17	15
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	{ M F	721 2	757 2	795 2	895 2
Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	8
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	10	6	7	7
Total	5	5	5	6	{ M F	759 2	792 2	831 2	917 2
<i>Plate Printers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	M	315	310	305	290
<i>Pressmen.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	61	72	72	80
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	12	12	12	13
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	62	62	57	57
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	1,600	1,850	1,620	1,650
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	36	38	39	41
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	45	44	44	41
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	28	28	27	28
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	29	27	29	28
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	10	10	11	10
Total	10	10	10	10	"	1,883	2,143	1,911	1,948
<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	136	136	140	132
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	"	1,769	1,819	1,819	1,834
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	88 16	101	120	87 17
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	36	40 3	40 3	36 3
Total	5	5	5	5	{ M F	2,019 16	2,116 3	2,129 3	2,089 20
<i>Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.	1	1	1	1	M	64	66	66	60
<i>Stereotypers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	17	17	15	15
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	427	476	480	494
Total	2	2	2	2	M	444	493	495	509
<i>Typefounders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	80	84	52	86

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
<i>Wall Paper Machine Printers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	65	65	65	82
<i>Wall Paper Print Cutters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	160	150	200	202
Total—Group V	93	94	96	99	{ M F T	16,502 794 17,296	16,880 777 17,657	16,816 878 17,694	17,080 906 17,986

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigarette Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	{ M F	322 450	242 349	325 400	480 550
<i>Cigar Makers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	270	270	265	275
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	{ M F	76	74	66 1	51
Auburn	1	1	1	1	{ M F	45 1	49 1	58 1	48 1
Binghamton	2	2	2	2	{ M F	220 26	240 23	252 22	276 25
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	{ M F	494 8	489 8	516 9	493 9
Cortland	1	1	1	1	{ M F	26	28 1	28 2	28 2
Coxsackie	1	1	1	1	M	5	4	4	5
Dansville	1	1	1	1	{ M F	22	24 1	29	27
Elmira	1	1	1	1	{ M F	86 6	85	88 2	111 4
Geneva	1	1	1	1	{ M F	74 1	70 1	89 1	79 1
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	M	24	26	27	29
Gloversville	1	1	1	1	"	.....	.....	.....	19
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	29	22	29	25
Hudson	1	1	1	1	"	18	17	18	12
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	"	75	73	67	63
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	14	12	13	16
Kingston	1	1	1	1	"	26	26	26	26
Lockport	1	1	1	1	{ M F	42 1	42	39	40 1
New York, Brooklyn	3	3	3	3	{ M F	592 14	606 12	518 8	625 8
New York, Manhattan	4	4	4	4	{ M F	3,053 2,278	2,802 1,964	3,087 2,104	2,648 1,762
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	M	11	11	14	14
Norwich	1	1	1	1	{ M F	19 3	18 3	16 3	17 3
Oneida	1	1	1	1	M	192	206	187	192
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	{ M F	92 9	108 9	78 9	90 8
Oswego	1	1	1	1	M	26	23	28	22
Owego	1	1	1	1	"	19	18	18	20
Peekskill	1	1	1	1	"	46	44	50	52
Plattsburg	1	1	1	1	"	24	22	26	26
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	71	83	74	83
Rochester	1	1	1	1	{ M F	248 4	249 4	260 4	256 5
Rome	1	1	1	1	M	40	38	36	46
Salamanca	1	1	1	1	"	21	23	26	29
Saugerties	1	1	1	1	"	21	17	22	19
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	{ M F	65 2	61	72	69
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	{ M F	403 35	400 36	408 27	368 30

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

VI. TOBACCO—Concluded.

<i>Cigar Makers—Continued.</i>									
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	243	242	258	245
					{ F	2	2	2	.....
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	140	135	150	140
					{ F	47	48	52	45
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	1	1
					{ F	23	23	22	20
Waverly.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	1	1	1	1
					{ F	1	1	1	1
Wellsville.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	17	17	18	21
					{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	45	45	45	46	{ M	6,959	6,750	7,034	6,670
					{ F	2,391	2,066	2,197	1,861
<i>Cigar Packers.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	4	1	1	1
					{ F	17	16	16	16
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	58	50	54	54
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	{ "	415	421	414	416
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	23	21	24	26
					{ F	1	1	1	1
Total.....	5	5	5	5	{ M	500	493	493	497
					{ F	18	17	17	17
<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	37	48	46	34
					{ F	8	12	14	16
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	5	7	7	7
					{ F	22	19	18	22
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	12	9	9	7
					{ F	8	9	10	13
Utica.....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	24	26
					{ F	.....	.....	7	10
Total.....	3	3	4	4	{ M	54	64	86	74
					{ F	38	40	49	61
Total—Group VI.....	55	55	56	57	{ M	7,835	7,549	7,938	7,721
					{ F	2,897	2,472	2,663	2,489
					{ T	10,732	10,021	10,601	10,210

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

<i>Food Preparation.</i>									
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	65	63	59	70
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	"	16	15	15	13
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	17	21	19
Buffalo.....	2	2	2	2	"	241	217	236	222
Geneva.....	1	1	1	1	"	9	9	16	16
Jamestown.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	20	13
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	"	9	10	11	10
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	25	23	24	25
New York, Bronx.....	1	1	1	1	"	195	210	210	205
New York, Brooklyn.....	5	5	5	5	"	345	343	460	297
New York, Manhattan.....	10	10	10	10	"	1,446	1,853	1,059	965
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	14	15	15	14
Oneonta.....	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	6	6
Oswego.....	1	1	1	1	"	12	15	12	10
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	84	84	90	98
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	22	21	23
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	84	82	83	85
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	47	51	55	51
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	41	42	42
Total.....	32	32	33	33	M	2,683	3,077	2,455	2,185

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.									
Food Preparation—Continued.									
Butchers.									
Albany				1	M				150
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	38	30	30	30
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	32	27	28	30
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	781	665	432	360
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	16	13	13	11
Cohoes			1	1	"			29	29
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	9	8	9	5
Ithaca	1	1			"	8	6		
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	14	16	16	12
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	48	36	16	16
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	125	160	157	132
New York, Manhattan	4	4	3	3	"	301	374	358	348
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	17	13	10	11
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	150	140	108	112
Rome				1	"				17
Schenectady				1	"				19
Syracuse	2	2	2	2	"	150	116	120	119
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	50	60	83	150
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	102	98	86	86
Total	20	20	19	22	M	1,842	1,762	1,495	1,637
Cooks.									
Buffalo		2	2	2	M		118	281	278
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	"	431	453	457	444
Total	3	5	5	5	M	431	571	738	722
Flour and Feed Workers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	15	15	14	14
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	42	42	42	42
Total	2	2	2	2	M	57	57	56	56
Total—Food Preparation	57	59	59	62	M	5,013	5,467	4,744	4,600
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.									
Brewery Employees.									
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	M	20	20	20	18
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	31	31	36	31
Dobbs Ferry			1	1	"			18	18
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	11	11
Elmira	1	1	1	1	"	16	22	20	19
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	10	11	13	13
Jamestown		1	1	1	"		14	23	23
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	24	25	24	24
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	91	101	80	82
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	13	12	11	11
Total	8	9	10	10	M	216	247	256	255
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	96	100	100	96
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	21	21	12	13
Hudson	2	2	2	2	"	48	41	44	28
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	960	1,061	1,126	1,250
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	30	30	20	30
Rochester	1	1			"	30	30		
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	26	26	26	29
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	160	160	160	70
Total	10	10	9	9	M	1,371	1,476	1,488	1,516

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.									
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Continued.									
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers).									
New York, Brooklyn	1	.....	1	1	M	75	.....	125	155
New York, Manhattan	1	.....	.....	1	"	150	.....	.....	160
New York, Manhattan and Bronx.....	.....	1	1	.....	"	.....	155	160	.....
Total	2	1	2	2	M	225	155	285	315
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).									
Albany	1	1	1	2	M	38	36	38	127
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	14	15	14	14
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	223	228	241	241
Niagara Falls .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	21	24	25
Rochester	1	1	1	2	"	115	115	116	139
Syracuse	2	2	2	2	"	92	95	94	97
Total	7	8	8	10	M	482	510	527	643
Brewery Employees (Engineers).									
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	1	.....	M	.....	.....	42	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	.....	"	.....	.....	75	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	2	.....	M	.....	.....	117	.....
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).									
Albany and Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	45
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	70	78	68	66
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	2	"	.....	.....	.....	100
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	100
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	40	39	37	48
Total	2	2	2	6	M	110	117	105	359
Brewery Employees (Firemen).									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	.....	M	20	24	37	.....
New York, Manhattan	1	1	.....	.....	"	174	154	.....	.....
Total	2	2	1	.....	M	194	178	37	.....
Brewery Employees (Lager).									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	78	72	71	72
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	13	13	12	13
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	275	281	275	315
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	12	15	14	14
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	10	9
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	128	130	133	162
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	270	279	292	292
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	9	7	7	7
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	210	210	207	207
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	60	61	61	66
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	34	30	35	35
Total	11	11	11	11	M	1,096	1,105	1,117	1,192
Maltsters.									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	46	40	30	20
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	28	26	26	26
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	300	300	264	264
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	46	56	56	56
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	36	36	36	36
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	35	40	39	37
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	45	16	21	15
Troy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	65	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	7	7	7	M	601	514	472	454

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Concluded.									
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Continued.									
<i>Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	33	45	35	40
<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>									
Buffalo. ....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	36	35	32
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	34	35	45	45
Total	1	2	2	2	M	34	71	80	77
Total — Malt Liquors and Min- eral Waters	52	53	55	58	M	4,362	4,418	4,519	4,851
Total—Group VII.....	109	112	114	120	M	9,375	9,885	9,263	9,451

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

<i>Actors.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	3	3	{ M F	2,696 459	2,702 452	2,553 653	2,753 449
<i>Bill Posters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	M	205	180	183	170
<i>Calcium Light Operators.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	115	148	148	148
<i>Musicians.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	32 3	33 3	50 3	52 3
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	53 1	49 1	45 1	47 1
Binghamton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M F	41 2	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	381	430 2	490	465 1
Dunkirk.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	61 4	61 4	63	46 4
Gloversville and Johnstown.....	.....	.....	.....	1	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	77 3
Ithaca.....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	.....	.....	35	34 1
Jamestown.....	.....	1	1	1	{ M F	.....	48 6	46 7	59 5
Lockport.....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	.....	.....	50 10	51 5
Newark.....	1	1	1	1	M	24	26	40	40
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	160	180	180	180
New York, Manhattan.....	3	3	3	3	"	3,735	3,620	4,796	5,098
Niagara Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	65
Olean.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	82 5	62 5	64 2	75 5
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	275	275	270	260 17
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	M	70	72	72	72
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	158 5	159 5	165 5	175 5
Tonawanda.....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	21	22
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	80	85	88	83
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	93 9	100 6	92 7	90 6
Total.....	18	18	21	23	{ M F	5,345 29	5,300 32	6,667 35	7,091 56

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF —				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar , 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar , 1901.	June 1901	Sep., 1901.
VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—Concluded.									
<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>									
Albany, Cohoes and Troy.....	1	1	1	1	M	60	62	62	70
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	22	22	23	29
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	62	62	60	62
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	24	26	24	25
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	151	150	155	155
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	530	530	552	552
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	76	76	54	56
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	50	50	50	52
Total	8	8	8	8	M	975	978	980	1,001
<i>Theatrical Costumers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	13 5	20 8	14 4	16 4
Total—Group VIII.....	33	33	36	38	{ M F T	9,349 493 9,842	9,328 492 9,820	10,545 692 11,237	11,179 509 11,688

IX. WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Box Makers and Sawyers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	37	15	10	15
<i>Broom and Brush Makers.</i>									
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	M	80	85	90	116
Lockport	1	2	1	2	{ M F	27 25	30 25	27 22	23 22
Total	2	3	2	3	{ M F	107 25	115 25	117 22	139 22
<i>Brush Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	84	87	76	85
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	235	235	250	260
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	1,050	985	1,000	1,004
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	106	110	115	120
Total	3	3	3	3	M	1,391	1,330	1,365	1,384
<i>Carpet Fitters and Layers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	53	72	73	83
<i>Carriage and Wagon Makers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	37	40	43	51
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	70	100	150	75
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	21	20	21	15
Total	3	3	3	3	M	128	160	214	141
<i>Coopers.</i>									
Albany and Troy	1	1	1	1	M	45	40	40	40
Buffalo	3	3	4	4	"	202	177	140	121
Glens Falls	1	1	1	1	"	.....	30	48	52
Lockport	2	2	2	2	"	79	63	62	51
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	35	44	40	40
New York, Manhattan	4	3	3	3	"	274	258	263	343
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	50	50	45	41
Rochester	2	2	2	2	"	120	118	103	77
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	54	54	57	54
Total	15	15	16	16	M	859	834	798	819

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IX. WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE—Continued.

<i>Dashboard Makers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	9	9	9	9
<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	2	M	17	17	15	56
Binghamton	2	1	1	1	"	49	21	23	20
Buffalo	2	2	2	2	"	665	730	875	378
Falconer .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	21	30
Greene .....	.....	.....	1	.....	"	.....	.....	14	.....
Green Island	1	.....	.....	.....	"	240	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	109	43	11
Jamestown	2	2	2	2	"	222	240	318	342
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	543	521	526	523
Rochester	1	2	1	1	"	31	35	125	132
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	"	15	16	16	16
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	40	40	65	50
Troy .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	230	147	70
Total	13	13	15	15	M	1,822	1,959	2,188	1,628
<i>Mat Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	92	92	92	92
<i>Millers and Millwrights.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	40	44	42	41
<i>Modelers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	100	106
<i>Piano Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	6	6	.....	.....	M	2,200	2,200	.....	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	30	25
New York, Queens .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	45	40
Total .....	.....	.....	2	2	M	.....	.....	75	65
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Action Makers, Etc.).</i>									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	350	300
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finishers, Etc.).</i>									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	250	250
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Case Makers, Etc.).</i>									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	200	200
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc.).</i>									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	250	240
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Movers).</i>									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	70	50
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubbers, Etc.).</i>									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	700	700
<i>Sash and Blind Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	85	90
<i>Upholsterers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	90	70	80	60
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	29	36	38	42
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	90	80	21	51

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IX. WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.									
<i>Upholsterers—Continued.</i>									
New York, Manhattan.....	2	2	2	2	M	526	595	601	755
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	50
Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	11
Total	5	5	5	7	M	735	781	740	969
<i>Varnishers and Polishers.</i>									
Rochester	1	1	1	1	M	93	180	110	150
<i>Wood Carvers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	38	40	48	48
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	40	38	37	37
New York, Brooklyn.....	1	1	1	1	"	58	58	60	62
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	402	414	413	415
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	62	62	68	73
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	60	55	53	30
Total	6	6	6	6	M	660	667	679	665
<i>Wood Turners.</i>									
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	M	17	17	16	17
Total—Group IX.....	62	63	68	71	{ M F T	8,427 25 8,452	8,662 25 8,687	8,609 22 8,631	8,238 22 8,260

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.**Hotels and Restaurants.**

<i>Bartenders.</i>									
Albany.....	1	1	1	1	M	110	82	138	168
Auburn.....	1	1	1	1	"	66	65	61	56
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	77	75	78	75
Buffalo.....	1	1	1	1	"	400	500	455	375
Corning.....	1	1	1	1	"	15	17	20	20
Cortland.....	1	1	1	1	"	16	18	18	22
Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	15	20
Elmira.....	1	1	1	1	"	54	46	50	57
Geneva.....	1	1	1	1	"	27	25	25	29
Gloversville.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	64
Herkimer.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	16	16	20
Hornellsville.....	1	1	1	1	"	26	23	18	22
Ithaca.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	26	32	32
Jamestown.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	67	62	44
Little Falls.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	24	22	22
Newark.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	17	21	5
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2	2	"	77	65	63	67
New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	"	150	150	170	170
Norwich.....	1	1	1	1	"	38	22	22	22
Olean.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	47	46	39
Oneida.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	23	20	21
Oneonta.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	22	28	26
Oswego.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	50	54	25
Rochester.....	1	1	1	1	"	160	175	175	220
Rome.....	1	1	1	1	"	27	27	24	18
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	25	30
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	"	242	245	250	300
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	112	105	110	15
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	88	84	79	80
Watertown.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	54	57	59
Total.....	22	28	30	31	M	1,788	2,070	2,154	2,213

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued.									
Hotels and Restaurants—Con.									
Waiters.									
Buffalo	2	2	2	1	{ M	314	368	200	270
					{ F	67	75	85	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2	1	M	100	83	121	88
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	"	343	358	352	333
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	35	37	53	32
Syracuse	1	1	1	.....	"	50	30	20	.....
Total	9	9	9	6	{ M	842	876	746	723
					{ F	67	75	85	.....
Total—Hotels and Restaurants..	31	37	39	37	{ M	2,630	2,946	2,900	2,936
					{ F	67	75	85	.....
Retail Trade.									
Bread Peddlers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	80	68	58	54
Canvassing Agents.									
Buffalo .....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	50	26	27
Clerks and Salesmen.									
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	M	67	72	67	85
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	177	235	225	205
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	{ M	79	84	70	82
					{ F	12	8	12	.....
Corning	1	1	1	1	M	45	50	55	58
Dunkirk.....	1	1	1	1	"	36	25	20	12
East Syracuse.....	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M	9	.....	.....	.....
					{ F	2	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	1	1	1	1	M	35	25	24	50
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	{ M	65	42	90	30
					{ F	57	50	50	30
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	{ M	76	61	204	86
					{ F	16	16	.....	21
Kingston	1	1	1	.....	M	36	7	35	.....
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	63	66	65	79
					{ F	26	24	23	24
Lockport.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	79	65	62	64
					{ F	26	25	19	17
Medina .....	.....	1	1	.....	M	.....	23	25	.....
Newark .....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	18	26
					{ F	.....	.....	2	2
Newburgh.....	2	2	2	2	{ M	104	83	84	83
					{ F	4	4	4	4
New York, Brooklyn.....	2	2	2	2	{ M	120	114	135	135
					{ F	175	161	255	255
New York, Manhattan	3	3	3	3	{ M	302	308	396	345
					{ F	38	65	.....	55
Niagara Falls.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	61	50	45	55
					{ F	26	25	20	12
North Tonawanda .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	54	59
Oneida.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	23	54
Oswego .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	104	104
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	.....	{ M	12	14	14	.....
					{ F	2	2	2	.....
Rochester	1	1	1	1	{ M	30	23	21	60
					{ F	60	.....	9	67
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	22	29
Syracuse.....	1	1	1	1	{ M	40	40	41	38
					{ F	.....	.....	.....	12
Tonawanda .....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	.....	57	.....	.....
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	53	53	54	61
Watertown	1	1	1	1	{ M	133	113	89	82
					{ F	2	.....	2	.....
Total	25	26	30	27	{ M	1,622	1,610	2,042	1,882
					{ F	446	380	398	499

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

Retail Trade—Continued.									
<i>Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	90	90	100	100
<i>Ice Cream Salesmen and Drivers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	26	22	70	45
<i>Ice Handlers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	60	60	60	80
Auburn .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	26
Buffalo .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	89	81	66
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	135	77	140	150
Troy .....	.....	.....	1	.....	"	.....	.....	11	.....
Total	2	3	4	4	M	195	226	292	322
<i>Milk Peddlers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	{ M F	450	289 6	320	275
Jamestown .....	.....	.....	1	.....	M	.....	.....	35	.....
Lockport .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	24	25
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	25	25	25	26
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	150	236	230	150
Syracuse	2	2	2	2	"	151	123	146	164
Tonawanda	1	1	1	.....	"	42	20	15	.....
Troy	2	2	2	2	"	95	95	100	100
Utica .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	75	65	70
Total	8	9	11	9	{ M F	913	863 6	960	810
<i>Newsboys and Bootblacks.</i>									
Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	24
Amsterdam	1	1	.....	.....	"	9	8	.....	.....
Buffalo	1	1	.....	.....	"	50	50	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	1	.....	.....	.....	"	45	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2	.....	1	M	104	58	.....	24
<i>Venders.</i>									
Albany .....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	.....	.....	100	102 3
Total—Retail Trade	41	44	50	46	{ M F	3,030 446	2,987 386	3,648 398	3,366 502
Total—Group X	72	81	89	83	{ M F T	5,660 513 6,173	5,933 461 6,394	6,548 483 7,031	6,302 502 6,804

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Bridge Tenders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	138	135	135	136
<i>Dock Builders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	930	950	1,350	1,800
<i>Dock Laborers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	74	74	74	8
<i>Drivers and Hostlers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	150	124	175	50
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	269	355	353	397
Total	3	3	3	3	M	519	479	528	447

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—Continued.

<i>Health Department Employees.</i>									
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	M	36	34	33	32
<i>Letter Carriers.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	56	57	57	56
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	"	9	10	9	10
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	21	21	21	21
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	"	19	19	20	19
Brockport				1	"				2
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	199	201	201	205
Canandaigua				1	"				2
Catskill				1	"				4
Cohoes			1	1	"			13	13
Corning	1	1	1	1	"	9	9	9	9
Cortland	1	1	1	1	"	8	8	7	8
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	6	6	6	7
Elmira			1	1	"			18	18
Fort Plain				1	"				3
Fredonia				1	"				5
Fulton				1	"				7
Gloversville	1	1	1	1	"	9	9	9	9
Herkimer				1	"				4
Hornellsville	1	1	1	1	"	8	10	8	9
Hudson			1	1	"			3	5
Ilion				1	"				4
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	11	11
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	15	18
Johnstown	1	1	1	1	"	7	8	7	7
Kingston	1	1	1	1	"	11	13	11	13
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	7	8	8	7
Middletown	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	5	8
Mount Vernon	1	1	1	1	"	15	13	13	12
Newburgh	1	1	1	1	"	13	14	14	15
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	635	675	685	685
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	"	1,525	1,525	1,550	1,592
New York, Queens		1	1	2	"		27	27	44
New York, Richmond				1	"				7
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	11	11
North Tonawanda		1	1	1	"		4	4	5
Nyack				1	"				5
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	7	8
Oneida	1	1	1	1	"	4	4	4	2
Ossining			1	1	"			5	5
Oswego	1	1	1	1	"	8	8	8	7
Peekskill	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	7	7
Penn Yan				1	"				3
Plattsburg	1	1	1	1	"	4	5	5	5
Port Chester			1	1	"			5	5
Port Jervis	1	1	1	1	"	5	5	5	7
Poughkeepsie			1	1	"			12	12
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	107	101	101	104
Rome	1	1	1	1	"	9	8	8	6
Saratoga				1	"				10
Scherectady	1	1	1	1	"	12	14	15	15
Seneca Falls	1	1	1	1	"	5	5	4	4
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	67	78	73	76
Tonawanda	1			1	"	4			5
Troy	1	1	1	1	"	44	44	44	43
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	37	34	39	36
Watertown	1	1	1	1	"	13	13	13	13
Watervliet				1	"				6
White Plains		1	1	1	"		6	5	6
Yonkers		1	1	1	"		27	27	27
Total	36	39	45	60	M	2,929	3,048	3,129	3,272
<i>Park Employees.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1				M	28			

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—Concluded.

<i>Park Gardeners.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	50	41	47	40
<i>Park Laborers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	128	128	127	126
<i>Post Office Clerks.</i>									
Albany	1	1	.....	.....	M	25	25	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	{ M	160	161	165	165
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	{ F	.....	7	.....	.....
Rochester	1	1	1	1	M	538	530	614	653
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	{ M	58	60	60	60
Troy	1	1	1	1	{ F	2	3	3	3
Utica	1	1	1	1	{ M	29	40	32	33
					{ F	3	2	3	2
					M	10	9	9	13
					"	27	27	27	27
Total	7	7	6	6	{ M	847	852	907	951
					{ F	5	12	6	5
<i>Public School Janitors.</i>									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	56	58	59	59
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	{ M	30	29	31	31
					{ F	5	5	5	5
Total	2	2	2	2	{ M	86	87	90	90
					{ F	5	5	5	5
<i>Railway Mail Clerks.</i>									
Albany	1	1	1	1	M	41	56	25	25
<i>Street Cleaners.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	M	325	320	380	380
New York, Manhattan	2	2	2	2	"	383	830	825	825
Total	3	3	3	3	M	708	1,150	1,205	1,205
Total—Group XI.....	59	61	66	81	{ M	6,514	7,034	7,650	8,132
					{ F	10	17	11	10
					{ T	6,524	7,051	7,661	8,142

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Glass.</i>									
<i>Flint Glass Workers.</i>									
Lockport .....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	30	30	31
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	2	2	"	210	220	270	255
New York, Manhattan	1	1	.....	.....	"	90	50	.....	.....
Port Jarvis	1	1	1	1	"	17	17	18	18
Total	3	4	4	4	M	317	317	318	304
<i>Green Glass Workers.</i>									
Binghamton	1	1	1	1	M	38	32	32	20
Clyde	1	1	1	1	"	18	22	22	18
Lancaster	1	1	1	1	"	22	13	14	10
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	32	33	33	30
New York, Brooklyn	1	1	1	1	"	55	56	57	62
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	97	81	87	62
Poughkeepsie	1	1	1	1	"	75	75	71	61
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	31	21	21	20
Total	8	8	8	8	M	368	333	337	283

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Glass—Continued.

Window Glass Workers

Canastota	1	1	1	1	M	16	16	16	21
Durhamville.....	1	1	1	1	"	20	23	23	22
Ithaca	1	1	1	1	"	44	44	63	64
Total	3	3	3	3	M	80	83	102	107
Total—Glass	14	15	15	15	M	765	733	757	694

Barbering.

Barbers.

Albany	1	1	1	1	M	114	118	122	122
Amsterdam.....	1	1	1	1	"	28	31	31	30
Auburn	1	1	1	1	"	32	35	35	33
Binghamton.....	1	1	1	1	"	51	52	52	53
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	"	325	328	327	325
Canandaigua	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	16	16
Corning.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	18	18
Dunkirk	1	1	1	1	"	15	14	16	20
Elmira.....	1	1	1	1	"	48	42	45	58
Fort Edward .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	12
Geneva	1	1	1	1	"	18	19	19	20
Gloversville	1	1	1	1	"	20	21	19	21
Hornellsville	1	1	1	.....	"	18	19	19	.....
Jamestown	1	1	1	1	"	26	25	33	31
Little Falls .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	6	20	18
Lockport	1	1	1	1	"	25	26	26	28
Newburgh.....	1	1	1	1	"	31	28	32	37
New York, Manhattan	1	2	2	2	"	85	80	170	183
Niagara Falls	1	1	1	1	"	30	28	30	35
Norwich .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	9
Olean.....	1	1	1	1	"	23	27	21	28
Oneonta	1	1	1	1	"	17	14	15	15
Oswego.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	41	43
Peekskill.....	1	1	.....	.....	"	7	8	.....	.....
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	24	40	100	100
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1	"	56	59	64	60
Seneca Falls.....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	12	13
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	150	150	145	152
Tonawanda.....	1	1	1	1	"	30	20	18	17
Troy.....	1	1	1	1	"	160	109	112	120
Utica.....	1	1	1	1	"	93	94	94	95
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	52	51	47	47
Watervliet	1	1	1	1	"	13	14	16	12
Waverly .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	17
Total—Barbering.....	27	29	31	33	M	1,447	1,474	1,715	1,788

Other Distinct Trades.

Button Makers.

New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	29	31	40	37
Rochester	1	1	1	1	"	51	52	52	56
Warsaw	1	1	1	1	{ M F	29 5	34	30	30
Total	3	3	3	3	{ M F	109 5	117	122	123

Color Mixers.

New York, Manhattan.....	1	1	1	1	M	28	28	75	75
--------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

Fiber Sanders.

Lockport	1	1	1	1	M	44	36	36	34
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

TABLE I—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.									
Other Distinct Trades—Con.									
Fiber Workers.									
Lockport	1	1	1	2	M	133	130	129	163
Gas Workers.									
Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	70
Syracuse	1	1	1	1	"	37	35	33	32
Total	1	1	1	2	M	37	35	33	102
Iron Miners.									
Mineville.....	1	1	1	1	M	42	61	82	101
Leather Buffers.									
Cattaraugus .....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	40	20	20
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	15	15	15	12
Salamanca.....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	10	10	11
Total	1	3	3	3	M	15	65	45	43
Oystermen.									
Sayville.	1	1	1	1	M	80	60	60	60
Paper Box Makers.									
New York, Manhattan .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	200	198
Paper Makers.									
Black River	1	1	1	1	M	37	35	31	32
Carthage	1	1	1	1	"	22	28	44	40
Felts Mills	1	1	1	1	"	26	27	27	27
Fort Edward	1	1	1	1	"	55	59	61	63
Niagara Falls.....	.....	.....	1	2	"	.....	.....	20	159
Palmer Falls	1	1	1	1	"	25	23	25	24
Sandy Hill	1	1	1	1	"	31	28	32	60
Ticonderoga	2	2	2	2	"	24	22	18	17
Watertown.....	1	1	1	1	"	100	100	80	88
Total	9	9	10	11	M	320	322	338	510
Pulp Workers.									
Lockport	1	1	1	1	M	40	24	24	24
Saddle and Harness Makers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	62	43	58	68
Starch Workers.									
Buffalo	1	.....	.....	.....	M	8	.....	.....	.....
Tanners and Curriers.									
Gloversville and Johnstown .....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	260
Little Falls.....	1	1	1	1	"	40	40	48	35
Olean	1	1	1	1	"	20	25	40	40
Total	2	2	2	3	M	60	65	88	335
Trunk and Bag Workers.									
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	M	17	16	17	16
Wool Workers.									
New York, Manhattan	1	1	1	1	M	130	120	130	100
Total—Other Distinct Trades .	26	27	29	33	{ M F	1,125 5	1,122	1,437	1,952

TABLE I—Concluded.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.									
Mixed Employment.									
Amsterdam	1	1	1	1	M	80	33	11	14
Binghamton	1	.....	.....	.....	"	15	.....	.....	.....
Carthage	1	1	1	1	"	175	100	150	25
Deposit	1	1	1	.....	"	24	24	24	.....
Elmira	1	1	.....	.....	"	40	40	.....	.....
Fort Edward .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	450
Frankfort	1	.....	.....	.....	"	50	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville	1	1	1	.....	"	125	100	75	.....
Hudson	1	1	1	1	"	29	14	10	10
Little Falls	1	1	1	1	"	50	65	100	100
Middletown .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	325	100	325
Newark .....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	120	86	125
Niagara Falls	3	2	4	3	"	139	63	410	269
North Tonawanda .....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	53	46
Sandy Hill .....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	385
Tonawanda	1	1	.....	.....	"	200	27	.....	.....
Unadilla .....	.....	1	.....	.....	"	.....	25	.....	.....
Utica	1	1	1	1	"	278	303	250	200
Total—Mixed Employment....	14	14	14	13	M	1,205	1,244	1,269	1,949
Total--Group XII.....	81	85	89	94	M	4,542	4,573	5,178	6,383
					F	5	.....	.....	.....
					T	4,547	4,573	5,178	6,383

Table II.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—By Towns.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Albany	I....	15	15	14	14	M	1,198	1,084	1,185	1,144
	II....	2	3	3	3	{ M	35	59	57	61
						{ F	28	34	35	37
	III....	15	15	14	15	M	1,264	1,206	1,306	1,304
	IV....	9	11	11	12	"	1,148	1,740	1,666	1,861
	V....	6	6	5	5	{ M	593	607	596	613
						{ F	6	6	10	10
	VI....	3	3	3	3	{ M	311	319	312	310
						{ F	25	28	30	32
	VII....	5	5	5	7	M	323	311	298	535
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	"	100	100	100	100
	IX....	4	2	2	3	"	463	57	58	107
	X....	2	2	3	4	{ M	170	142	298	374
						{ F	.....	.....	.....	3
	XI....	3	3	2	2	M	122	138	82	81
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	114	118	122	122
	Total ..	66	67	64	70	{ M	5,841	5,881	6,080	6,612
						{ F	59	68	75	82
						{ T	5,900	5,949	6,155	6,694
Albany and Troy...	VII....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	45
	IX....	1	1	1	1	"	45	40	40	40
	Total ..	1	1	1	2	M	45	40	40	85
Albany, Cohoes and Troy.....	VIII....	1	1	1	1	M	60	62	62	70
Albion.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	75	80	80	105
Alexandria Bay.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	51	70	50	50
Amsterdam	I....	5	5	5	5	M	208	207	246	243
	II....	2	2	2	2	{ M	107	113	126	140
						{ F	.....	.....	3	7
	III....	4	4	5	4	M	129	114	126	98
	IV....	2	2	2	2	"	102	89	81	86
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	18	18	16	16
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M	76	74	66	51
						{ F	.....	.....	1	.....
	VII....	3	3	3	3	M	74	65	65	61
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	{ M	32	33	50	52
						{ F	3	3	3	3
	IX....	1	1	1	1	M	80	85	90	116
	X....	2	2	1	1	"	76	80	67	85
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	9	10	9	10
	XII....	2	2	2	2	"	108	64	42	44
	Total...	25	25	25	24	{ M	1,019	952	984	1,002
						{ F	3	3	7	10
						{ T	1,022	955	991	1,012
Auburn.....	I....	6	6	6	6	M	498	492	511	518
	III....	5	5	7	8	"	282	341	394	451
	IV....	1	2	2	2	"	25	60	71	73
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M	45	49	58	48
						{ F	1	1	1	1
	VII....	5	5	5	5	M	107	93	101	102
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	{ M	53	49	45	47
						{ F	1	1	1	1
	X....	1	1	1	2	M	66	65	61	82

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Auburn—continued.	XI....	1	1	1	1	M	21	21	21	21
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	32	35	35	33
	Total...	22	23	25	27	{ M F T	1,129 2 1,131	1,210 2 1,212	1,297 2 1,299	1,375 2 1,377
Baldwinsville	I ..	2	2	2	2	M	39	37	32	28
Batavia	I....	1	1	1	1	M	126	125	137	136
	III....	1	1	1	1	"	37	29	27	27
	Total ..	2	2	2	2	M	163	154	164	163
Berlin.....	II ..	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	18	20	10
Binghamton	I....	11	10	10	10	M	600	563	516	501
	II ..	2	2	2	2	{ M F	26 20	25 20	35 41	25 45
	III ..	4	4	4	4	M	87	76	99	91
	IV ...	8	8	8	8	"	592	617	575	586
	V....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	49 1	48 1	48 1	49 1
	VI....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	220 26	240 23	252 22	276 25
	VII....	1	1	1	1	M	31	31	36	31
	VIII....	2	1	1	1	{ M F	63 2	22	23	29
	IX....	2	1	1	1	M	49	21	23	20
	X....	1	1	1	1	"	77	75	78	75
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	19	19	20	19
	XII....	3	2	2	2	"	104	84	84	73
	Total ..	39	35	35	35	{ M F T	1,917 49 1,966	1,821 44 1,865	1,789 64 1,853	1,775 71 1,846
Binnewater	I....	1	1	1	1	M	92	70	75	75
Black River.....	XII...	1	1	1	1	M	37	35	31	32
Brockport	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	2
Buffalo.....	I....	33	33	32	33	M	4,973	5,374	5,429	4,544
	II....	7	7	6	6	{ M F	343 173	309 116	321 144	344 165
	III ..	30	32	31	31	M	6,801	5,551	5,994	5,474
	IV....	34	40	39	39	"	8,501	10,093	9,630	9,942
	V....	11	11	12	12	{ M F	710	714 2	733 86	725 128
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	494 8	489 8	516 9	493 9
	VII....	10	13	13	13	M	1,905	1,938	1,846	1,793
	VIII....	3	3	3	3	{ M F	443	492 2	550	527
	IX....	9	8	9	9	M	1,079	1,026	1,152	616
	X....	8	10	9	8	{ M F	1,497 67	1,671 81	1,435 85	1,317
	XI....	2	2	2	2	M	255	259	260	264
	XII....	3	2	2	2	"	350	344	344	341
	Total ..	151	162	159	159	{ M F T	27,351 248 27,599	28,260 269 28,469	28,210 324 28,534	26,380 303 26,683

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Canajoharie	I....	1	1	1	1	M	24	21	24	21
Canandaigua.....	I....	6	6	6	6	M	314	310	330	258
	IV....	2	2	2	2	M	40	42	40	42
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M	10	13	11	9
						{ F	3	.....	3	3
	VII....	2	2	2	2	M	37	34	25	24
	X....	1	1	1	1	{ M	79	84	70	82
						{ F	12	8	12	.....
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	2
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	16	16
	Total ..	13	13	13	14	{ M F T	496 15 511	499 8 507	492 15 507	433 3 436
Canastota	XII....	1	1	1	1	M	16	16	16	21
Carthage.....	I ..	3	3	3	3	M	59	56	54	44
	XII ...	2	2	2	2	"	197	128	194	65
	Total ..	5	5	5	5	M	256	184	248	109
Catskill	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	4
Cattaraugus	XII....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	40	20	20
Chaumont	I....	1	1	1	1	M	12	17	12	6
Clayton	I....	1	1	1	2	M	34	36	41	58
Clyde	XII....	1	1	1	1	M	18	22	22	18
Cobleskill.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	36	12	22	23
Cohoes	I....	4	4	4	4	M	166	167	147	144
	II....	7	8	7	7	{ M	338	402	350	378
						{ F	595	542	541	524
	IV....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	50	57	90
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	24	23	21	21
	VII....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	29	29
	XI....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	13	13
	Total ..	12	14	15	15	{ M F T	258 595 1,123	642 542 1,184	517 541 1,158	675 524 1,199
Corning.....	I....	2	2	2	3	M	91	136	175	26
	III....	3	3	4	4	"	101	114	170	17
	IV....	4	4	4	5	"	370	399	415	462
	X....	2	2	2	2	"	60	67	75	78
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	9	9	9	9
	XII....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	18	18
	Total ..	12	12	14	16	M	631	725	862	968
Cortland	I....	2	2	2	2	M	22	24	20	23
	III....	2	2	1	1	"	20	20	11	11
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M	26	26	28	28
						{ F	.....	1	2	2
	X....	1	1	1	1	M	16	18	18	22
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	8	8	7	8
	Total ..	7	7	6	6	{ M F T	92 92	98 1 99	84 2 86	92 2 94

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Coxsackie	III....	1	1	2	2	M	20	30	37	39
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	5	4	4	5
	Total ..	2	2	3	3	M	25	34	41	44
Creek Locks	I....	1	1	1	1	M	40	40	40	47
Dansville	VI ...	1	1	1	1	{ M F	22	24 1	29	27
						
Depew	I....	2	2	2	2	M	109	105	97	65
	III ...	1	1	.....	1	"	107	72	.....	195
	Total ..	3	3	2	3	M	216	177	97	260
Deposit	XII....	1	1	1	.....	M	24	24	24	.....
Dobbs Ferry.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	30	29	30	32
	VII....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	18	18
	Total ..	1	1	2	2	M	30	29	48	50
Dunkirk	I....	3	3	4	4	M	55	48	90	72
	III ...	7	7	7	7	"	439	461	757	761
	IV....	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	10	16
	VII....	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	11	11
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	61	61	63	46
							4	4	.....	4
	X....	1	1	2	2	M	36	25	35	32
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	6	6	6	7
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	15	14	16	20
	Total ..	16	16	18	18	{ M F T	634 4 638	637 4 641	988 988	959 4 963
Durhamville	XII....	1	1	1	1	M	20	23	23	22
East Syracuse	IV....	4	4	4	4	M	358	367	389	353
	X ...	1	.....	.....	.....	{ M F	9 2	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	5	4	4	4	{ M F T	367 2 369	367 367	389 389	353 353
Eddyville	I....	1	1	1	1	M	30	40	16	16
Elmira	I....	4	4	6	6	M	242	284	455	463
	II....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	41	33	35	29
							7	7	8	5
	III....	5	5	5	6	M	175	156	214	222
	IV....	9	9	9	10	"	804	828	863	981
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	32	34	45	45
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	86	85	88	111
							6	.....	2	4
	VII....	1	1	1	1	M	16	22	20	19
	X....	1	1	1	1	"	54	46	50	57
	XI....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	18	18
	XII....	2	2	1	1	"	88	82	45	58
	Total ..	26	26	28	30	{ M F T	1,538 13 1,551	1,570 7 1,577	1,833 10 1,843	2,003 9 2,012

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Falconer	IX....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	21	30
Fancher.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	180	206	209	200
Felts Mills.....	XII....	1	1	1	1	M	26	27	27	27
Fishkill-on-Hudson .	I....	1	1	1	1	M	14	13	13	12
	IV....	1	1	1	1	"	35	34	32	30
	Total ..	2	2	2	2	M	49	47	45	42
Fort Edward.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	49	42	45	39
	XII....	1	1	1	3	"	55	59	61	525
	Total ..	2	2	2	4	M	104	101	106	564
Fort Plain	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	3
Frankfort.....	III....	1	2	2	2	M	54	104	101	119
	XII....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	50	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	2	2	2	2	M	104	104	101	119
Fredonia	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	5
Fulton	I....	1	1	3	3	M	31	30	148	136
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	7
	Total ..	1	1	3	4	M	31	30	148	143
Geneva	I....	5	5	5	5	M	144	133	140	156
	III....	4	4	5	5	M	197	192	299	305
	IV....	1	2	2	2	M	23	44	47	51
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	74	70	89	79
	VII....	2	2	2	2	M	55	65	72	72
	X....	2	2	2	2	M	62	50	49	79
	XII ..	1	1	1	1	M	18	19	19	20
	Total..	16	17	18	18	M	573	573	715	762
						F	1	1	1	1
						T	574	574	716	763
Glens Falls	I....	5	6	6	6	M	290	338	365	372
	II....	1	2	2	2	M	60	113	115	103
	IV....	1	1	1	1	F	.....	67	35	2
	V....	1	1	1	1	M	30	30	30	30
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	16	16	17	21
	IX ..	.....	1	1	1	M	24	26	27	29
	Total ..	9	12	12	12	M	420	553	602	607
						F	.....	67	35	2
						T	420	620	637	609
Gloversville.....	I....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	13
	II....	6	6	9	9	M	800	799	833	788
	VI....	.....	.....	.....	1	F	111	119	368	318

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec , 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Gloversville—con....	X....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	64
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	9	9	9	9
	XII....	1	.....	1	1	"	20	.....	19	21
	Total ..	8	7	11	14	{ M F T	829 111 940	808 119 927	861 368 1,229	914 318 1,232
Gloversville and Johnstown	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	27 2	26 2	26 2	26 2
	VIII....	.....	.....	.....	1	{ M F	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	77 3
	XII ..	.....	1	.....	1	M	.....	21	.....	260
	Total ..	1	2	1	3	{ M F T	27 2 29	47 2 49	26 2 28	363 5 368
Goshen	III....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	.....	20	.....	.....
Gouverneur.....	I....	.....	.....	2	2	M	.....	.....	31	28
Greene.....	XI ..	.....	.....	1	.....	M	.....	.....	14	.....
Green Island.....	I....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	.....	6	.....	.....
	III....	1	2	2	3	"	64	125	115	96
	IX....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	240	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	2	3	2	3	M	304	131	115	96
Herkimer.....	I....	.....	1	2	2	M	.....	40	76	76
	X....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	16	16	20
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	4
	Total ..	.....	2	3	4	M	.....	56	92	100
Herkimer, Ilion and Mohawk	V....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	24
High Falls.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	58	84	139	139
Hornellsville.....	I....	3	3	4	4	M	63	63	94	92
	II....	3	3	2	1	{ M F	11 146	8 133	8 35	3 2
	III....	3	3	3	3	M	116	109	89	74
	IV....	4	4	5	5	"	720	715	770	763
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	8	7	7	7
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	29	22	29	25
	VII....	2	2	2	2	"	19	19	22	18
	IX....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	109	43	11
	X....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	91 57	65 50	108 50	52 30
	XI....	1	1	1	1	M	8	10	8	9
	XII....	2	2	2	.....	"	143	119	94	.....
	Total ..	22	23	24	21	{ M F T	1,208 203 1,411	1,246 183 1,429	1,272 85 1,357	1,054 32 1,086
Hudson	I....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	47
	III....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	34
	VI....	1	1	1	2	"	18	17	18	12

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Hudson—continued.	VII....	2	2	2	1	M	48	49	44	28
	XI....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	3	5
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	29	14	10	10
	Total ..	4	4	5	7	M	95	80	75	136
Hulberton	I....	1	1	1	1	M	106	65	112	112
Ilion	III....	1	1	1	1	M	17	15	12	8
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	4
	Total ..	1	1	1	2	M	17	15	12	12
Irvington	I....	2	2	2	2	M	50	46	46	45
Islip	I....	1	1	1	1	"	73	73	34	29
Ithaca	I....	5	5	6	6	M	113	123	158	181
	II....	1	1	1	1	{ M	29	27	35	35
						{ F	18	20	15	15
	III....	1	1	1	1	M	35	35	35	35
	IV....	1	.....	1	1	"	12	.....	48	44
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	75	73	67	63
	VII....	1	1	.....	.....	"	8	6	.....	.....
	VIII....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M	.....	.....	35	34
						{ F	.....	.....	.....	1
	X....	1	1	1	1	M	20	26	32	32
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	11	11	11	11
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	44	44	63	64
	Total ..	13	12	14	14	{ M	347	345	484	499
						{ F	18	20	15	16
						{ T	365	365	499	515
Jamestown	I....	2	4	5	5	M	84	124	215	209
	II....	2	4	7	9	{ M	82	97	171	281
						{ F	120	179	159	68
	III....	3	3	4	4	M	84	106	162	199
	IV....	.....	.....	1	3	"	.....	.....	56	79
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M	31	32	27	32
						{ F	.....	.....	.....	1
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	14	12	13	16
	VII....	.....	1	2	2	"	.....	14	43	41
	VIII....	.....	1	1	1	{ M	.....	48	46	59
						{ F	.....	6	7	5
	IX....	5	5	5	5	M	308	331	409	438
	X....	2	2	3	2	{ M	116	128	301	130
						{ F	16	16	.....	21
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	16	16	15	18
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	26	25	33	31
	Total ..	18	24	32	35	{ M	761	933	1,491	1,533
						{ F	136	201	166	95
						{ T	897	1,134	1,657	1,628
Johnstown	II....	.....	.....	2	2	{ M	.....	.....	2	1
						{ F	.....	.....	127	111
	XI....	1	1	1	1	M	7	8	7	7
	Total ..	1	1	3	3	{ M	7	8	9	8
						{ F	.....	.....	127	111
						{ T	7	8	136	119

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Kingston	I....	4	5	4	4	M	164	164	166	165
	III....	1	1	1	1	"	8	7	7	7
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	14	14	14	10
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	26	26	26	26
	X....	1	1	1	.....	"	36	7	35	.....
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	11	13	11	13
	Total ..	9	10	9	8	M	259	231	259	221
Lake Placid.....	I....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	72	38
Lancaster.....	III....	2	2	2	2	M	141	174	151	156
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	22	13	14	10
	Total ..	3	3	3	3	M	163	187	165	166
Le Fever Falls.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	200	150	142	154
Liberty	I....	1	2	2	2	M	13	50	47	42
Lindenhurst	I....	1	1	1	1	M	38	35	26	21
Little Falls	I ...	4	4	4	4	M	96	106	109	117
	II....	3	3	4	5	M	229	216	193	163
	III....	1	2	2	2	F	.....	.....	.....	1
	IV....	.....	.....	1	1	M	33	54	55	48
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	.....	.....	25	35
	V....	1	1	1	1	M	19	22	22	21
	VII....	1	1	1	1	F	2	2	2	2
	VII....	1	1	1	1	M	14	16	16	12
	X....	1	2	2	2	M	63	90	87	101
	X....	1	2	2	2	F	26	24	23	24
	XI....	1	1	1	1	M	7	8	8	7
	XII....	2	3	3	3	"	90	111	168	153
	Total ..	14	17	19	20	M	551	623	683	657
						F	28	26	25	27
						T	579	649	708	684
Lockport	I....	5	5	6	6	M	234	243	254	258
	II ...	3	1	1	1	M	9	.....	.....	.....
	III....	8	8	10	9	F	55	47	45	47
	IV....	1	2	2	2	M	351	343	372	332
	V....	1	2	2	2	"	25	81	80	67
	V....	1	1	1	1	M	29	28	29	29
	V....	1	1	1	1	F	.....	1	1	1
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	42	42	39	40
	VI....	1	1	1	1	F	1	.....	.....	1
	VII....	3	3	3	3	M	69	61	41	40
	VIII....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	50	51
	VIII....	.....	.....	1	1	F	.....	.....	10	5
	IX ...	3	4	4	4	M	106	93	89	74
Malone	IX ...	3	4	4	4	F	25	25	22	22
	X....	1	1	2	2	M	79	65	86	89
	X....	1	1	2	2	F	26	25	19	17
	XII....	5	6	6	7	M	274	279	278	310
	Total ..	31	32	37	37	M	1,218	1,235	1,318	1,290
						F	107	98	97	93
						T	1,325	1,333	1,415	1,383
Mamaronock	IV....	1	1	1	1	M	10	7	8	8
Mamaronock	I....	2	2	2	2	M	76	81	74	77

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Matteawan	II....	1	1	1	1	M	100	100	100	100
Mechanicville.....	I....				1	M				22
	IV....	3	3	3	3	"	149	158	164	157
	Total ..	3	3	3	4	M	149	158	164	179
Medina	III....	1	1			M	14	11		
	X....		1	1		"		23	25	
	Total ..	1	2	1		M	14	34	25	
Middletown.....	I ..	3	4	4	4	M	158	247	163	210
	III...	1	1	2	2	"	19	20	33	34
	IV....	4	4	4	4	"	298	299	310	314
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	5	8
	XII ..		1	1	1	"		325	100	325
	Total ..	9	11	12	12	M	482	898	611	891
Mineville.....	XII....	1	1	1	1	M	42	61	82	101
Mount Vernon.....	I....	8	7	7	7	M	449	433	449	476
	III....	1	1	1	1	"	34	33	33	30
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	15	13	13	12
	Total ..	10	9	9	9	M	498	479	495	518
Mount Vernon and New Rochelle.....	I....		1	1	1	M		20	27	27
Newark	I....	1	1	1	1	M	43	49	48	45
	II....	1	1	1	1	"	8	9	8	8
	IV....	1	2	2	2	"	24	50	62	75
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	"	24	26	40	40
	X....		1	2	2	{ M		17	39	41
						{ F			2	2
	XII....		1	1	1	M		120	86	125
	Total ..	4	7	8	8	{ M	99	271	283	334
						{ F			2	2
						{ T	99		285	336
Newburgh	I....	3	3	3	3	M	315	308	312	311
	II....	6	6	6	6	{ M	434	454	466	480
						{ F	585	656	651	723
	III ..	5	5	5	4	"	194	201	214	133
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M	40	44	47	43
						{ F	3	3	3	3
	VII....	2	2	2	2	"	32	30	34	34
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	"	24	26	24	25
	X....	2	2	2	2	{ M	104	83	84	83
						{ F	4	4	4	4
	XI....	1	1	1	1	M	13	14	14	15
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	31	28	32	37
Total ..		22	22	22	21	{ M	1,187	1,188	1,227	1,161
						{ F	592	663	658	730
						{ T	1,779	1,851	1,885	1,891

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
New Rochelle.....	I....	7	8	8	8	M	362	400	408	393
	III....	1	1	1	1	"	25	26	26	16
	Total ..	8	9	9	9	M	387	426	434	409
New York, all Boroughs	I....	1	1	1	2	M	105	150	170	320
	IV....	1	1	1	1	"	2,700	2,700	2,800	3,000
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	5,358 91	5,404 87	5,378 81	5,390 89
	Total ..	3	3	3	4	{ M F T	8,163 91 8,254	8,254 87 8,341	8,348 81 8,429	8,710 89 8,799
New York, Bronx..	I....	14	14	14	14	M	2,552	2,602	2,977	3,296
	III....	3	3	3	3	"	215	214	206	272
	IV....	2	3	3	4	"	223	413	366	567
	VII....	1	1	1	1	"	195	210	210	205
	Total ..	20	21	21	22	M	3,185	3,439	3,759	4,340
New York, Brooklyn	I....	42	41	40	39	M	9,960	10,263	10,381	10,401
	II....	12	12	11	12	{ M F	2,850 95	2,183 40	2,292 9	3,566 352
	III....	33	34	33	33	M	3,987	4,512	4,899	5,032
	IV....	11	13	12	12	"	2,414	2,512	2,437	2,195
	VI....	4	4	4	4	{ M F	650 14	656 12	572 8	679 8
	VII....	9	8	7	10	M	693	657	954	846
	VIII....	2	2	2	2	"	311	330	335	335
	IX....	6	6	8	8	"	563	581	651	703
	X....	7	7	7	6	{ M F	387 175	352 161	419 255	390 255
	XI....	5	4	4	4	{ M F	1,298	1,280 7	1,405	1,280
	XII....	2	2	3	3	"	265	276	327	317
	Total ..	133	133	131	133	{ M F T	23,378 284 23,662	23,602 220 23,822	24,672 272 24,944	25,742 615 26,357
New York, Manhat- tan.....	I....	95	95	96	95	M	44,436	44,740	45,556	47,018
	II....	27	28	29	30	{ M F	7,743 1,118	6,695 1,608	8,449 1,722	15,994 5,258
	III....	44	46	45	46	{ M F	9,830	10,334 15	10,723 25	11,513 20
	IV....	18	17	17	16	M	4,331	3,835	4,447	4,294
	V....	28	28	28	28	{ M F	8,233 428	8,485 425	8,321 417	8,553 391
	VI....	9	9	9	9	{ M F	3,795 2,750	3,472 2,332	3,833 2,522	3,551 2,334
	VII....	24	24	26	24	M	3,835	4,289	3,483	3,680
	VIII....	11	11	11	11	{ M F	7,294 464	7,200 460	8,246 657	8,737 453
	IX....	21	20	19	20	M	5,326	5,319	5,001	5,102
	X....	7	7	7	7	{ M F	795 38	816 65	918	848 55
	XI....	11	11	11	11	M	4,135	4,568	5,075	5,577
	XII....	6	7	7	7	"	424	352	673	661
	Total ..	302	303	305	304	{ M F T	100,177 4,798 104,975	100,105 4,905 105,010	104,725 5,343 110,068	115,528 8,511 124,039

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
New York, Manhat- tan and Bronx....	VII....	.....	1	1	.....	M	.....	155	160	.....
New York, Manhat- tan and Brooklyn.	I....	2	2	1	1	M	750	650	400	300
	II....	8	8	8	8	{ M F	6,000 1,200	5,000 1,000	5,300 1,000	6,500 1,200
	Total ..	10	10	9	9	{ M F T	6,750 1,200 7,950	5,650 1,000 6,650	5,400 1,000 6,400	6,800 1,200 8,000
	I....	15	17	17	18	M	706	804	867	958
	III....	4	3	3	4	"	101	76	75	103
New York, Queens :	IV....	5	5	5	5	{ M F	740 3	719 5	730 3	731 3
	IX .....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	45	40
	XI....	.....	1	1	2	"	.....	27	27	44
	Total ..	24	26	27	30	{ M F T	1,547 3 1,550	1,626 5 1,631	1,744 3 1,747	1,876 3 1,879
	I....	6	6	6	6	M	410	521	336	388
New York, Rich- mond	III....	3	3	2	2	"	171	172	100	101
	IV....	4	4	4	4	"	121	108	116	112
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	7
	Total ..	12	13	12	13	M	702	801	552	608
	I....	175	176	175	175	M	58,919	59,730	60,087	62,681
New York City —Tot.	II....	47	48	48	50	{ M F	16,593 2,413	13,878 2,648	15,741 2,731	26,060 6,810
	III....	87	89	86	88	{ M F	14,304	15,308 15	16,003 25	17,021 20
	IV....	41	43	42	42	{ M F	10,529 3	10,287 5	10,896 3	10,897 3
	V ...	29	29	29	29	{ M F	13,591 519	13,889 512	13,699 498	13,943 480
	VI....	13	13	13	13	{ M F	4,445 2,764	4,128 2,344	4,405 2,530	4,230 2,342
	VII....	35	34	35	35	M	4,723	5,311	4,807	4,731
	VIII....	13	13	13	13	{ M F	7,605 464	7,530 460	8,581 657	9,072 453
	IX....	27	26	28	29	M	5,889	5,900	5,697	5,845
	X....	14	14	14	13	{ M F	1,182 213	1,168 226	1,337 255	1,238 310
	XI....	16	16	16	18	{ M F	5,433	5,875 7	6,507	6,908
	XII....	8	9	10	10	M	689	628	1,000	978
	Total ..	505	510	509	515	{ M F T	143,902 6,376 150,278	143,632 6,217 149,849	149,360 6,694 156,059	163,604 10,418 174,022
	I....	7	7	9	9	M	542	699	780	1,015
Niagara Falls	II....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	10 8	9 9	7	6 4
	III....	3	3	4	6	M	221	202	203	248
	IV....	3	3	3	4	"	131	111	119	189
	V....	3	3	3	3	{ M F	68 137	73 150	77 150	73 140
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	11	11	14	14
	VII....	1	2	2	2	"	14	36	39	39
	VIII....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	65

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Niagara Falls—con.	IX....	1	1	1	1	M	50	50	45	41
	X....	4	3	3	3	M	166	112	123	113
	XI....	1	1	1	1	F	26	25	20	12
	XII....	4	3	6	6	M	11	11	11	11
						"	169	96	460	463
	Total ..	29	28	34	38	M	1,393	1,410	1,878	2,277
						F	171	184	170	156
						T	1,564	1,594	2,048	2,433
North Tonawanda ..	I....	2	2	2	2	M	117	156	159	135
	III....	1	1	1	1	"	18	18	25	25
	X....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	54	59
	XI....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	4	4	5
	XII....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	53	46
	Total ..	3	4	6	6	M	135	178	295	270
Norwich	III....	1	1	1	1	M	9	8	8	8
	IV....	4	4	4	4	"	123	134	135	146
	V....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	16
						F	.....	.....	.....	4
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	19	18	16	17
						F	3	3	3	3
	X....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	22	22	22
	XII....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	9
	Total ..	6	7	7	9	M	151	182	181	218
						F	3	3	3	7
						T	154	185	184	225
Norwood.....	IV....	1	1	.....	.....	M	14	14	.....	.....
Nyack	I....	2	2	2	2	M	42	44	42	65
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	5
	Total ..	2	2	2	3	M	42	44	42	70
Ogdensburg.....	IV....	2	2	3	6	M	101	99	97	665
Olean	I....	3	4	4	5	M	87	94	92	114
	II....	1	1	1	1	M	15	15	13	15
						F	4	5	7	7
	III....	3	4	3	2	M	61	71	66	45
	IV....	4	4	4	4	"	125	126	144	148
	V....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	9	9	9
						F	.....	2	.....	.....
	VII....	2	2	2	2	M	41	38	34	35
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	M	82	62	64	75
						F	5	5	2	5
	X....	1	1	1	1	M	38	47	46	39
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	7	8
	XII....	4	4	4	4	"	155	148	163	142
	Total ..	20	23	22	22	M	611	617	638	630
						F	9	12	9	12
						T	620	629	647	642
Oneida	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	192	206	187	192
	X....	1	1	2	2	"	20	23	43	75
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	4	4	4	2
	Total ..	3	3	4	4	M	216	233	234	269

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Oneonta.....	I ...	2	2	2	2	M	23	22	20	20
	III....	2	2	2	2	"	54	56	50	53
	IV....	4	4	4	4	"	359	339	335	341
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M	10	10	9	9
						{ F	1	1	.....	1
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M	92	108	78	90
						{ F	9	9	9	8
	VII....	1	1	1	1	M	7	7	6	6
	X ...	1	1	1	1	"	23	22	28	26
	XII ...	1	1	1	1	"	17	14	15	15
	Total..	13	13	13	13	{ M	585	578	541	560
						{ F	10	10	9	9
						{ T	595	588	550	569
Ossining†.....	I....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	15	14	14
	III....	.....	2	2	2	"	.....	50	39	39
	XI ...	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	5	5
	Total..	.....	3	4	4	M	.....	65	58	58
Oswego	I ...	3	3	4	4	M	134	120	302	308
	III ...	3	3	4	4	"	197	228	329	332
	IV ...	5	5	6	6	"	253	248	273	288
	V....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	17
	VI....	1	1	1	2	"	26	28	28	42
	VII....	3	3	3	3	"	77	85	71	77
	X....	.....	1	2	2	"	.....	50	158	129
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	8	8	8	7
	XII ...	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	41	43
	Total..	16	17	22	24	M	695	767	1,210	1,243
Owego	VI....	1	1	1	.....	M	19	18	18	.....
Palmer Falls.....	XII....	1	1	1	1	M	25	23	25	24
Pearl River	III....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	80
Peekskill	I....	4	4	4	4	M	141	130	149	153
	III....	1	1	1	1	"	72	63	71	78
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M	12	14	13	13
						{ F	.....	.....	1	1
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	46	44	50	52
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	7	7	7	7
	XII....	1	1	.....	.....	"	7	8	.....	.....
	Total..	9	9	8	8	{ M	285	266	290	303
						{ F	.....	.....	1	1
						{ T	285	266	291	304
Penn Yan.....	XI ...	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	3
Plattsburg.....	IV....	1	1	1	1	M	30	28	29	31
	V....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	11
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	24	22	26	26
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	4	5	5	5
	Total..	3	3	3	4	M	58	55	60	73

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

† Formerly Sing Sing.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Port Chester	I....	3	3	3	3	M	332	283	286	311
	XI....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	5	5
	Total ..	3	3	4	4	M	332	283	291	316
Port Jervis	II....	1	1	1	1	{ M	1	1	.....	.....
						{ F	21	26	38	40
	IV....	4	4	4	5	M	901	932	956	1,007
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	5	5	5	7
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	17	17	18	18
	Total ..	7	7	7	8	{ M F T	924 21 945	955 26 981	979 38 1,017	1,032 40 1,072
Potsdam	II ...	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	.....	.....	6 17	6 16
	Total ..	.....	.....	1	1	T	.....	.....	23	22
Poughkeepsie	I....	4	4	4	4	M	210	221	257	216
	II....	1	1	1	1	"	5	5	6	7
	III....	2	2	4	4	"	94	92	233	223
	IV....	1	1	.....	.....	"	9	10	.....	.....
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	8	10	27	25
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	71	83	74	83
	VII....	1	1	1	1	"	9	7	7	7
	X....	1	1	1	.....	{ M F	12 2	14 2	14 2	..........
	XI....	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	12	12
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	75	75	71	61
	Total ..	13	13	15	14	{ M F T	493 2 495	517 2 519	70 2 703	634 634
Ravena	IV....	1	1	1	1	M	28	34	32	33
	Total ..	1	1	1	1	M	28	34	32	33
Rensselaer	III....	.....	.....	1	1	M	.....	.....	54	55
	IV....	4	4	4	4	"	284	309	302	312
	Total ..	4	4	5	5	M	284	309	356	367
Rochester	I....	18	19	18	18	M	1 611	1,673	1,892	1,713
	II....	3	3	3	4	{ M F	713	694	782	925
	III....	14	15	15	17	M	1,419	1,542	1,629	85
	IV....	5	8	9	10	"	650	1,108	1,097	1,789
	V....	8	8	8	9	{ M F	462 88	492 75	516 83	493 94
	VI....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	250 12	253 13	269 14	263 18
	VII....	6	6	5	6	M	629	618	558	604
	VIII....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	351	351	324	316 17
	IX....	6	6	6	7	M	412	505	521	602
	X....	4	4	4	4	{ M F	475 60	511	566 9	580 67
	XI....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	159 2	161 3	161 3	164 3
	XII ...	3	3	3	4	M	106	113	173	246
	Total ..	73	78	77	85	{ M F T	7,247 162 7,409	8,026 91 8,117	8,488 114 8,602	8,999 284 9,283

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Rome	I....	3	3	3	3	M	54	45	56	66
	III....	2	2	3	3	"	49	51	62	52
	V....	1	1	1	1	"	7	8	31	33
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	40	38	36	46
	VII....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	17
	X....	1	1	1	1	"	27	27	24	18
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	9	8	8	6
	Total ..	9	9	10	11	M	186	177	217	238
Rosendale.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	180	210	179	179
Rotterdam	V....	1	1	1	1	M	13	14	17	16
Rotterdam Junction.	IV....	1	1	1	1	M	30	38	38	38
Rouses Point	V....	.....	.....	1	1	{ M F	.....	.....	24	22 3
	Total ..	.....	.....	1	1	T	.....	.....	24	25
Rye.....	I....	1	1	1	1	M	37	37	36	34
Salamanca	IV....	1	1	1	1	M	32	38	40	38
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	21	23	26	29
	XII....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	10	10	11
	Total ..	2	3	3	3	M	53	71	76	78
Sandy Hill.....	III....	2	2	2	2	M	80	71	54	51
	XII....	1	1	1	2	"	31	28	32	445
	Total ..	3	3	3	4	M	111	99	86	496
Saratoga	V....	1	1	1	1	M	21	22	25	40
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	10
	Total ..	1	1	1	2	M	21	22	25	50
Saugerties	I....	1	1	1	1	M	24	26	43	43
	VI....	1	1	1	1	"	21	17	22	19
	Total ..	2	2	2	2	M	45	43	65	62
Sayville	I....	1	1	1	1	M	25	25	21	24
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	80	60	60	60
	Total ..	2	2	2	2	M	105	85	81	84
Schenectady	I....	6	7	7	7	M	458	529	665	767
	II....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	29 2	28 2	28 3	27 4
	III....	11	13	12	11	M	1,197	1,372	1,321	1,203
	IV....	3	3	3	3	"	109	111	117	119
	V....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	28 12	28 9	35 12	35 12
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	65 2	61	72	69
	VII....	1	1	1	2	M	24	22	21	42
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	"	70	72	72	72

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number. [†]	NUMBER OF ORGANIZA- TIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Schenectady—con.	IX....	1	1	1	1	M	15	16	16	16
	XI ..	1	1	1	1	"	12	14	15	15
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	56	59	64	60
	Total ..	28	31	30	30	{ M F T	2,063 16 2,079	2,312 11 2,323	2,426 15 2,441	2,425 16 2,441
Seneca Falls	I....			2	2	M			61	55
	II....			1	1	{ M F			10 10	15 8
	III...	4	4	6	7	M	251	263	633	451
	V....			1		"			9	
	X....			2	2	"			47	59
	XI....	1	1	1	1	"	5	5	4	4
	XII....			1	1	"			12	13
	Total ..	5	5	14	14	{ M F T	256 10 256	263 10 268	776 10 786	597 8 605
Shortsville	III....	1	1	1	1	M	26	24	30	27
Silver Creek.....	I....				1	M				76
	III....	1	1	2	2	"	14	13	50	44
	Total ..	1	1	2	3	M	14	13	50	120
Sing Singt	I....	1				M	13			
	III....	2				"	35			
	Total ..	3				M	48			
Sloatsburg	I....				1	M				70
Suffern.....	I....	1	1			M	9	6		
	III....			1	1	"			80	80
	Total ..	1	1	1	1	M	9	6	80	80
Syracuse	I....	17	17	17	17	M	1,340	1,251	1,360	1,414
	II....	11	11	10	10	{ M F	467 769	469 721	440 736	427 657
	III....	6	6	8	8	M	199	590	687	692
	IV....	11	11	10	10	"	894	848	813	845
	V....	7	7	7	6	{ M F	321 6	321 9	318 7	287 8
	VI....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	426 36	421 37	432 28	394 31
	VII....	9	9	9	9	M	499	438	447	453
	VIII....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	208 5	209 5	215 5	227 5
	IX....	4	4	4	4	M	175	169	196	149
	X....	5	5	5	4	{ M F	483 12	438	457	502 12
	XI....	4	4	4	4	{ M F	162 8	181 7	169 8	172 7
	XII ..	2	2	2	2	M	187	185	178	184
	Total ..	80	80	80	78	{ M F T	5,761 824 6,585	5,520 779 6,299	5,712 784 6,496	5,746 720 6,466

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

† Name changed to Ossining in first quarter of 1901. [See Ossining.]

TABLE II—Continued.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Tarrytown	I....	2	2	3	4	M	78	97	130	185
	III....	2	2	2	2	"	282	232	232	232
	Total ..	4	4	5	6	M	360	329	362	417
Ticonderoga	XII ...	2	2	2	2	M	24	22	18	17
Tonawanda	I....	3	3	3	3	M	86	58	69	57
	III ...	3	3	3	4	"	165	145	155	175
	IV....	2	2	2	2	"	51	54	105	79
	VIII ..	.....	.....	1	1	"	.....	.....	21	22
	X....	1	2	1	.....	"	42	77	15	.....
	XI....	1	.....	.....	1	"	4	.....	.....	5
	XII....	2	2	1	1	"	230	47	18	17
	Total ..	12	12	11	12	M	578	381	383	355
Troy	I....	9	10	9	8	M	798	765	566	604
	II....	4	5	5	8	M	663	679	631	791
	III....	10	10	11	11	F	176	117	119	79
	IV....	9	9	9	9	M	633	628	850	736
	IV....	9	9	9	9	"	1,077	1,040	1,021	962
	V....	2	2	2	2	M	126	120	128	126
	V....	2	2	2	2	F	1	2	2	.....
	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	243	242	258	245
	VI....	1	1	1	1	F	2	2	2	.....
	VII ...	5	4	4	4	M	356	301	333	306
	VIII ..	1	1	1	1	"	80	85	88	83
	IX ...	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	230	147	70
	X ...	4	4	5	4	"	260	253	275	256
	XI ...	2	2	2	2	"	54	53	53	56
	XII ...	1	1	1	1	"	100	109	112	120
Tuxedo	I....	2	2	2	1	M	115	86	86	10
	II....	.....	1	1	1	M	.....	6	5	5
	XII....	.....	1	.....	.....	F	.....	10	9	13
Unadilla .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	M	.....	25	.....	.....
	Total ..	.....	2	1	1	M	.....	31	5	5
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F	.....	10	9	13
Utica	I....	9	9	11	11	T	.....	41	14	18
	I....	9	9	11	11	M	751	743	848	832
	II....	7	7	7	7	M	498	516	487	433
	II....	7	7	7	7	F	234	199	228	213
	III ...	5	5	5	5	M	495	498	496	473
	IV....	5	5	4	4	"	451	413	395	420
	V....	4	4	4	4	"	168	163	174	175
	VI....	1	1	2	2	M	140	135	174	166
	VI....	1	1	2	2	F	.....	.....	7	10
	VII....	3	3	3	3	M	234	240	208	210
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	M	93	100	92	90
	VIII....	1	1	1	1	F	9	6	7	6
	IX ...	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	11
	X....	1	2	2	2	"	88	159	144	150
	XI ...	2	2	2	2	"	61	61	66	63
	XII ...	2	2	2	2	"	371	397	344	295
Total ..	Total ..	40	41	43	44	M	3,353	3,425	3,428	3,318
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F	243	205	242	229
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T	3,596	3,630	3,670	3,547

*This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE II—Concluded.

TOWN.	Group number.*	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS AT THE END OF—				Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE END OF—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Walton	IV....	1	1	1	1	M	22	22	22	25
Wappingers Falls...	II....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	28 179	30 182	18 164	21 151
	Total ..	1	1	1	1	T	207	212	182	172
Warsaw	XII....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	29 5	34	30	30
	Total ..	1	1	1	1	T	34	34	30	30
Waterloo.....	I....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	11
Watertown	I....	7	7	7	6	M	228	294	320	294
	III....	6	5	5	4	"	715	506	425	388
	IV....	4	3	3	3	"	193	156	167	153
	V....	2	2	2	2	{ M F	47 13	61	46 12	46 12
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	47	48	52 1	45 1
	VII....	1	1	1	1	M	13	12	11	11
	X....	1	2	2	2	{ M F	133 2	167	146 2	141
	XI....	1	1	1	1	M	13	13	13	13
	XII....	2	2	2	2	"	152	151	127	133
	Total ..	25	24	24	22	{ M F T	1,541 15 1,556	1,408 1,408	1,307 15 1,322	1,226 13 1,239
Watervliet.....	III....	1	1	1	1	M	60	90	97	112
	XI....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	.....	.....	6
	XII....	1	1	1	1	"	13	14	16	12
	Total ..	2	2	2	3	M	73	104	113	130
Waverly	I....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	8
	VI....	1	1	1	1	{ M F	23 1	23 1	22 1	20 1
	XII....	.....	.....	.....	1	M	.....	.....	.....	17
	Total ..	1	1	1	3	{ M F T	23 1 24	23 1 24	22 1 23	45 1 46
Wellsville.....	VI....	1	1	1	1	M	17	17	18	21
Whitehall.....	IV....	3	3	3	3	M	167	174	179	189
White Plains	I....	1	1	2	2	M	14	26	86	87
	XI....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	6	5	6
	Total ..	1	2	3	3	M	14	32	91	93
Whiteport	I....	1	1	1	1	M	92	72	70	60
Whitesboro	I....	1	1	1	1	M	19	21	19	19
Yonkers	I....	13	12	11	11	M	671	637	670	677
	II....	2	2	2	2	"	53	51	50	47
	III....	4	4	4	4	"	255	254	344	346
	XI....	.....	1	1	1	"	.....	27	27	27
	Total ..	19	19	18	18	M	979	969	1,091	1,097
Grand Total ....	.....	1,679	1,742	1,805	1,871	{ M F	232,085 10,404	234,728 10,123	245,353 11,046	261,523 14,618
	.....					T	242,489	244,851	256,399	276,141

* This column gives the number of the several groups of trades according to the classification used throughout the Report.

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF LABOR

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Stone Working.							
Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.							
Kingston	M	40	40	44	20	44	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	180	120	175	140	175	85
Saugerties	"	24	24	26	2	43	4
Total	M	244	184	245	162	262	89
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	35	.....	35	30	72	40
Freestone Cutters.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	150	9	150	10	180	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	1,200	420	1,200	250	1,225	.....
Total	M	1,350	429	1,350	260	1,405	.....
Granite Cutters.							
Albany	M	38	30	30	8	30	18
Buffalo	"	55	.....	57	.....	56	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	38	38	38	9	44	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	450	100	450	.....	600	.....
Suffern	"	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	590	171	581	17	730	18
Machine Stone Workers and Hand Rubbers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	500	250	600	250	600	100
Marble Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	525	.....	625	.....	546	.....
Marble Cutters and Tile Setters.							
Rochester	M	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Marble Cutters' Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	200	.....	240	.....	260	.....
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	360	.....	341	5	345	12
Total	M	384	24	341	5	345	12
Quarrymen.							
Fancher	M	180	130	203	198	209	209
Stone Cutters.							
Albany	M	13	7	22	6	15	8
Albion.....	"	75	70	80	40	80	70
Auburn	"	23	.....	24	4	15	.....
Binghamton	"	14	.....	14	14	12	.....
Buffalo	"	157	97	150	100	140	.....
Canajoharie.....	"	19	5	21	4	.....	.....
Chaumont .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobleskill .....	"	.....	.....	12	3	22	6
Glens Falls.....	"	20	6	20	15	20	2
Gouverneur .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Hulberton	"	106	106	65	65	112	112
Ithaca .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....

ORGANIZATIONS—By Trades and Localities.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members reporting	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.

44	2	40	.....	44	20	44	.....	44	2
200	.....	180	.....	175	140	175	.....	200	.....
43	5	24	.....	26	2	43	1	43	.....
287	7	244	.....	245	162	262	1	287	2
29	11	35	.....	35	30	72	40	29	.....
180	.....	150	.....	150	8	180	.....	180	.....
1,800	25	1,200	420	1,200	250	1,225	.....	1,800	.....
1,980	25	1,350	420	1,350	258	1,405	.....	1,980	.....
25	6	38	5	30	8	30	2	25	.....
52	.....	55	.....	57	.....	56	.....	52	.....
46	.....	38	.....	38	.....	44	.....	46	.....
650	.....	450	.....	450	.....	600	.....	650	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
773	6	590	5	581	8	730	2	773	.....
600	.....	500	.....	600	105	600	.....	600	.....
675	10	525	.....	625	.....	546	.....	675	10
.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	.....	200	.....	240	.....	260	.....	260	.....
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
392	.....	360	.....	341	4	345	12	392	.....
392	.....	384	.....	341	4	345	12	392	.....
200	.....	180	10	203	138	209	.....	200	.....
19	1	13	.....	22	1	15	.....	19	1
105	.....	75	.....	80	40	80	.....	105	.....
15	.....	23	.....	24	.....	15	.....	15	.....
18	.....	14	.....	14	14	12	.....	18	.....
180	.....	157	5	150	100	140	.....	180	.....
21	.....	19	.....	21	3	24	.....	21	.....
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	12	3	22	.....	23	.....
22	1	20	.....	20	.....	20	2	22	1
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
112	98	106	.....	65	65	112	.....	112	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	23	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Stone Working—Continued.							
Stone Cutters—Continued.							
Niagara Falls.....	M	72	60	100	50	43	2
Rochester	"	75	60	75	40	80	50
Syracuse.....	"	65	15	50	25	55	.....
Utica	"	19	7	20	.....	23	.....
Watertown	"	4	4	54	24	4	3
Yonkers	"	12	.....	10	.....	15	.....
Total	M	674	437	717	390	663	253
Stone Setters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	147	37	147	15	143	25
Total—Stone Working.....	M	4,852	1,662	5,107	1,327	5,235	746
Brick and Cement Making.							
Cement Workers.							
Binnewater	M	92	80	70	.....	70	.....
Creek Locks.....	"	40	40	40	30	40	15
Eddyville.....	"	30	30	40	.....	16	.....
Glens Falls.....	"	.....	.....	46	3	40	12
High Falls	"	58	25	84	15	139	6
Le Fever Falls.....	"	200	200	150	.....	142	96
Rosendale .....	"	.....	.....	210	20	179	12
Whiteport	"	92	60	72	62	70	1
Total—Brick and Cement Making	M	512	435	712	130	696	142
Building and Paving Trades.							
Artificial Stone Masons.							
New York, all Boroughs.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	45	25	30	30	30	10
New York, Manhattan.....	"	189	47	105	25	150	.....
Total	M	234	72	135	55	180	10
Bricklayers and Masons.							
Albany	M	210	130	200	100	225	25
Amsterdam	"	55	45	55	40	45	8
Auburn	"	68	43	78	58	70	3
Binghamton	"	36	2	39	20	36	.....
Buffalo	"	217	50	220	20	200	90
Canandaigua	"	17	2	22	.....	38	.....
Car hage	"	14	7	14	4	14	.....
Cohoes	"	31	.....	32	8	31	5
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	"	16	6	16	14	15	.....
Elmira	"	42	28	45	25	45	.....
Fulton.....	"	31	20	30	24	33	6
Geneva	"	30	20	26	3	20	.....
Glens Falls.....	"	85	75	80	10	94	8
Hudson .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	44	20	50	15	50	10
Jamestown .....	"	.....	.....	12	12	33	8
Kingston	"	32	23	31	22	32	20
Little Falls.....	"	13	13	13	13	18	11
Lockport	"	35	20	45	15	38	.....
Mechanicville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown	"	36	.....	41	.....	34	4
Mount Vernon	"	45	8	46	8	48	.....
Newburgh.....	"	58	45	60	10	62	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

196	18	72	.....	100	50	43	.....	196	.....
80	30	75	.....	75	18	80	.....	80	.....
38	.....	65	.....	50	25	55	.....	38	.....
10	4	19	.....	20	.....	23	.....	10	.....
3	.....	4	4	54	24	.....	.....	3	.....
15	.....	12	.....	10	.....	15	.....	15	.....
896	158	674	9	717	343	683	2	896	2
155	10	147	.....	147	12	143	.....	155	.....
6,247	227	4,852	444	5,107	1,060	5,255	57	6,247	14
75	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....	75	.....
47	47	40	.....	40	30	40	.....	47	.....
.....	.....	30	.....	40	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
40	2	.....	.....	46	.....	40	.....	40	2
139	.....	58	2	84	.....	139	.....	139	.....
154	.....	200	.....	150	.....	142	.....	154	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	20	179	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	92	.....	72	62	70	.....	60	.....
515	49	420	2	712	112	696	.....	515	2
150	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
30	.....	45	.....	30	30	30	2	30	.....
.....	.....	189	.....	105	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
180	20	234	.....	135	30	180	2	180	.....
220	.....	210	.....	200	100	225	.....	220	.....
40	10	55	.....	55	.....	45	3	40	.....
72	.....	68	.....	78	58	70	.....	72	.....
36	.....	36	.....	39	4	36	.....	36	.....
250	2	217	35	220	20	200	40	250	.....
26	1	17	.....	22	.....	38	.....	26	.....
13	.....	14	.....	14	4	14	.....	13	.....
30	.....	31	.....	32	6	31	.....	30	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
18	2	16	.....	16	10	15	.....	18	.....
65	.....	42	26	45	25	45	.....	65	.....
33	.....	31	.....	30	.....	33	.....	33	.....
30	.....	30	.....	26	.....	20	.....	30	.....
100	.....	85	.....	80	10	94	.....	100	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
50	.....	44	.....	50	.....	50	10	50	.....
33	10	.....	.....	12	12	25	.....	33	.....
33	5	32	.....	31	14	32	6	33	4
20	4	13	.....	13	13	18	.....	20	1
35	.....	35	.....	45	15	38	.....	35	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
33	1	36	.....	41	.....	34	.....	33	.....
48	8	45	2	46	.....	48	.....	48	.....
60	20	58	.....	60	10	62	.....	60	10

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades—
Continued.

Bricklayers and Masons—Continued.

New Rochelle	M	53	30	55	27	55	.....
New York, Bronx	"	128	43	122	28	124	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,335	770	1,511	480	1,523	21
New York, Manhattan	"	3,921	1,591	3,909	2,014	3,931	100
New York, Queens	"	167	144	166	82	58	10
New York, Richmond	"	80	20	85	30	75	.....
Niagara Falls	"	95	.....	190	1	182	.....
Nyack	"	23	20	25	10	23	.....
Olean	"	33	6	23	.....	25	.....
Oneonta	"	12	10	12	6	10	1
Ossining	"	13	9	15	4	14	4
Oswego	"	40	32	39	36	41	3
Peekskill	"	34	25	34	.....	36	4
Port Chester	"	36	15	37	1	40	2
Poughkeepsie	"	68	40	60	12	75	.....
Rochester	"	259	200	270	130	289	210
Rome	"	19	15	17	14	16	.....
Schenectady	"	109	50	110	.....	137	.....
Syracuse	"	150	150	165	95	165	.....
Tarrytown	"	36	.....	68	20	68	.....
Tonawanda	"	22	10	21	.....	23	4
Troy	"	99	59	110	64	63	13
Tuxedo	"	40	15	20	10	20	.....
Utica	"	125	43	126	41	139	.....
Watertown	"	56	56	36	36	56	30
Yonkers	"	130	52	111	38	130	.....

Total	M	8,198	3,962	8,492	3,600	8,499	600
-------------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Building Material Handlers.

New York, Brooklyn	M	97	50	99	100	10
--------------------------	---	----	----	----	-------	-----	----

Caisson and Foundation Workers.

New York, Manhattan	M	120	50	200	125	200	60
---------------------------	---	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

Carpenters and Joiners.

Albany	M	280	13	292	17	280	1
Alexandria Bay	"	46	4	70	10	50	.....
Amsterdam	"	82	1	80	8	127	.....
Auburn	"	166	12	197	20	229	2
Baldwinsville	"	26	3	24	18	25	3
Batavia	"	126	6	125	103	137	1
Binghamton	"	235	35	220	20	200	25
Buffalo	"	1,743	61	1,875	15	1,870	130
Canandaigua	"	73	15	70	18	74	.....
Carthage	"	28	5	26	18	27	5
Clayton	"	34	.....	36	6	41	1
Cohoes	"	42	10	58	32	45	2
Corning	"	46	.....	76	5	125	.....
Depew	"	84	10	73	.....	77	.....
Dobbs Ferry	"	30	.....	29	.....	30	.....
Dunkirk	"	18	2	19	.....	2	.....
Elmira	"	122	12	161	6	26	4
Fishkill-on-Hudson	"	14	6	13	3	13	.....
Fort Edward	"	49	.....	42	.....	45	.....
Fulton .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Geneva	"	49	.....	49	.....	5	.....
Glens Falls	"	104	15	120	30	135	1
Herkimer .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Hornellsville	"	20	10	16	14	11	5
Irvington	"	34	.....	32	2	32	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

48	.....	53	30	55	.....	55	.....	48	.....
124	.....	128	.....	122	1	124	.....	124	.....
1,522	114	1,335	.....	1,511	387	1,523	3	1,522	1
3,786	977	3,921	1,173	3,909	1,529	3,931	.....	3,786	440
188	2	167	.....	166	40	58	.....	188	.....
75	.....	80	.....	85	.....	75	.....	75	.....
220	30	95	.....	190	1	182	.....	220	.....
38	4	23	.....	25	.....	23	.....	38	.....
24	.....	33	.....	23	.....	25	.....	24	.....
10	.....	12	.....	12	.....	10	1	10	.....
14	2	13	.....	15	4	14	.....	14	2
44	1	40	.....	39	32	41	.....	44	.....
36	2	34	.....	34	.....	36	.....	36	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	40	.....	40	.....
35	.....	68	.....	60	.....	75	.....	35	.....
301	4	259	.....	270	130	289	.....	301	4
18	.....	19	.....	17	14	16	.....	18	.....
160	.....	109	.....	110	.....	137	.....	160	.....
165	20	150	.....	165	95	165	.....	165	20
68	.....	36	.....	68	.....	68	.....	68	.....
17	3	22	.....	21	.....	23	.....	17	.....
125	.....	99	6	110	61	63	13	125	.....
10	.....	40	.....	20	.....	20	.....	10	.....
130	.....	125	.....	126	41	139	.....	130	.....
54	54	56	.....	36	36	56	.....	54	.....
130	.....	130	.....	111	6	130	.....	130	.....
8,742	1,276	8,162	1,272	8,492	2,681	8,491	76	8,742	482
100	.....	97	.....	99	.....	100	.....	100	.....
200	3	120	.....	200	15	200	50	200	.....
276	.....	280	.....	292	2	280	1	276	.....
50	.....	46	.....	70	.....	50	.....	50	.....
132	.....	82	.....	80	.....	127	.....	132	.....
234	4	166	.....	197	3	229	2	234	2
21	.....	26	.....	24	10	25	.....	21	.....
136	132	126	.....	125	.....	137	.....	136	.....
187	.....	235	.....	220	.....	200	25	187	.....
1,343	153	1,743	.....	1,875	10	1,870	.....	1,343	62
75	5	.....	.....	70	12	74	.....	75	.....
18	.....	28	.....	26	18	27	.....	18	.....
44	.....	34	.....	36	.....	41	1	44	.....
50	2	42	5	58	32	45	2	50	2
130	3	46	.....	76	5	125	.....	130	3
34	.....	84	.....	73	.....	77	.....	34	.....
32	.....	30	.....	29	.....	30	.....	32	.....
9	3	18	.....	19	.....	20	.....	9	.....
247	6	122	.....	161	.....	268	.....	247	.....
12	2	14	.....	13	2	13	.....	12	1
39	.....	49	.....	42	.....	45	.....	39	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	60	.....
66	.....	49	.....	49	.....	51	.....	66	.....
140	1	104	.....	120	.....	135	.....	140	.....
25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	25	.....
8	.....	20	.....	16	5	11	.....	8	.....
32	.....	34	.....	32	.....	32	.....	32	.....

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.
I. BUILDING, STONE							
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.							
<i>Carpenters and Joiners—Continued.</i>							
Islip	M					34	
Ithaca	"	19	3	22		45	
Jamestown	"	44		37	11	55	
Kingston	"	68	30	60	50	50	4
Lake Placid	"					72	
Liberty	"	13	1	32	7		
Lindenhurst	"	38	7			26	
Little Falls	"	44	1	54	10	44	
Lockport	"	142	65	125	20	130	
Mamaroneck	"			39		42	
Middletown	"	77	11	64	2	54	7
Mount Vernon	"	211	15	234	12	228	5
Newark	"	43	1	49	2	48	
Newburgh	"	161	50	152		154	
New Rochelle	"	126	18	195	12	196	2
New York, Bronx	"	622	177	764	155	774	50
New York, Brooklyn	"	1,791	287	1,792	348	1,807	126
New York, Manhattan	"	4,433	1,540	4,112	1,152	3,883	666
New York, Queens	"	387	59	498	11	541	41
New York, Richmond	"	202	124	185	55	157	10
Niagara Falls	"	230	2	240		282	12
North Tonawanda	"	96	15	96	2	109	1
Nyack	"	19	5	19	4	19	
Olean	"	40	1	40	10	44	
Oneonta	"	11	2	10	2	10	3
Oswego	"					170	
Peekskill	"	63	10	58		58	
Port Chester	"	171		136	3	140	4
Poughkeepsie	"	89	5	97	26	103	
Rochester	"	381	25	383	22	400	91
Rye	"			27	10	36	
Sayville	"	25		22		20	1
Schenectady	"	210	42	213	16	279	
Seneca Falls	"					20	
Sloatsburg	"						
Silver Creek	"						
Syracuse	"	106	31	293	17	325	2
Tarrytown	"						
Troy	"	192	10	225		205	60
Tuxedo	"	75		66		66	
Utica	"	297	75	264	21	302	
Watertown	"	65		78	32	114	
White Plains	"					60	
Whitesboro	"	19	12	21	9	19	1
Yonkers	"	243	62	225	41	132	10
Total	M	14,204	2,906	14,650	2,407	15,261	1,276
<i>Derrickmen.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	390		450	110	455	22
<i>Double Drum Hoister Runners.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M					220	20
<i>Electrical Works.</i>							
Albany	M	26		29	17	55	
Binghamton	"	11	2	12	1	8	
Buffalo	"	252	9	335		245	
Elmira	"					9	
Hornellsville	"					20	
Jamestown	"	40	6	35		18	
New York, Brooklyn	"	297	32	252	92	212	40

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

29						34		29	
51		19		22		45		51	
48	6	44		37	11	55		48	6
45		68	1	60	50	50		45	
38	3					72		38	
		13							
21						26		21	
54		44		54		44		54	
130	30	142		125	10	130		130	
42	3			39		42		42	
84	9	77		64	2	54		84	
228		211		234		228		228	
45	1	43		49	2	48		45	
154		161		152		154		154	
186		126		195	1	196		186	
921	25	622		764	87	774		921	4
1,863	44	1,791	6	1,792	100	1,807	21	1,863	2
4,104	155	4,433	52	4,112	553	3,883	97	4,004	57
616	50	387	13	498	4	541	3	616	1
207	1	202	109	185	55	157		207	1
316	10	230		240		282		316	
96	2	96		96	1	109		96	
27		19		19		19		27	
39		40	1	40	10	44		39	
10	4	11	2	10	1	10	3	10	4
167	3					170		167	1
58		63		58		58		58	
176		171		138		140		176	
98		89		97		103		98	
417	50	381	23	383	22	400	8	417	25
36		37		27	10	36		36	
24		25		22		20		24	
350	1	210		213		279		350	1
18	6					20		18	6
70								70	
76								76	
403		371	2	293	17	325	2	403	
60								60	
150		192		225		205		150	
		75		66		66			
295	4	297	75	264		302		295	4
125	30	65		78		114		125	
61						60		61	
19	2	19		21	1	19	1	19	1
237		243	11	225	1	237		237	
15,494	753	14,395	300	14,598	1,037	15,366	166	15,494	183
500		390		450	75	455		500	
275						220		275	
15	2	26		29	4	55		15	2
9		11		12	1	8		9	
347		252	5	335		245		347	
14						9		14	
40						20		40	
25		40		35		18		25	
164	46	297		252	12	212		164	5

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades—Continued.							
<i>Electrical Workers—Continued.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,000	250	1,050	260	1,100	275
Niagara Falls	"	40	.....	56	.....	60	.....
Rochester	"	118	.....	109	.....	133	.....
Schenectady	"	7	.....	67	2	58	.....
Syracuse	"	84	.....	82	2	90	1
Utica	"	50	.....	51	3	52	.....
Watertown	"	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....
Total	M	1,950	299	2,103	377	2,085	316
<i>Elevator Constructors and Millwrights.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	33	5	35	6	33	6
New York, Manhattan	"	508	58	715	6	740	.....
Total	M	541	63	750	12	773	6
<i>Flagstone Workers.</i>							
Binghamton	M	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Framers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	335	35	335	67	376	25
New York, Manhattan	"	1,390	767	1,250	250	1,220	270
Total	M	1,725	802	1,585	317	1,596	295
<i>Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	105	.....	90	20	130	30
<i>Gilders.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	80	.....	84	.....	83	43
<i>House Shorers and Movers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	154	50	120	25	145	10
<i>Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers.</i>							
Albany	M	180	.....	75	1	120	.....
Buffalo	"	100	.....	150	.....	250	10
New York, Manhattan	"	350	70	359	119	2,400	722
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn	"	600	50	500	20	400	150
Total	M	1,230	120	1,084	140	3,170	882
<i>Lathers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	55	45	90	.....	60	5
Mount Vernon	"	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon and New Rochelle .....	"	.....	.....	20	6	27	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	300	150	300	45	300	50
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	35	25	20	12	30	15
Troy	"	24	12	18	8	12	4
Utica	"	13	13	10	4	9	.....
Yonkers	"	20	15	20	15	20	10
Total	M	468	263	478	90	458	84
<i>Linemen.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	110	.....	267	50	300	.....
<i>Metal Ceiling Workers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	210	100	210	70	.....	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing	Number there of idle

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

1,100	55	1,000	250	1,050	260	1,100	25	1,100	.....
95	.....	40	.....	56	.....	60	.....	95	.....
140	.....	118	.....	109	.....	133	.....	140	.....
76	.....	7	.....	67	.....	58	.....	76	.....
88	2	84	.....	82	.....	90	1	88	1
48	.....	50	.....	51	.....	40	.....	48	.....
.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
2,161	105	1,950	255	2,103	277	2,073	26	2, 61	8
32	3	33	.....	35	.....	33	.....	32	.....
700	21	508	.....	715	6	740	.....	700	.....
732	24	541	.....	750	6	773	.....	732	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
385	30	335	.....	335	.....	376	5	385	.....
1,279	36	1,390	.....	1,250	200	1,220	.....	1,279	5
1,664	66	1,725	.....	1,585	200	1,596	5	1,664	5
240	80	105	.....	90	20	130	.....	240	80
76	2	80	.....	84	.....	83	.....	76	2
150	12	154	3	120	.....	145	10	150	.....
120	.....	180	.....	75	.....	120	.....	120	.....
230	.....	100	.....	150	.....	250	.....	230	.....
2,800	250	350	.....	359	119	2,400	15	2,800	.....
300	.....	600	50	500	20	409	150	300	.....
3,450	250	1,230	50	1,084	139	3,170	165	3,450	.....
35	6	55	.....	90	.....	60	.....	35	.....
.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	27	.....	27	.....
300	30	300	.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
30	10	35	.....	20	.....	30	15	30	.....
16	4	24	.....	18	.....	12	4	16	.....
10	2	13	.....	10	.....	9	.....	10	.....
20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
448	52	468	.....	478	.....	458	19	448	.....
300	.....	110	.....	267	50	300	.....	300	.....
.....	.....	210	.....	210	70	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III-

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades— Continued.							
Metal Lathers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters and Decorators.							
Albany.....	M	179	150	175	50	175	15
Amsterdam.....	"	.....	.....	44	2	44	.....
Auburn.....	"	129	99	135	50	125	25
Baldwinsville.....	"	13	.....	13	5	7	.....
Binghamton.....	"	90	90	105	.....	102	.....
Buffalo.....	"	639	227	693	94	725	25
Canandaigua.....	"	36	20	33	.....	35	.....
Carthage.....	"	17	9	16	2	13	5
Cohoes.....	"	54	45	51	20	40	40
Corning.....	"	45	6	50	10	50	.....
Depew.....	"	.....	.....	32	6	20	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Elmira.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Fulton.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	4
Geneva.....	"	29	15	30	3	33	.....
Glens Falls.....	"	43	11	31	20	41	.....
Gouverneur.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10
Green Island.....	"	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
Hornellsville.....	"	30	15	32	.....	46	.....
Irvington.....	"	16	7	12	.....	14	.....
Ithaca.....	"	21	14	21	6	16	.....
Jamestown.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Kingston.....	"	.....	.....	18	4	40	5
Liberty.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Little Falls.....	"	17	3	17	10	23	4
Lockport.....	"	30	15	47	.....	48	.....
Middletown.....	"	45	20	55	.....	42	.....
Mount Vernon.....	"	80	30	73	.....	73	.....
Newburgh.....	"	96	80	96	62	96	.....
New Rochelle.....	"	37	9	35	.....	35	.....
New York, Bronx.....	"	130	117	340	200	350	87
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	1,100	200	1,350	500	1,350	70
New York, Manhattan.....	"	4,527	1,915	4,541	2,842	4,464	709
New York, Queens.....	"	110	7	104	26	108	33
New York, Richmond.....	"	50	48	180	30	30	20
Niagara Falls.....	"	47	3	45	3	83	.....
North Tonawanda.....	"	21	13	50	25	50	.....
Olean.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	"	67	45	56	28	67	.....
Peekskill.....	"	21	9	20	6	29	5
Port Chester.....	"	125	100	110	60	106	12
Poughkeepsie.....	"	23	4	32	.....	49	.....
Rochester.....	"	119	31	156	50	90	.....
Rome.....	"	26	20	20	.....	24	.....
Schenectady.....	"	75	40	78	.....	97	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse.....	"	270	153	265	25	270	.....
Troy.....	"	138	68	190	15	166	86
Utica.....	"	102	60	101	60	113	.....
Waterloo.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown.....	"	38	27	56	10	81	11
Waverly.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Plains.....	"	14	9	26	.....	26	.....
Yonkers.....	"	25	5	12	.....	17	.....
Total.....	M	8,674	3,739	9,555	4,224	9,710	1,166

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

310	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....
176	.....	179	.....	175	30	175	.....	176	.....
44	2	.....	.....	44	.....	44	.....	44	2
127	75	129	50	135	50	125	3	127	1
7	..	13	.....	13	1	7	.....	7	.....
81	.....	90	.....	105	.....	102	.....	81	.....
655	187	579	.....	693	94	725	.....	655	80
35	2	36	5	33	.....	35	.....	35	.....
13	.....	17	.....	16	.....	13	.....	13	.....
33	33	54	.....	51	20	.....	.....	33	.....
48	5	45	.....	50	.....	50	.....	48	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	32	6	20	.....	31	.....
35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	35	2
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	3	.....	.....
28	.....	29	.....	30	.....	33	.....	28	.....
38	8	43	.....	34	2	41	.....	38	2
10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	51	.....
31	.....	30	.....	32	.....	46	.....	31	.....
13	2	16	.....	12	.....	14	.....	13	.....
16	.....	21	.....	21	.....	16	.....	16	.....
45	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	45	5
41	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	40	.....	41	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	.....
21	2	17	.....	17	7	23	.....	21	.....
50	9	30	.....	47	.....	48	.....	50	.....
43	9	45	.....	55	.....	4	.....	43	.....
88	.....	80	.....	73	.....	73	.....	88	.....
97	6	96	.....	96	62	96	.....	97	.....
35	.....	37	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....
298	.....	130	.....	340	200	350	20	298	.....
1,450	.....	1,100	.....	1,350	.....	1,350	.....	1,450	.....
4,676	.....	4,527	500	4,541	2,645	4,464	501	4,676	.....
115	.....	110	4	104	26	108	2	115	.....
30	30	50	3	180	30	30	.....	30	.....
78	.....	47	.....	45	.....	83	.....	78	.....
39	5	21	1	50	25	50	.....	39	.....
28	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
68	34	67	.....	56	.....	67	.....	68	.....
33	.....	21	.....	20	.....	29	.....	33	.....
95	.....	125	35	110	60	106	.....	95	.....
53	10	23	.....	32	.....	49	.....	53	.....
121	.....	119	.....	156	50	90	.....	121	.....
39	.....	26	.....	20	.....	34	.....	39	.....
96	.....	75	.....	78	.....	97	.....	96	.....
37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
267	.....	270	50	265	10	270	.....	267	.....
208	19	138	.....	190	.....	166	.....	208	.....
117	.....	102	.....	101	.....	113	.....	117	.....
11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
75	1	38	.....	56	.....	81	.....	75	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
26	.....	12	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....
20	.....	25	.....	12	.....	17	.....	20	.....
9,952	469	8,612	648	9,555	3,318	9,670	529	9,952	92

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades— Continued.							
<i>Traper Hangers.</i>							
Albany	M	38	20	42	.....	33	.....
Buffalo	"	67	40	70	30	81	24
New York, Manhattan	"	78	50	125	62	130	12
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Utica	"	40	25	40	.....	52	.....
Total	M	223	135	277	92	338	36
<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>							
Buffalo	M	75	.....	75	.....	75	40
New York, Brooklyn	"	185	185	185	165	185	56
New York, Manhattan	"	290	155	270	215	290	88
Rochester	"	20	20	20	20	34	30
Total	M	570	360	550	400	584	214
<i>Pile Drivers and Dock Builders.</i>							
Buffalo	M	73	.....	60	.....	103	10
<i>Pipe Calkers and Tappers.</i>							
New York, all boroughs	M	105	89	150	30	170	.....
<i>Plasterers.</i>							
Binghamton	M	32	20	30	6	29	1
Buffalo	"	148	40	185	15	152	15
Lockport	"	12	7	11	6	10	.....
New York, Bronx .....	"	.....	.....	400	100	400	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	800	350	800	120	800	160
New York, Manhattan	"	1,840	1,020	2,460	1,176	2,626	758
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean .....	"	.....	.....	12	12	10	7
Syracuse	"	27	20	28	15	28	.....
Tonawanda	"	38	.....	11	.....	14	6
Total	M	2,897	1,457	3,937	1,450	4,069	947
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>							
Albany	M	50	.....	50	10	49	.....
Amsterdam	"	15	.....	12	.....	14	1
Auburn	"	32	2	32	2	32	2
Binghamton	"	43	4	35	18	25	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	280	.....	297	.....
Canandaigua	"	14	1	8	.....	13	.....
Cohoes	"	25	10	26	8	16	13
Cortland	"	6	.....	8	.....	5	.....
Dunkirk	"	5	.....	5	.....	15	.....
Elmira	"	36	.....	36	10	34	8
Geneva	"	15	.....	16	1	16	.....
Glens Falls	"	38	8	38	12	35	.....
Gloversville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville	"	13	.....	15	3	13	2
Ithaca	"	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Jamestown .....	"	.....	.....	21	3	16	14
Kingston .....	"	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	22	.....	22	5	22	.....
Lockport .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Mount Vernon	"	53	3	52	10	52	4
New Rochelle	"	27	10	27	.....	31	7
New York, Bronx	"	112	21	79	13	93	19
New York, Brooklyn	"	800	.....	825	.....	850	100
New York, Manhattan	"	3,605	810	3,625	348	2,850	498
New York, Queens	"	42	12	36	6	40	6

Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

31	.....	38	.....	42	.....	33	.....	31	.....
75	.....	67	40	70	2	81	24	75	.....
160	.....	78	.....	125	62	130	.....	160	.....
35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	35	10
45	.....	40	.....	40	.....	52	.....	45	.....
346	10	223	40	277	64	338	24	346	10
87	27	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....	87	.....
185	.....	185	.....	185	.....	185	56	185	.....
275	.....	290	155	270	.....	290	88	275	.....
25	.....	20	.....	20	20	34	.....	25	.....
572	27	570	155	550	20	584	144	572	.....
85	.....	73	.....	60	.....	103	.....	85	.....
170	.....	105	.....	150	30	170	.....	170	.....
29	3	32	.....	30	.....	29	.....	29	1
80	52	148	11	185	15	152	.....	80	.....
11	.....	12	.....	11	.....	10	.....	11	.....
400	.....	550	.....	400	100	400	.....	400	.....
800	100	800	.....	800	.....	800	.....	800	.....
2,583	1,600	1,840	700	2,460	102	2,646	47	2,583	408
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
12	6	.....	.....	12	9	10	.....	12	.....
29	.....	27	.....	28	15	28	.....	29	.....
10	1	38	.....	11	.....	14	.....	10	.....
3,985	1,762	3,447	711	3,937	241	4,069	47	3,985	409
65	.....	50	.....	50	.....	49	.....	65	.....
11	.....	15	.....	12	.....	14	1	11	.....
28	.....	32	.....	32	.....	32	2	28	.....
32	.....	43	.....	35	18	25	.....	32	.....
240	.....	250	.....	280	.....	297	.....	240	.....
9	.....	14	.....	8	.....	13	.....	9	.....
15	.....	25	.....	26	.....	16	.....	15	.....
5	.....	6	.....	8	.....	5	.....	5	.....
6	.....	5	.....	5	.....	15	.....	6	.....
38	.....	36	.....	36	10	34	.....	38	.....
17	.....	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....	17	.....
32	.....	38	.....	38	1	35	.....	32	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
13	.....	13	.....	15	3	13	2	13	.....
21	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	21	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	21	3	16	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	22	.....	22	2	22	.....	22	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	17	.....
56	.....	53	.....	52	3	52	.....	56	.....
31	1	27	.....	27	.....	31	1	31	1
127	12	112	3	79	2	93	1	127	2
850	50	800	.....	825	.....	850	80	850	.....
2,675	100	3,605	.....	3,625	348	3,850	90	2,675	.....
39	5	42	4	36	4	40	2	39	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades—Continued.							
Plumbers and Gas Fitters—Con.							
Niagara Falls	M	34		42		40	
Olean	"	14		12	2	11	
Poughkeepsie	"	30		32	2	30	2
Rochester	"	135	4	150	12	140	4
Rome	"	9	6	8	3	6	1
Schenectady	"	38		42	6	52	
Syracuse	"	136	48	142	58	152	
Tarrytown	"					28	5
Tonawanda	"	26		26		32	
Troy	"	68		68		65	
Utica	"	49	15	54	20	56	
Watertown	"	17		17		15	
Yonkers	"	50	1	46	1	46	6
Total	M	5,572	955	5,910	551	5,217	692
Plumbers' Helpers.							
Syracuse	M	30		11		35	
Range Mounters, Setters and Kitchen Outfitters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	108	7	109	3	113	
Rock Drillers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	400	40	450	40		
Rock Drillers and Sledge Workers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	50	50	55	15		
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners.							
New York, Manhattan	M					800	7
Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.							
Albany	M	36	15	36	20	40	20
Amsterdam	"	16	3	14	6	16	5
Binghamton	"	29	4	30	4	22	
Buffalo	"	333	5	359	2	408	
Canandaigua	"	9		9		10	
Dunkirk	"	32		24		30	
Elmira	"	42	21	42	10	39	
Ithaca	"	16		17		17	
Lockport	"	15		15		15	
Mount Vernon	"	19		18	3	18	1
New Rochelle	"	23		21		19	
New York, Brooklyn	"	300	50	300	50	300	
New York, Manhattan	"	1,575	336	1,530	560	1,520	263
New York, Richmond	"	15	6	16	7	16	2
Niagara Falls	"	24	3	26	1	32	
Oswego	"	27		25		24	1
Rochester	"	110	25	120	25	114	
Schenectady	"			19			
Syracuse	"	119	27	117	25	99	2
Troy	"	38		18	10	40	
Utica	"	56		56	27	55	2
Watertown	"	23	3	28	4	25	
Yonkers	"	23		23	1		
Total	M	2,880	498	2,863	755	2,859	296

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

42	.....	34	.....	42	.....	40	.....	42	.....
11	1	14	.....	12	2	11	.....	11	.....
30	.....	30	.....	32	2	30	.....	30	.....
135	.....	135	.....	150	.....	140	4	135	.....
9	.....	9	3	8	2	6	.....	9	.....
61	.....	38	.....	42	6	52	.....	61	.....
152	10	136	48	142	34	152	.....	152	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	24	.....
30	.....	26	.....	26	.....	32	.....	30	.....
65	.....	68	.....	68	.....	65	.....	65	.....
58	.....	49	.....	54	20	56	.....	58	.....
13	.....	17	.....	17	.....	15	.....	13	.....
50	.....	50	1	46	1	46	.....	50	.....
5,052	179	5,822	59	5,910	461	5,217	183	5,052	3
38	.....	30	.....	11	.....	35	.....	38	.....
120	.....	108	.....	109	3	113	.....	120	.....
.....	.....	400	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
850	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	850	14
41	.....	36	.....	36	.....	40	.....	41	.....
16	5	16	.....	14	1	16	.....	16	.....
23	.....	29	.....	30	.....	22	.....	23	.....
369	7	333	.....	359	2	408	.....	369	.....
13	.....	9	.....	9	.....	10	.....	13	.....
22	.....	32	.....	24	.....	30	.....	22	.....
39	.....	42	.....	42	10	39	.....	39	.....
20	.....	16	.....	17	.....	17	.....	20	.....
15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
18	.....	19	.....	18	.....	18	1	18	.....
20	.....	23	.....	21	.....	19	.....	20	.....
300	.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	.....
1,530	130	1,575	201	1,530	410	1,520	65	1,530	130
16	.....	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
27	.....	24	.....	26	1	32	.....	27	.....
29	.....	27	.....	25	.....	24	.....	29	.....
125	.....	110	.....	120	.....	114	.....	125	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
115	5	119	3	117	18	99	2	115	4
40	.....	38	.....	18	8	40	.....	40	.....
61	.....	56	.....	56	1	55	.....	61	.....
24	1	23	.....	28	1	25	.....	24	.....
.....	.....	23	.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,887	148	2,880	204	2,863	453	2,859	68	2,887	134

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades— Continued.							
<i>Stair Builders.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn	"	150	40	150	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	150	40	150	.....	150	.....
<i>Steam Fitters.</i>							
Albany	M	35	.....	35	.....	33	5
Buffalo	"	94	.....	93	7	90	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	575	.....	550	200	550	220
Syracuse.....	"	13	.....	14	.....	13	10
Yonkers	"	18	.....	18	10	18	.....
Total	M	735	.....	710	217	704	235
<i>Steam Fitters and Helpers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	400	18	104	25	300	50
<i>Steam Fitters' Helpers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	625	500	650	400
<i>Steam Pipe and Boiler Felters.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	220	.....	235	.....	216	.....
<i>Stone Masons.</i>							
Binghamton	M	25	30	38	.....	34	3
Buffalo	"	132	.....	133	.....	130	60
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	150	100	125	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	155	100	117	30	120	10
Yonkers	"	50	48	52	22	52	.....
Total	M	522	278	465	52	336	73
<i>Stucco Workers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	47	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	270	100	200	50
<i>Tile Layers and Helpers.</i>							
New York, Bronx.....	M	17	7	17	4	26	.....
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	21	.....	19	.....	22	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	336	.....	320	100	342	40
Rochester.....	"	12	12	11	.....	10	.....
Troy.....	"	14	.....	11	.....	5	.....
Total	M	383	12	361	100	379	40
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	390	.....	415	92	390	.....
<i>Varnishers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	748	100	740	185	753	170
Total — Building and Paving Trades	M	55,022	16,534	58,841	16,233	61,757	8,050

Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

152						150		152	
		150		150					
152		150		150		150		152	
45	15	35		35		33		45	
91		94		93	7	90		91	
546	182	575		550	200	550	17	546	5
13		13		14		13	10	13	
18		18		18		18		18	
713	197	735		710	207	704	27	713	5
300	3	400		104		300		300	
600		814		625		650	100	600	
217	5	220		235		216		217	
38		35		38		34		38	
130		132		133		130	60	130	
60	40	150		125				60	
121		155		117		120	1	121	
52		50		52		52		52	
401	40	522		465		336	61	401	
		47		45					
300		263		270	10	200	50	300	
26		17		17		26		26	
23		21		19		22		23	
350	22	336		30	100	342		350	2
10		12		11		10		10	
		14		11		5			
383	22	383		361	100	379		383	2
366	25	390		415	2	390		366	
630		748	70	740	145	753		630	
63,167	5,560	56,992	3,767	58,809	9,654	61,802	1,752	63,167	1,429

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Street Labor.							
<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.</i>							
Albany	M	82	10	80	7	100	1
Geneva	"	21	8	12	.....	20	.....
Mamaroneck	"	34	17	42	17	32	5
Middletown .....	"	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon	"	20	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle	"	95	5	67	.....	71	5
New York, Bronx	"	560	20	650	20	1,240	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	2,045	1,200	2,006	585	2,041	80
New York, Manhattan	"	1,800	833	1,900	275	9,819	525
New York, Richmond	"	63	19	55	27	58	.....
Peeckskill	"	23	3	18	5	26	2
Tarrytown	"	42	14	29	20	34	.....
Troy	"	225	110	110	40	.....	.....
Yonkers	"	100	50	120	75	135	.....
Total	M	5,110	2,302	5,176	1,071	13,546	6.8
<i>Cement and Asphalt Laborers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan ..	M	500	125	500	375	350	75
<i>General Building and Street Laborers.</i>							
Auburn	M	80	60	26	5	40	.....
Binghamton	"	46	4	40	4	45	.....
Buffalo	"	495	100	485	130	525	9
Canandaigua	"	165	50	168	14	160	.....
Mount Vernon .....	"	.....	.....	10	.....	30	20
Rochester	"	324	166	336	153	530	490
Syracuse	"	75	20	50	12	100	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Total	M	1,485	400	1,115	318	1,477	519
<i>Plumbers' Laborers.</i>							
Albany	M	14	5	7	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	135	110	130	5	130	.....
Total	M	149	115	137	5	130	.....
Total—Building and Street Labor	M	6,944	2,942	6,928	1,769	15,503	1,212
Total—Group I.....	M	67,330	21,573	71,588	19,459	83,191	10,150

II. CLOTHING AND

Garments.							
<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	{ M	.....	.....	178	40	256	25
	{ F	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....
Syracuse	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	35	10	35	.....	35	.....
Total	{ M	.....	.....	178	40	256	25
	{ F	35	10	37	.....	39	.....
<i>Cloak Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.	{ M	6,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	3,000
	{ F	1,200	700	1,000	400	1,000	600

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED--							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

100	2	82	3	80	3	100	1	100	2
15		21		12		20		15	
35	9			42				35	
50				87				50	
		20	13						
73		90		67		71	1	73	
1,400		790		880		1,210		1,400	
2,050	45	2,045		2,006		2,041		2,050	
9,630	110	8,705		8,805	275	9,819		9,630	
60		63		55		58		60	
26		23		18				26	
33	2	42		29		34		33	
		225		110	40				
135		100		120		135		135	
13,607	163	12,206	16	12,311	318	13,488	2	13,607	2
300	13	500		500	125	350		300	
42	25	80		23		40		42	
48		46		40		45		48	
242	68	495		485	20	525		242	3
100		165		168	2	160		100	
30				10				30	
294	13	324		336	120	508		294	2
100		75		50	12	100		100	
58						47		58	
914	106	1,185		1,115	154	1,425		914	5
		14		7					
130	35	135		130		130		130	
130	35	149		147		130		130	
14,951	322	14,040	16	14,063	597	15,393	2	14,951	7
81,880	6,158	76,304	4,229	78,691	11,423	83,146	1,811	81,880	1,452

TEXTILES.

330	6			178	5	256	25	330	
5				2		4		5	
27		35		35		35		27	
330	6			178	5	256	25	330	
32		35		37		39		32	
6,500	1,500	6,000	1,500	5,000	1,200	5,000	800	6,500	1,500
1,200	500	1,200	200	1,000	325	1,000	100	1,200	500

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

II. CLOTHING AND

Garments—Continued.							
Cloth Examiners.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	70	24	90	6	90	3
Clothing Cutters.							
Buffalo	M	67	5	67	4	66	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	398	28	407	3	364	5
New York, Manhattan	"	650	60	750	.....	800	.....
Rochester	"	198	18	178	50	140	.....
Syracuse	"	55	8	56	.....	56	.....
Utica	"	85	.....	86	.....	87	.....
Total	M	1,453	119	1,544	57	1,513	5
Clothing Stock Keepers and Shippers.							
Syracuse	M	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	235	35	175	115	175	100
Coat Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	760	300	283	165	332	153
	{ F	.....	.....	3	1	8	2
New York, Manhattan	{ M	240	160	140	120	210	40
	{ F	60	60	60	60	70	10
Syracuse	F	137	60	130	50	135	45
Utica	{ M	136	.....	133	2	143	.....
	{ F	85	.....	81	4	81	.....
Total	{ M	1,136	460	556	287	685	193
	{ F	282	120	274	115	294	57
Jacket Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	{ M	150	50	225	95	650	130
	{ F	.....	.....	25	5	.....	.....
Lining Cutters and Trimmers.							
Syracuse	M	25	10	25	4	26	3
Neckwear Cutters.							
New York, Manhattan	M	178	25	180	80	206	20
Neckwear Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	{ M	.....	.....	25	12	10	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	175	75	40	.....
Overall, Coat and Pants Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	F	54	54	54	5	48	20
Overall Workers.							
Binghamton	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
	{ F	20	20	20	11	40	.....
Buffalo	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	150	150	100	40	100	18
Newburgh	{ M	182	.....	181	.....	177	1
	{ F	510	10	564	9	558	5
Port Jervis.....	{ M	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	21	.....	26	.....	38	.....
Wappingers Falls	{ M	28	28	30	.....	18	.....
	{ F	179	179	182	36	164	4
Total	{ M	211	28	212	.....	208	1
	{ F	880	359	892	96	900	27

Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
		DECEMBER, 1900		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

TEXTILES—Continued.

70	.....	70	.....	90	6	90	.....	70	.....
66	.....	67	5	67	3	66	.....	66	.....
500	20	398	5	407	3	361	5	500	.....
1,360	30	650	60	750	.....	800	.....	1,360	.....
185	80	198	.....	178	.....	140	.....	185	.....
56	6	55	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....
87	.....	85	.....	86	.....	87	.....	87	.....
2,254	136	1,453	70	1,544	6	1,513	5	2,254	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	3	235	.....	175	15	175	.....	161	.....
698	14	760	.....	283	.....	332	79	698	1
113	5	.....	.....	3	1	8	1	113	.....
320	.....	240	40	140	.....	210	.....	320	.....
60	.....	60	20	60	.....	70	.....	60	.....
140	25	137	.....	130	32	135	22	149	20
95	.....	136	.....	133	.....	143	.....	95	.....
97	.....	85	.....	81	.....	81	.....	97	.....
1,113	14	1,136	40	556	.....	685	79	1,113	1
410	30	282	20	274	33	294	23	410	20
1,172	.....	150	.....	225	.....	650	.....	1,172	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
24	.....	25	.....	25	.....	26	.....	24	.....
220	.....	178	.....	180	.....	206	20	220	.....
10	6	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	10	.....
40	6	.....	.....	175	.....	40	.....	40	.....
52	.....	54	.....	54	5	48	1	52	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5	.....
45	.....	20	.....	20	.....	40	.....	45	.....
125	25	150	.....	100	.....	100	.....	125	.....
182	.....	182	.....	181	.....	177	1	182	.....
603	10	510	10	564	9	558	5	603	10
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	21	.....	26	.....	38	.....	40	.....
21	.....	28	.....	30	.....	18	.....	21	.....
151	3	179	.....	182	2	161	4	151	3
208	.....	211	.....	212	.....	208	1	208	.....
964	3	880	10	892	11	900	9	964	13

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

II. CLOTHING AND

Garments—Continued.

Pants and Vest Makers.

Potsdam	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Syracuse	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	345	115	300	150	331	.....
Utica	{ M	56	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
	{ F	149	.....	.....	.....	147	.....
Total	{ M	56	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
	{ F	494	115	300	150	495	.....

Pants Makers.

New York, Brooklyn	{ M	396	200	278	193	278	208
	{ F	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
New York, Manhattan	{ M	2,500	580	950	.....	1,200	.....
	{ F	200	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	2,896	780	1,228	193	1,478	208
	{ F	200	50	1	1	1	1

Tailors.

Albany	{ M	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton	{ M	26	.....	25	.....	22	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Buffalo	{ M	140	.....	141	36	155	10
	{ F	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Elmira	{ M	41	1	33	22	35	.....
	{ F	7	1	7	3	8	.....
Ithaca	{ M	29	5	27	.....	35	.....
	{ F	18	6	20	.....	15	.....
Jamestown	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	116	98	235	28	406	110
	{ F	.....	.....	30	12	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	{ M	1,668	172	1,962	225	2,328	1,300
	{ F	.....	.....	62	15	40	20
Niagara Falls	{ M	10	.....	9	.....	7	.....
	{ F	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Olean	{ M	15	2	15	.....	13	.....
	{ F	4	.....	5	.....	7	.....
Poughkeepsie	{ M	5	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Rochester	{ M	15	.....	16	.....	42	.....
Schenectady	{ M	29	.....	28	.....	28	3
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	3	3
Syracuse	{ M	343	52	342	48	325	42
	{ F	251	167	255	125	235	10
Troy	{ M	100	60	117	24	105	3
	{ F	14	6	8	6	25	.....
Unadilla	{ M	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	10	.....	9	.....
Total	{ M	2,537	390	2,972	383	3,529	1,498
	{ F	305	180	408	161	347	33

Vest Makers.

New York, Manhattan	{ M	215	107	346	.....	285	55
	{ F	145	77	180	.....	225	32

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

TEXTILES—Continued.

6						6		6	
16						17		16	
250	80	345	57	300		331		250	30
50		56		62		58		50	
116		149		118		147		116	
56		56		62		64		56	
382	80	494	57	418		495		382	30
312	26	396		278		278		312	
				1	1	1	1		
3,100	300	2,500	160	950		1,200		3,100	
75		200	20					75	
3,412	326	2,896	160	1,228		1,478		3,412	
75		200	20	1	1	1	1	75	
8						12		8	
4								4	
20		26		25		22		20	
						1			
168	2	140		141	1	155		168	
5		1				4		5	
29	3	41		33		35		29	1
5	1	7		7		8		5	1
35		29		27		35		35	
15		18		20		15		15	
11								11	
2								2	
5								5	
1,070	50	116		235	18	406		1,070	50
132				30	12			132	
5,143	75	1,658	160	1,962		2,328		5,143	75
200				62		40		200	
6		10		9		7		6	
4		8		9				4	
15		15		15		13		15	
7		4		5		7		7	
7		5		5		6		7	
40		15		16		42		40	
27		29		28		28		27	
4		2		2		3		4	
314	11	343	3	342	8	325	14	314	4
240	120	251	84	255		235		240	
105	20	100		117	1	105		105	
17	8	14		8		25		17	
5				5		5		5	
13				10		9		13	
7,008	161	2,537	163	2,960	28	3,524	14	7,008	130
648	129	305	84	408	12	347		648	1
990		215		346		285		990	
760		145		180		225		760	

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

II. CLOTHING AND

Garments—Continued.							
<i>Waist and Wrapper Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	{ M	150	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	{ M	300	160	350	.....	905	300
	{ F	450	350	1,050	.....	1,200	400
Total	{ M	450	235	350	.....	905	300
	{ F	500	375	1,050	.....	1,200	400
<i>Waist Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Wrapper Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Garments	{ M	15,624	6,263	13,120	3,222	15,080	5,541
	{ F	4,095	2,040	4,396	1,008	4,589	1,170
Hats, Caps and Furs.							
<i>Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	85	6	75	8	95	6
<i>Fur Workers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	83	25	89	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	150	50	150	100	150	50
Total	M	233	75	239	100	150	50
<i>Hat Finishers.</i>							
Matteawan	M	100	8	100	28	100	14
Newburgh	"	120	.....	110	.....	135	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	485	85	485	85	480	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	161	2	162	.....	161	.....
Yonkers	"	53	24	51	24	50	24
Total	M	919	119	908	137	926	38
<i>Hat Makers.</i>							
Newburgh	M	120	4	148	148	140	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	290	150	290	150	280	50
Total	M	410	154	438	298	420	50
<i>Hat Trimmers.</i>							
Newburgh	{ M	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	75	.....	92	.....	93	.....
New York, Manhattan	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	35
Total	{ M	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	75	.....	92	.....	168	35
Total—Hats, Caps and Furs.....	{ M	1,647	354	1,661	543	1,591	144
	{ F	75	.....	92	.....	168	35

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

TEXTILES—Continued.

.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	300	.....	350	.....	905	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	450	.....	1,050	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	450	.....	350	.....	905	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	500	.....	1,050	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
.....
1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....
.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....
804	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	804	.....
1,135	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,135	.....
.....
827	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	.....
1,242	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242	.....
.....
25,355	2,183	15,624	1,933	13,170	1,260	15,075	944	25,355	1,631
8,655	868	4,095	391	4,514	357	4,589	134	8,655	564
.....
103	.....	85	6	75	8	95	4	103	.....
.....
80	.....	83	2	89	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
150	.....	150	.....	150	100	150	50	150	.....
.....
230	.....	233	2	239	100	150	50	230	.....
.....
100	.....	100	8	100	28	100	14	100	.....
136	.....	120	.....	110	.....	135	.....	136	.....
495	.....	485	85	485	85	480	.....	495	.....
160	.....	161	.....	162	.....	161	.....	160	.....
47	.....	53	.....	51	24	50	24	47	.....
.....
938	.....	919	93	903	137	926	38	938	.....
.....
150	.....	120	.....	148	.....	140	.....	150	.....
320	.....	290	.....	290	.....	280	.....	320	.....
.....
470	.....	410	.....	438	.....	420	.....	470	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	75	.....	92	.....	93	.....	120	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	.....	75	.....	92	.....	168	.....	195	.....
.....
1,741	.....	1,647	101	1,661	245	1,591	92	1,741	.....
195	.....	75	.....	92	.....	168	.....	195	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

II. CLOTHING AND

Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.							
<i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i>							
Buffalo	{ M	38	.....	54	2	60	.....
	{ F	22	.....	16	.....	40	.....
Jamestown	M	.....	.....	45	.....	45	.....
Lockport	{ M	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	M	112	25	56	20	65	.....
New York, Manhattan	{ M	329	.....	337	17	353	40
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5
Rochester	M	500	200	500	.....	600	.....
Syracuse	{ M	32	.....	32	1	33	.....
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	1,019	225	1,024	40	1,156	40
	{ F	23	.....	23	.....	60	5
<i>Glove Cutters.</i>							
Gloversville	M	718	108	734	65	752	6
<i>Glove Makers (Leather).</i>							
Gloversville	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	{ F	12	11	119	1	368	.....
Johnstown	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	30
Total	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
	{ F	12	11	119	1	495	30
<i>Glove Makers (Silk).</i>							
Hornellsville	{ M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	110	25	109	.....	.....	.....
<i>Wax Threaders (Glove).</i>							
Gloversville	M	80	.....	65	10	80	25
Total—Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc	{ M	1,818	333	1,823	115	1,991	71
	{ F	145	36	251	1	555	35
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.							
<i>Collar Turners.</i>							
Troy	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Laundry Drivers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	80	.....	40	.....	40	.....
<i>Laundry Workers</i>							
Albany	{ M	.....	.....	30	.....	25	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	34	.....	35	.....
Amsterdam	{ M	16	.....	22	.....	16	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Berlin	M	.....	.....	18	13	20	11
Buffalo	"	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes	{ M	.....	.....	48	12	42	20
	{ F	.....	.....	12	8	21	15
Glens Falls	{ M	.....	.....	68	11	70	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	67	9	35	.....
Jamestown	{ M	.....	.....	7	.....	6	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	14	.....	19	.....
Little Falls	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

II. CLOTHING AND

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry—Continued.							
<i>Laundry Workers—Continued.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	{ M	112	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	{ M	193	.....	162	7	156	12
	{ F	162	.....	109	25	94	47
Total	{ M	326	42	362	43	335	43
	{ F	171	5	236	42	207	62
<i>Shirt Outters.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	600	150	600	55	575	145
<i>Shirt Folders.</i>							
Cohoes.....	{ M	23	5	30	5	25	4
	{ F	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....
<i>Shirt Makers.</i>							
Lockport	F	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	60	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	45	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	60	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	61	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Shirt Waist and Collar Outters.</i>							
Albany.....	M	13	2	17	6	20	5
Glens Falls.....	"	60	.....	45	.....	45	3
Troy.....	"	370	45	400	85	370	.....
Total	M	443	47	462	91	435	8
<i>Underwear Makers (White Goods).</i>							
Hornellsville	F	30	30	18	.....	30	.....
Total — Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry	{ M	1,532	264	1,494	194	1,410	200
	{ F	272	43	264	42	247	62
Textiles.							
<i>Block Printers (Carpet).</i>							
Newburgh.....	M	12	12	14	.....	14	.....
<i>Carders.</i>							
Cohoes	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Finishers.</i>							
Cohoes	F	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....
<i>Finishers and Dyers.</i>							
Cohoes	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	50
Jamestown	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Knit Goods Cutters.</i>							
Little Falls.....	M	29	12	28	2	30	8
<i>Knitters.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
<i>Loom Fixers.</i>							
Cohoes.....	M	40	.....	45	.....	45	4
Jamestown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	"	50	50	50	.....	48	3
Total	M	90	50	95	.....	93	7

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

TEXTILES—Continued.

.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	105	193	.....	162	.....	156	.....	179	.....
62	32	162	.....	109	.....	94	.....	62	1
349	137	366	.....	362	16	335	11	349	4
121	59	171	.....	236	9	207	.....	121	1
557	51	600	100	600	55	575	.....	557	51
30	7	23	.....	30	5	25	.....	30	7
10	4	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	4
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	7	13	2	17	6	20	5	22	7
45	.....	60	.....	45	.....	42	.....	45	.....
462	362	370	.....	400	25	370	.....	462	.....
529	369	443	2	462	31	432	5	529	7
.....	.....	30	.....	18	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
1,550	599	1,532	102	1,494	107	1,407	16	1,550	69
131	63	272	.....	264	9	247	.....	131	5
12	12	12	.....	14	.....	14	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	335	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
29	11	29	1	28	2	30	.....	29	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	1	40	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	1
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
48	.....	50	.....	50	.....	48	.....	48	.....
114	1	90	.....	95	.....	93	.....	114	1

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

II. CLOTHING AND

Textiles—Continued.							
Loopers.							
Cohoes	F	150	80	150	75	157	40
Spinners (Jack).							
Amsterdam.....	M	84	15	91	11	110	20
Cohoes	"	255	191	250	43	225	225
Little Falls.....	"	140	6	129	.....	73	.....
Utica.....	"	19	12	16	.....	15	15
Total	M	498	224	486	54	423	250
Spinners (Mule).							
Utica	M	152	10	165	28	136	26
Textile Workers.							
Hornellsville	{ M	10	.....	8	.....	8	.....
	{ F	6	3	6	1	5	.....
Jamestown	{ M	40	20	20	.....	30	.....
	{ F	70	20	90	.....	80	.....
Lockport	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	39	.....	47	.....	45	.....
Seneca Falls.....	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Total	{ M	50	20	28	.....	148	.....
	{ F	115	23	143	1	140	.....
Weavers.							
Jamestown	{ M	42	20	25	20	20	2
	{ F	50	50	75	15	60	8
Winders and Knitters.							
Cohoes	{ M	.....	.....	9	.....	13	.....
	{ F	85	50	20	.....	33	1
Little Falls.....	{ M	60	30	59	4	85	20
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	60	30	68	4	98	20
	{ F	85	50	20	.....	33	1
Wool Sorters.							
Jamestown	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Textiles.....	{ M	953	378	969	108	862	321
	{ F	750	203	738	91	710	99
Total—Group II.....	{ M	21,574	7,592	19,067	4,182	20,934	6,279
	{ F	5,337	2,322	5,741	1,142	6,269	1,401
	T	26,911	9,914	24,808	5,324	27,203	7,680

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel.							
Blacksmiths.							
Albany	M	70	.....	80	.....	82	.....
Amsterdam.....	"	32	.....	28	.....	19	.....
Auburn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1
Buffalo	"	262	5	251	16	165	28
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	59	.....	60	.....	61	.....
Elmira.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Island .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel—Continued.							
<i>Blacksmiths—Continued.</i>							
Hornellsville	M	12	.....	8	1	7	.....
Lockport .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	260	60	260	10	266	10
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean .....	"	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....
Oneonta	"	19	.....	19	.....	19	1
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	22	.....	24	.....
Seneca Falls .....	"	.....	.....	24	2	27	12
Tonawanda	"	40	.....	25	.....	24	.....
Total	M	754	65	786	31	766	52
<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>							
Albany	M	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Buffalo	"	160	.....	132	3	150	15
Dunkirk	"	75	.....	100	.....	100	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	125	.....	200	12	200	30
Schenectady	"	47	9	47	.....	32	.....
Total	M	507	9	579	15	582	45
<i>Blast Furnace Men.</i>							
Buffalo	M	35	35	35	35	200	.....
<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.</i>							
Albany	M	79	.....	79	.....	82	.....
Buffalo	"	248	.....	252	10	380	.....
Corning	"	20	.....	30	.....	45	.....
Dunkirk	"	100	.....	120	.....	117	.....
Elmira	"	13	.....	13	.....	13	10
Geneva	"	19	13	15	.....	20	9
Green Island	"	64	10	65	.....	65	10
Hornellsville	"	24	6	26	26	26	26
Newburgh	"	61	6	67	3	67	30
New York, Brooklyn	"	243	12	275	28	187	1
New York, Manhattan	"	150	50	165	3	170	.....
New York, Queens .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Richmond	"	47	2	42	2	51	12
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	"	28	13	10	4	30	1
Oswego	"	76	.....	91	2	120	2
Rochester	"	22	.....	20	.....	22	1
Schenectady	"	114	.....	117	.....	120	.....
Utica	"	20	4	22	3	22	1
Total	M	1,328	116	1,409	81	1,537	103
<i>Boiler Makers' Helpers.</i>							
Albany	M	106	.....	94	4	140	.....
Buffalo	"	180	.....	250	.....	200	15
Dunkirk	"	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	346	.....	344	4	340	15
<i>Car Wheel Makers.</i>							
Rochester	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel—Continued.							
Core Makers.							
Albany	M	10	.....	11	1	7	.....
Auburn	"	20	.....	24	.....	26	.....
Buffalo	"	160	4	143	4	146	21
Coxsackie .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Lancaster	"	31	15	24	.....	31	.....
Lockport	"	11	5	11	5	10	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	85	.....	65	4	65	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	50	10	52	17	60	.....
Ossining	"	15	2	25	.....	22	10
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	24	.....	24	2
Schenectady.....	"	80	.....	93	6	98	8
Seneca Falls.....	"	11	1	9	.....	13	13
Syracuse	"	8	2	10	1	10	1
Troy	"	53	15	50	8	50	1
Utica	"	14	3	12	3	20	1
Watertown	"	10	.....	10	.....	12	.....
Total	M	558	57	563	49	606	57
Electrical Machinists.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	33
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).							
Buffalo	M	32	7	31	7	31	15
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	185	8	192	14	192	24
New York, Manhattan	"	114	7	112	5	110	5
Schenectady.....	"	19	1	21	1	19	2
Troy	"	29	2	27	2	29	2
Total	M	379	25	383	29	381	48
Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers.							
Albany	M	30	7	35	3	35	.....
Buffalo	"	32	32	32	.....	.....	.....
Depew	"	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	96	26	40	1	40	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	"	350	50	150	.....	25	5
Total	M	615	222	302	4	100	5
Foundrymen.							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gun Makers.							
Syracuse	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	6
Horseshoers.							
Albany	M	37	.....	39	3	39	3
Amsterdam.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Auburn	"	12	1	15	4	15	.....
Binghamton	"	12	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Buffalo	"	85	2	84	23	79	1
Ithaca	"	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....
Lockport	"	12	.....	11	1	10	.....
New Rochelle.....	"	25	.....	26	.....	26	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	120	.....	200	20	173	23
New York, Manhattan.....	"	946	350	817	105	822	24
Rochester	"	20	.....	20	.....	12	.....
Syracuse	"	44	3	49	12	39	2

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

13	.....	10	.....	11	.....	7	.....	13	.....
20	.....	20	.....	24	.....	26	.....	20	.....
135	6	160	4	143	4	146	1	135	1
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
36	.....	31	.....	24	.....	31	.....	36	.....
9	.....	11	.....	11	5	10	.....	9	.....
68	.....	85	.....	65	4	65	.....	68	.....
60	.....	50	.....	52	17	60	.....	60	.....
22	.....	15	.....	25	.....	22	.....	22	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	19	.....
104	6	80	.....	93	.....	98	.....	104	.....
13	.....	11	.....	9	.....	13	.....	13	.....
9	.....	8	.....	10	.....	10	1	9	.....
50	.....	53	10	50	8	50	1	50	.....
16	1	14	3	12	.....	20	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
588	13	558	17	563	38	594	3	588	1
125	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	125	4
31	2	32	7	31	7	31	6	31	1
194	4	185	4	192	9	192	4	194	2
109	1	114	7	112	3	110	.....	109	.....
19	1	19	1	21	1	19	2	19	1
22	.....	29	.....	27	2	29	1	22	.....
375	8	379	19	383	22	381	13	375	4
35	.....	30	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....
.....	.....	32	2	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	107	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	3	96	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	6	350	.....	150	.....	25	.....	25	.....
100	9	615	2	374	.....	106	.....	100	3
200	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	6	7	7
40	.....	37	.....	39	.....	39	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
12	1	12	.....	15	2	15	.....	12	.....
11	.....	12	.....	10	.....	10	.....	11	.....
80	.....	85	.....	84	.....	78	.....	80	.....
35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....
10	2	12	.....	11	.....	10	.....	10	.....
16	.....	25	.....	26	.....	26	.....	16	.....
180	.....	120	.....	200	20	173	.....	180	.....
1,150	18	946	.....	817	22	822	10	1,150	.....
15	.....	20	.....	20	.....	12	.....	15	.....
40	4	44	.....	49	.....	39	2	40	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel—Continued.							
Horseshoers—Continued.							
Troy	M	20	2	20	1	22	2
Watertown	"	6					
Yonkers	"	28	4	26	2	26	
Total	M	1,402	362	1,352	171	1,316	55
Iron Dressers and Chippers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	125		129	40	125	20
Iron Molders.							
Albany	M	304	203	257	37	271	192
Amsterdam	"	15	1	13	1	10	2
Auburn	"	102		96		96	
Batavia	"	37	2	29	2	27	2
Binghamton	"	30	27	30	2	32	2
Buffalo	"	972	55	934	38	950	182
Corning	"	23	21	22	9	33	
Cortland	"	14	11	14	9	11	
Coxsackie	"			30		25	
Dunkirk	"	47	1	61	2	62	
Elmira	"	7	4	10		15	
Frankfort	"	54		64		67	3
Geneva	"	125	122	125		130	
Goshen	"			20	6		
Lancaster	"	110	5	150		120	
Lockport	"	60	10	62		67	
Medina	"	14		11			
Middletown	"						
Newburgh	"	42	15	45	15	40	
New York, Bronx	"	120	20	115	50	110	21
New York, Brooklyn	"	556	10	615	50	380	38
New York Manhattan	"	292	59	267	50	283	10
Ossining	"	20		25		17	1
Oswego	"	29	3	27	2	29	26
Peekskill	"	65	65	57	4	63	10
Poughkeepsie	"	43	7	38	3	41	
Rochester	"	330	216	340		332	58
Sandy Hill	"	32		35	5	32	11
Schenectady	"	335		329		300	
Seneca Falls	"	113	3	110	10	110	100
Shortsville	"	26		24		30	
Silver Creek	"	14	8	13		13	
Suffern	"					80	
Syracuse	"			268	100	260	60
Troy	"	367	170	360	41	462	120
Utica	"	300	200	300	200	300	
Watertown	"	150		115	5	110	40
Yonkers	"	80	3	62		90	
Total	M	4,827	1,241	5,073	641	4,998	878
Iron Molders' Helpers.							
Lockport	M	100		100		84	3
Iron Workers.							
Buffalo	M					57	
Tarrytown	"	152	7	102		102	
Total	M	152	7	102		159	
Japanners and Finishers (Steel).							
Jamestown	M						

Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

18	20	20	22	2	18
26	28	26	26		26
1,633	25	1,402	1,352	44	1,315
125	20	125	129	40	125
292	15	304	257	34	271
10		15	13		10
92	32	102	96		96
30		37	29		27
925	35	972	934	38	950
42		23	22	9	33
11		14	14	9	11
25			30		25
68		47	61	2	62
30		7	10		15
60		54	64		67
128		125	125		130
120	5	110	20		120
62	2	60	62		67
15		14	11		15
36		42	45	15	40
100	10	120	115	50	110
605	20	556	615	50	380
300	7	292	267	1	283
17		20	25		17
28	2	29	27		29
66	1	65	57	4	63
40		42	38	3	41
310		330	340		332
31	4	32	35		32
300		335	329		300
114	22		110	5	110
27		26	24		30
15		14	13		13
300	25	325	268		80
351	95	367	360	12	260
280		300	300	6	462
100	25	150	115	5	300
90		80	62		110
5,020	300	5,039	5,073	243	90
58	1	100	100		154
60					154
102		152	102		58
162		152	102		60
35					102
					162
					35

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel—Continued.							
Locomotive and Car Pipe Fitters.							
Buffalo.....	M	32	.....	36	.....	62	62
Machinists.							
Albany.....	M	280	.....	250	.....	250	.....
Amsterdam.....	"	57	.....	60	12	76	.....
Auburn.....	"	129	.....	187	.....	187	.....
Binghamton.....	"	27	.....	18	.....	38	.....
Buffalo.....	"	1,250	18	1,181	14	1,131	240
Corning.....	"	58	.....	62	.....	80	.....
Depew.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	75	.....	43	.....	165	.....
Elmira.....	"	86	.....	60	.....	107	15
Green Island.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Hornellsville.....	"	80	.....	75	.....	55	.....
Little Falls.....	"	33	2	34	3	35	10
Lockport.....	"	120	2	105	.....	123	83
Newburgh.....	"	28	3	22	2	43	43
New York, Bronx.....	"	71	35	70	10	61	6
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	1,020	.....	1,216	52	1,640	255
New York, Manhattan.....	"	1,260	47	1,169	42	1,265	114
New York, Richmond.....	"	26	.....	32	1	49	22
Niagara Falls.....	"	45	3	55	.....	50	.....
Olean.....	"	16	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Oneonta.....	"	35	.....	37	4	31	.....
Oswego.....	"	92	.....	110	.....	160	60
Pearl River.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Rensselaer.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Rochester.....	"	560	.....	650	.....	700	.....
Rome.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Hill.....	"	48	.....	36	.....	22	.....
Schenectady.....	"	398	.....	520	3	453	1
Seneca Falls.....	"	100	.....	115	15	197	197
Silver Creek.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....
Syracuse.....	"	87	.....	90	.....	107	12
Tarrytown.....	"	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....
Tonawanda.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....
Utica.....	"	108	2	111	.....	100	14
Watertown.....	"	172	.....	207	5	247	213
Watervliet.....	"	60	.....	82	1	97	.....
Yonkers.....	"	99	1	121	1	178	4
Total.....	M	6,550	113	6,868	165	8,077	1,289
Machinists' Helpers.							
Albany.....	M	150	.....	125	.....	165	.....
Rochester.....	"	.....	.....	52	.....	113	10
Total.....	M	150	.....	177	.....	278	10
Metal Mechanics (Allied).							
Auburn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1
Dunkirk.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lockport.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8
Poughkeepsie.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	260
Total.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	269

Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing,	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

56	.....	32	.....	36	.....	62	.....	56	.....
250	.....	280	.....	250	.....	250	.....	250	.....
60	2	57	.....	60	.....	76	.....	60	.....
225	5	129	.....	187	.....	187	.....	220	.....
31	.....	27	.....	18	.....	38	.....	31	.....
300	.....	1,250	5	1,181	8	1,131	.....	300	.....
80	1	58	.....	62	.....	80	.....	80	1
195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	.....
70	.....	75	.....	43	.....	165	.....	70	.....
100	.....	86	.....	60	.....	107	.....	100	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	29	.....
50	.....	80	.....	75	.....	55	.....	50	.....
32	.....	33	.....	34	.....	35	.....	32	.....
130	.....	120	.....	105	.....	123	.....	130	.....
.....	.....	28	.....	22	2	43	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	71	35	70	10	61	.....	40	.....
1,650	60	1,020	.....	1,216	52	1,640	.....	1,650	10
1,205	37	1,260	2	1,169	10	1,265	.....	1,205	.....
49	.....	26	.....	32	1	49	.....	49	.....
50	.....	45	.....	55	.....	50	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
34	2	35	.....	37	.....	31	.....	34	.....
150	.....	92	.....	110	.....	160	.....	150	.....
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	36	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	55	.....
700	6	560	.....	650	.....	700	.....	700	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
20	.....	48	.....	36	.....	22	.....	20	.....
425	13	398	.....	520	.....	453	1	425	.....
200	10	100	.....	115	.....	197	.....	200	10
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	29	.....
107	.....	87	.....	90	.....	107	.....	107	.....
130	.....	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
100	15	108	.....	111	.....	100	.....	100	.....
230	52	172	.....	207	.....	247	.....	230	52
112	1	60	.....	82	1	97	.....	112	1
180	.....	99	.....	121	.....	178	.....	180	.....
7,293	204	6,550	42	6,868	84	7,973	1	7,288	74
172	.....	150	.....	125	.....	165	.....	172	.....
116	6	.....	.....	52	.....	113	.....	111	.....
288	6	150	.....	177	.....	278	.....	283	.....
45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	45	.....
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	12	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
403	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	40	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel—Continued.							
Pattern Makers.							
Auburn.....	M						
Buffalo.....	"	72	2	76		86	
New York, Manhattan.....	"	501	12	525	5	516	3
Rochester.....	"	25		16		16	
Schenectady.....	"	51	2	49		46	1
Seneca Falls.....	"					11	
Total.....	M	619	16	666	5	675	4
Rolling Mill Employees.							
Lockport.....	M	28		29		28	
Screw Makers.							
Schenectady.....	M	90		65		81	
Steam Engine Makers.							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	40	1	40	1	41	1
Steam Forge Workers.							
Buffalo.....	M	40	18				
Steel Cabinet Makers.							
Jamestown.....	M	60		80		110	
Stove Mounters.							
Buffalo.....	M	26	24	20		23	2
Geneva.....	"			27		30	
Rochester.....	"	49	49	48		41	
Troy.....	"	45	42	40	15	34	10
Total.....	M	120	115	135	15	128	12
Tank Builders.							
Buffalo.....	M					138	
Tool Makers.							
Frankfort.....	M			40	2	34	
Total—Iron and Steel.....	M	18,887	2,402	19,293	1,288	21,348	2,912
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.							
Beer Pump Makers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M			80	15	90	
Brass Finishers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	80	6	36	2	34	
Brass Moulders.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	75	7	79		79	
Troy.....	"	21		20		21	
Total.....	M	96	7	99		100	
Brass Spinners.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	70		70	3	66	
Brass Workers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	80	2	65	2	60	
Schenectady.....	"	31		32		114	
Total.....	M	111	2	97	2	174	

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
85	.....	72	.....	76	.....	86	.....	85	.....
530	6	501	12	525	5	516	.....	530	.....
14	1	25	.....	16	.....	16	.....	14	1
44	.....	51	.....	49	.....	46	.....	44	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
706	7	649	12	666	5	664	.....	706	1
28	.....	28	.....	29	.....	28	.....	28	.....
78	.....	90	.....	65	.....	81	.....	78	.....
45	2	40	1	40	1	41	1	45	2
.....	.....	40	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	2	60	.....	80	.....	110	.....	125	.....
20	.....	26	.....	20	.....	23	2	20	.....
25	15	.....	.....	27	.....	30	.....	25	.....
36	.....	49	.....	48	.....	41	.....	36	.....
34	.....	45	.....	40	15	34	4	34	.....
115	15	120	.....	135	15	128	6	115	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
59	12	.....	.....	40	.....	34	.....	59	.....
21,280	1,025	19,099	182	19,396	558	20,991	227	21,270	256
120	.....	.....	.....	80	15	90	.....	120	.....
34	.....	80	.....	36	.....	34	.....	34	.....
80	.....	75	7	79	.....	79	.....	80	.....
22	.....	21	.....	20	.....	21	.....	22	.....
102	.....	96	7	99	.....	100	.....	102	.....
67	.....	70	.....	70	.....	66	.....	67	.....
60	1	80	1	65	2	60	.....	60	.....
69	.....	31	.....	32	.....	114	.....	69	.....
129	.....	111	1	97	2	174	.....	129	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Metals Other Than Iron and Steel—Continued.							
<i>Chandelier Filers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	59	.....	51	.....	28	12
<i>Chandelier Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	300	.....	250	10	250	20
<i>Chasers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	50	.....	45	.....	55	.....
<i>Coppersmiths.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	105	7	145	14	152	10
<i>Electrical Appliance Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	121	3	.....	.....
<i>Gold Beaters.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Gold Pen Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	130	.....	135	2	135	.....
<i>Jewelers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	85	.....	70	.....	70	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	300	.....	300	.....	350	.....
Total	M	385	.....	370	.....	420	.....
<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.</i>							
Albany	M	15	7	20	.....	18	3
Buffalo	"	40	.....	20	8	10	2
Cortland	"	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	11	.....	17	.....	17	.....
Elmira	"	39	2	36	.....	46	40
Geneva .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....
Ilion.....	"	17	2	15	2	12	1
Jamestown	"	12	2	12	.....	14	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	135	22	123	2	122	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	104	.....	104	10	104	.....
Niagara Falls	"	80	70	50	2	50	10
Rochester	"	61	40	71	26	79	.....
Rome	"	39	.....	41	22	32	3
Schenectady.....	"	32	.....	32	.....	34	.....
Troy.....	"	20	18	27	10	39	3
Watertown	"	27	.....	24	.....	31	.....
Total	M	638	163	598	83	704	62
<i>Surgical Instrument Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	18	.....	17	1	19	.....
<i>Watch Case Jointers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	.....	.....	56	.....	57	.....
<i>Wire Frame Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	{ M F	..... .....	..... .....	215 15	15 2	200 25	100
Total—Metals Other Than Iron and Steel	{ M F	2,042	185	2,385 15	150 2	2,484 25	204

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

25	1	59	.....	51	.....	28	.....	25	1
50	.....	300	.....	250	.....	250	.....	50	.....
55	.....	50	.....	45	.....	55	.....	55	.....
159	12	105	.....	145	3	152	.....	159	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	121	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
76	4	130	.....	135	.....	135	.....	76	4
42	.....	85	.....	70	.....	70	.....	42	.....
450	25	300	.....	300	.....	350	.....	450	5
492	25	385	.....	370	.....	420	.....	492	5
21	.....	15	.....	20	.....	18	.....	21	.....
10	.....	40	.....	20	7	10	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	1	11	.....	17	.....	17	.....	16	1
30	30	39	2	36	.....	46	.....	30	30
112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	112	.....
8	3	17	.....	15	.....	12	1	8	.....
13	.....	12	.....	12	.....	14	.....	13	.....
126	.....	135	.....	123	2	122	.....	126	.....
110	.....	104	.....	104	10	104	.....	110	.....
54	.....	80	.....	50	.....	50	.....	54	.....
85	.....	61	.....	71	26	79	.....	85	.....
28	1	39	.....	41	.....	32	3	27	.....
40	.....	32	.....	32	.....	34	.....	40	.....
38	.....	20	.....	27	10	39	3	38	.....
33	.....	27	.....	24	.....	31	.....	33	.....
724	35	638	2	598	56	704	7	723	31
19	4	18	.....	17	1	19	.....	19	.....
57	17	.....	.....	56	.....	57	.....	57	.....
180	105	.....	.....	215	.....	200	100	180	105
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10
2,354	204	2,042	10	2,385	78	2,484	107	2,353	146
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY							
Engineers and Firemen.							
Engineers (Eccentric, Hod-Hoisting and Stationary).							
Albany	M	73	3	59	5	77	4
Amsterdam.....	"	25	.....	13	1	13	1
Auburn	"	19	.....	19	1	19	.....
Binghamton	"	18	.....	18	.....	19	.....
Buffalo	"	472	2	413	13	813	10
Elmira.....	"	30	1	37	3	33	1
Geneva	"	23	.....	25	.....	23	.....
Hudson .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	"	12	.....	14	.....	18	.....
Little Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1
Lockport	"	12	.....	15	.....	14	.....
Middletown	"	19	1	20	1	19	.....
Mount Vernon.....	"	34	.....	33	.....	32	.....
Newark	"	8	.....	9	.....	8	.....
Newburgh.....	"	32	.....	32	1	33	.....
New York, Bronx.....	"	24	.....	29	.....	35	1
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	749	13	900	21	856	19
New York, Manhattan.....	"	2,479	200	2,641	80	2,666	30
New York, Queens	"	77	.....	76	1	75	.....
New York, Richmond.....	"	98	2	98	3	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	95	.....	97	.....	90	.....
North Tonawanda.....	"	18	.....	18	.....	25	.....
Norwich	"	9	1	8	1	8	.....
Olean.....	"	17	.....	8	.....	9	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	52	.....	54	.....	57	.....
Rochester	"	186	.....	208	.....	206	.....
Rome	"	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Syracuse	"	112	5	150	4	169	5
Troy	"	78	.....	80	1	89	.....
Utica	"	53	.....	53	.....	54	.....
Yonkers	"	48	.....	39	.....	50	.....
Total	M	4,882	228	5,176	136	5,531	72
Engineers (Marine).							
Albany	M	10	10	10	10	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	400	300	550	550	560	.....
Kingston	"	8	.....	7	7	7	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	900	36	925	19	950	19
Tonawanda	"	50	26	45	45	43	.....
Total	M	1,368	372	1,537	631	1,560	19
Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).							
Buffalo	M	100	20	205	26	115	4
Lockport	"	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	710	16	825	15	1,000	10
Niagara Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	19	4	23	.....	27	.....
Syracuse	"	23	1	23	.....	18	2
Total	M	860	41	1,084	41	1,168	16
Firemen (Marine).							
Buffalo	M	1,860	.....	420	420	433	70
Total—Engineers and Firemen..	M	8,970	641	8,217	1,228	8,692	177
Shipbuilding.							
Boat Builders.							
New York, Queens	M	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Shipbuilding—Continued.							
<i>Dry Dock Employees.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	35	.....	25	.....	25	.....
<i>Holders On.</i>							
Buffalo	M	82	.....	80	5	85	15
<i>Iron Ship Builders.</i>							
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sail Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	125	2	123	7	123	4
<i>Ship Carpenters and Calkers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	175	.....	100	.....	108	75
Newburgh	"	31	1	35	.....	31	1
New York, Brooklyn	"	560	320	535	60	671	91
New York, Manhattan	"	505	100	482	190	482	10
Tonawanda	"	75	.....	75	.....	88	.....
Total	M	1,346	421	1,227	250	1,380	180
<i>Ship and Machinists' Riggers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	75	10	30	12
<i>Ship Plumbers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	78	6	81	15	78	4
<i>Ship Riggers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	60	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Spar Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	38	10	40	6	38	8
Total—Shipbuilding	M	1,788	461	1,654	293	1,789	223
Total—Group III	M	31,687	3,689	31,549	2,959	34,378	3,571
	F	.....	.....	15	2	25	.....
	T	31,687	3,689	31,564	2,961	34,403	3,571

IV. TRANSPORTA

Railroads.							
<i>Car Builders and Repairers.</i>							
Albany	M	284	.....	426	84	280	.....
Buffalo	"	75	.....	1,280	19	1,226	200
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	210	.....	270	3
Total	M	359	.....	1,916	103	1,776	203
<i>Car Builders' Laborers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	7	4	2	1
<i>Car Men.</i>							
Binghamton	M	33	3	28	2	32	2
Buffalo	"	463	.....	450	.....	550	.....
Elmira	"	29	.....	42	.....	59	6
Port Jervis .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	525	3	510	2	641	8

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

25	.....	35	.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....
50	.....	82	.....	80	.....	85	.....	50	.....
65	.....		.....		.....		.....	65	.....
120	30	125	1	123	3	123	1	120	4
103	.....	175	.....	100	.....	108	.....	103	.....
31	.....	31	.....	57	.....	31	.....	31	.....
678	60	560	.....	535	50	671	3	678	2
465	94	505	50	482	28	482	5	465	8
67	.....	75	.....	75	.....	88	.....	67	.....
1,344	154	1,346	50	1,227	78	1,380	8	1,344	10
60	.....		.....	75	.....	60	.....	60	.....
78	20	78	.....	84	.....	78	.....	78	.....
.....	.....	60	.....		.....		.....		.....
38	10	38	.....	40	2	38	2	38	.....
1,780	214	1,782	51	1,654	83	1,789	11	1,780	14
34,786	1,588	31,899	315	31,652	1,874	33,956	371	34,773	504
20	10	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.....	20	10
34,806	1,598	31,899	315	31,667	1,874	33,981	371	34,793	513

TION.

284	.....	284	.....	426	.....	280	.....	284	.....
1,530	.....	75	.....	1,280	.....	1,226	.....	1,530	.....
270	.....		.....		.....	270	3	270	.....
2,084	.....	359	.....	1,706	.....	1,776	3	2,084	.....
62	.....		.....	7	.....	2	.....	62	.....
28	2	33	.....	28	.....	29	.....	28	.....
450	.....	463	.....	450	.....	550	.....	450	.....
67	.....	29	.....	42	.....	59	.....	67	.....
52	.....		.....		.....		.....	52	.....
597	2	525	.....	520	.....	638	.....	597	.....

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

IV. TRANSPORTATION

Railroads—Continued.							
Car Painters.							
Albany.....	M	125	10	124	6	130	65
Conductors.							
Albany.....	M	91	1	92	1	94	1
Binghamton.....	"	37		42		42	
Buffalo.....	"	240	8	240	12	238	12
Corning.....	"	50		52	6	52	6
East Syracuse.....	"	73		72	1	71	
Elmira.....	"	131		132		135	1
Hornellsville.....	"	115		116	2	116	2
Middletown.....	"	45		50	2	51	
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	123		133			
New York, Manhattan.....	"	91		97		100	
New York, Queens.....	"	45		45		53	
New York, Richmond.....	"	28		29		31	1
Norwich.....	"	19	5	20		22	
Ogdensburg.....	"	67	6	63	12	70	12
Oneonta.....	"	52	2	50	2	53	1
Oswego.....	"	38		37		43	
Port Jervis.....	"	191	3	194		195	1
Rensselaer.....	"	35	1	31	2	32	
Rochester.....	"	136		99		130	
Syracuse.....	"	116		127		126	
Troy.....	"	30		31	1	46	1
Utica.....	"	55		67		58	10
Total.....	M	1,813	26	1,819	41	1,758	48
Elevated Railroad Employees.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	11		12		12	
Engineers.							
Albany.....	M	127	7	123	7	126	10
Binghamton.....	"	38		36		36	
Buffalo.....	"	578	79	535	11	651	8
Corning.....	"	85	6	78		85	
Dunkirk.....	"	11		11		10	
East Syracuse.....	"	42	1	35	1	41	
Elmira.....	"	160	2	154	15	146	5
Hornellsville.....	"	141		142	12	144	
Ithaca.....	"	4					
Mechanicville.....	"	48		48		48	
Middletown.....	"	54		53		58	
New York, Bronx.....	"			196	20		
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	165		166		160	
New York, Manhattan.....	"	574	27	397	20	590	45
New York, Queens.....	"	130		130		130	
New York, Richmond.....	"	27	2	28	1	29	5
Norwich.....	"	14		16		16	
Ogdensburg.....	"	34	2	36	2	17	
Olean.....	"	29		27		28	
Oneonta.....	"	93	5	109	10	102	1
Oswego.....	"	80	2	90	5	85	
Port Jervis.....	"	207	20	215	6	215	
Rensselaer.....	"	40		48		42	
Rochester.....	"	147	1	169	1	166	2
Schenectady.....	"	44		64	2	43	
Syracuse.....	"	183	2	65	4	187	6
Troy.....	"	53	1	53	2	54	
Utica.....	"	97	1	102			
Watertown.....	"	68		57		68	
Whitehall.....	"	41	7	50	4	43	2
Total.....	M	3,314	165	3,233	142	3,320	84

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

TION—Continued.

130	80	125	1	124	6	130	.....	130	10
96	3	91	1	92	1	94	1	96	3
37	1	37	.....	42	.....	42	.....	37	1
239	4	240	6	240	10	238	5	239	4
55	1	50	.....	52	1	52	1	55	1
73	.....	73	.....	72	.....	71	.....	73	.....
137	2	131	.....	132	.....	135	.....	137	2
113	1	115	.....	116	2	116	2	113	1
50	2	45	.....	50	.....	51	.....	50	2
.....	.....	128	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	.....	91	.....	97	.....	100	.....	120	.....
59	.....	45	.....	45	.....	53	.....	59	.....
30	.....	28	.....	29	.....	31	1	30	.....
25	.....	19	.....	20	.....	22	.....	25	.....
66	4	67	.....	63	6	70	.....	66	3
52	1	52	2	50	2	53	1	52	1
43	.....	38	.....	37	.....	43	.....	43	.....
194	.....	191	.....	194	.....	195	.....	194	.....
31	.....	35	1	31	.....	32	.....	31	.....
128	.....	136	.....	99	.....	130	.....	128	.....
126	.....	116	.....	127	.....	126	.....	126	.....
47	.....	30	.....	31	.....	46	.....	47	.....
70	.....	55	.....	67	.....	58	.....	70	.....
1,791	19	1,813	10	1,819	22	1,758	11	1,791	18
12	.....	11	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....
127	9	.....	.....	123	7	126	10	127	9
36	.....	38	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36	.....
629	7	578	.....	535	11	651	2	629	6
98	1	85	.....	78	.....	85	.....	98	.....
10	.....	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	10	.....
38	.....	42	1	35	1	41	.....	38	.....
151	.....	160	2	154	15	146	5	151	.....
144	.....	141	.....	142	.....	144	.....	144	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	37	.....
61	.....	54	.....	53	.....	58	.....	61	.....
200	10	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
169	.....	165	.....	166	.....	160	.....	169	.....
401	30	574	10	397	5	590	8	401	6
130	.....	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....	13	.....
31	1	27	2	28	1	29	1	31	1
17	.....	14	.....	16	.....	16	.....	17	.....
23	.....	34	2	36	2	17	.....	23	.....
32	.....	29	.....	27	.....	28	.....	32	.....
104	1	93	.....	109	.....	102	1	104	1
90	.....	80	1	90	5	85	.....	90	.....
207	12	207	20	215	6	215	.....	207	.....
68	.....	40	.....	48	.....	42	.....	68	.....
174	9	147	.....	169	.....	166	1	174	7
43	.....	44	.....	64	21	42	.....	43	.....
187	2	183	2	184	4	187	1	187	2
50	2	53	1	53	2	54	.....	50	2
100	.....	97	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
67	.....	68	.....	57	.....	68	.....	67	.....
40	4	41	.....	50	1	43	2	40	2
3,464	88	3,187	41	3,352	8	3,320	31	3,464	36

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

IV. TRANSPORTA

Railroads—Continued.							
<i>Firemen.</i>							
Albany	M	192	22	176	20	200	.....
Binghamton	"	33	2	45	2	39	.....
Buffalo	"	705	15	721	23	728	7
Corning	"	105	.....	114	1	120	15
East Syracuse	"	90	.....	92	.....	120	.....
Elmira	"	208	1	202	6	207	10
Hornellsville	"	193	.....	185	.....	193	.....
Malone	"	10	.....	7	.....	8	.....
Mechanicville	"	32	.....	32	.....	35	1
Middletown	"	64	.....	65	.....	62	.....
New York, Bronx .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	4
New York, Brooklyn	"	95	.....	84	3	90	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	710	15	704	10	590	20
New York, Queens	"	168	.....	165	7	165	.....
New York, Richmond	"	25	.....	28	.....	30	.....
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....
Norwich	"	43	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Olean	"	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....
Oneonta	"	96	8	80	.....	78	.....
Oswego	"	42	1	42	1	43	.....
Port Jervis	"	180	.....	193	.....	200	.....
Rensselaer	"	121	.....	118	.....	120	.....
Rochester	"	207	.....	196	5	222	.....
Schenectady	"	15	1	16	1	30	1
Syracuse	"	185	.....	160	.....	180	.....
Troy	"	60	.....	50	.....	60	2
Utica	"	88	.....	87	.....	90	.....
Watertown .....	"	.....	.....	69	2	69	3
Whitehall	"	60	2	60	.....	70	.....
Total	M	3,753	67	3,740	81	3,969	63
<i>Railway Clerks.</i>							
Buffalo	M	180	.....	140	5	98	3
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	180	.....	140	5	98	3
<i>Switchmen.</i>							
Binghamton	M	67	.....	75	.....	84	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
Hornellsville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	67	.....	75	.....	784	.....
<i>Telegraphers.</i>							
Binghamton	M	166	.....	200	.....	166	6
Buffalo	"	102	.....	175	7	84	.....
New York, Queens	M	187	.....	157	.....	160	1
	F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Total	M	455	.....	532	7	410	7
	F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
<i>Trainmen.</i>							
Albany	M	149	9	171	11	174	.....
Binghamton	"	176	.....	170	.....	160	.....
Buffalo	"	366	10	416	14	442	12
Corning	"	130	.....	153	1	158	5
East Syracuse	"	147	2	156	8	150	4
Elmira	"	274	6	280	14	307	15
Fishkill-on-Hudson	"	35	1	34	.....	32	.....
Hornellsville	"	264	5	268	2	278	1

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

TION—Continued.

210	15	192	.....	176	15	200	.....	210	15
30	.....	33	2	45	.....	30	.....	30	.....
730	12	705	11	721	23	728	6	730	11
133	.....	105	.....	114	.....	120	1	133	.....
94	.....	90	.....	92	.....	120	.....	94	.....
191	11	208	1	202	6	207	10	191	11
189	2	193	.....	185	.....	193	.....	189	2
8	.....	10	.....	7	.....	8	.....	8	.....
36	.....	31	.....	32	.....	35	1	36	.....
64	.....	64	.....	65	.....	62	.....	64	.....
134	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	4	134	8
86	.....	95	.....	84	3	90	.....	86	.....
593	13	710	.....	704	5	590	20	593	13
170	3	168	.....	165	7	165	.....	170	.....
30	.....	25	.....	28	.....	30	.....	30	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	.....	24	.....
40	.....	43	.....	43	.....	42	.....	40	.....
26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....
90	.....	96	.....	80	.....	78	.....	90	.....
46	2	42	.....	42	1	43	.....	46	2
200	.....	180	.....	193	.....	200	.....	200	.....
130	.....	121	.....	118	.....	120	.....	130	.....
233	.....	207	.....	196	.....	222	.....	233	.....
30	.....	15	1	16	1	30	1	30	.....
197	4	185	.....	160	.....	180	.....	197	4
56	.....	60	.....	50	.....	60	.....	56	.....
95	.....	88	.....	87	.....	90	.....	95	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	69	2	69	.....	70	.....
79	1	60	.....	60	.....	70	.....	79	1
4,014	71	3,753	15	3,783	63	3,969	43	4,014	67
98	.....	180	.....	140	.....	98	.....	98	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
117	.....	180	.....	140	.....	98	.....	117	.....
87	.....	67	.....	75	.....	84	.....	87	.....
625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	625	.....
35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	2
747	2	67	.....	75	.....	784	.....	747	2
166	.....	166	.....	200	.....	166	.....	166	.....
65	4	102	.....	175	7	84	.....	65	4
160	.....	187	.....	157	.....	160	.....	160	.....
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
391	4	455	.....	532	7	410	.....	391	4
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
178	8	149	9	171	11	174	.....	178	8
175	.....	176	.....	170	.....	160	.....	175	.....
402	.....	366	.....	416	14	442	12	402	.....
157	.....	130	.....	153	1	158	.....	157	.....
148	.....	147	.....	156	4	150	4	148	.....
321	6	274	.....	280	7	307	.....	321	2
30	.....	35	1	34	.....	32	.....	30	.....
278	1	264	5	268	2	278	1	278	1

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

IV. TRANSPORTA

Railroads—Continued.							
Trainmen—Continued.							
Mechanicville	M	61	.....	68	4	70	6
Middletown.....	"	124	.....	125	.....	130	.....
Newark.....	"	24	.....	24	.....	34	.....
New York, Bronx	"	153	6	147	.....	160	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	51	1	50	.....	53	.....
New York, Queens	"	210	.....	222	.....	222	4
New York, Richmond	"	41	2	23	.....	26	1
Norwich	"	44	.....	48	.....	54	.....
Olean .....	"	.....	.....	50	.....	55	.....
Oneonta	"	103	.....	100	.....	100	.....
Oswego	"	43	3	39	.....	39	.....
Plattsburg.....	"	30	2	28	1	29	1
Port Jervis.....	"	323	3	320	3	346	3
Ravena	"	28	.....	34	.....	32	.....
Rensselaer	"	73	.....	90	4	84	5
Rochester.....	"	125	.....	130	.....	133	.....
Rotterdam Junction.....	"	.....	.....	38	3	.....	.....
Salamanca	"	32	.....	38	1	40	.....
Schenectady.....	"	24	2	25	.....	24	.....
Syracuse	"	180	1	171	6	160	2
Troy.....	"	37	.....	38	.....	39	.....
Utica	"	120	2	127	4	140	45
Walton	"	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....
Whitehall	"	66	8	64	2	66	2
Total	M	3,455	63	3,679	78	3,759	106
Total—Railroads	{ M F	14,057 3	334	15,797 5	469	16,659 3	588
Street Railways.							
Conductors, Motormen, Etc.							
Albany	M	340	.....	350	15	390	1
Elmira.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56
New York, all boroughs.....	"	2,700	400	2,700	75	2,800	.....
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Troy.....	"	410	50	387	4	390	.....
Watertown	"	30	.....	30	8	30	.....
Total—Street Railways.....	M	3,480	450	3,467	102	3,694	57
Coach Drivers, Etc.							
Cabmen and Coach Drivers.							
Buffalo	M	168	.....	168	.....	148	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	500	160	500	130	500	60
New York, Manhattan	"	75	.....	95	8	95	10
Niagara Falls	"	35	.....	27	.....	30	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....
Watertown	"	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	802	160	790	138	859	70
Livery Employers.							
Albany	M	80	.....	90	.....	85	.....
Troy	"	105	.....	110	.....	65	10
Total	M	185	.....	200	.....	150	10

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

TION—Continued.

66	1	61	.....	68	.....	70	1	66	1
131	.....	124	.....	125	.....	130	.....	131	.....
45	.....	24	.....	24	.....	34	.....	45	.....
168	.....	153	.....	147	.....	160	.....	168	.....
54	.....	51	1	50	.....	53	.....	54	.....
212	.....	210	.....	222	.....	222	.....	212	.....
21	.....	41	.....	23	.....	26	.....	21	.....
64	.....	44	.....	48	.....	54	.....	64	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	55	.....	55	.....
95	.....	103	.....	100	.....	100	.....	95	.....
41	3	43	.....	39	.....	39	.....	41	.....
31	1	30	.....	28	1	29	1	31	1
354	8	323	.....	330	.....	346	3	354	8
33	.....	28	.....	34	.....	32	.....	33	.....
83	.....	73	.....	90	4	84	5	83	.....
143	2	125	.....	130	.....	134	.....	143	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	32	.....	38	1	40	.....	38	.....
26	.....	24	.....	25	.....	24	.....	26	.....
165	.....	180	1	171	1	160	2	165	.....
38	.....	37	.....	38	.....	39	.....	38	.....
155	.....	120	2	127	4	140	.....	155	.....
25	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	25	.....
63	1	66	1	64	2	66	2	63	.....
3,795	31	3,455	20	3,679	52	3,759	31	3,795	23
17,204	297	13,930	87	15,749	231	16,656	119	17,204	160
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....
395	5	340	.....	350	.....	390	.....	395	.....
108	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	1
44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	51	51
3,000	.....	2,700	.....	2,700	.....	2,800	.....	3,000	.....
38	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	38	.....
380	.....	410	.....	387	.....	390	.....	380	.....
16	4	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	16	4
4,032	71	3,480	.....	3,467	.....	3,694	.....	4,032	56
.....
160	.....	168	.....	168	.....	148	.....	160	.....
515	45	500	20	500	130	500	50	515	30
88	6	75	.....	95	8	95	5	88	6
24	.....	35	.....	27	.....	30	.....	24	.....
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	93	.....
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
880	51	802	20	790	138	859	55	880	36
.....
90	.....	80	.....	90	.....	85	.....	90	.....
56	.....	105	.....	110	.....	65	.....	56	.....
146	.....	185	.....	200	.....	150	.....	146	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

IV. TRANSPORTA

Coach Drivers, Etc.—Con.							
Private Coachmen.							
New York, Manhattan	M	275	.....	250	45	250	25
Total—Coach Drivers, Etc.....	M	1,262	160	1,240	183	1,259	105
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.							
Pilots and Masters of Vessels.							
New York, Manhattan	M	400	100	400	.....	425	25
Seamen.							
Buffalo	M	1,700	500	2,000	2,000	2,600	100
Total—Seamen, Pilots, Etc....	M	2,100	600	2,400	2,000	3,025	125
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.							
Boatmen.							
Glens Falls	M	30	30	30	30	30	15
Coal Handlers.							
Albany	M	154	10	149	30	154	2
Amsterdam.....	"	37	2	31	.....	31	.....
Buffalo	"	200	200	200	200	205	50
Troy	"	250	80	250	60	256	75
Utica	"	91	6	30	30	.....	.....
Total	M	732	298	660	320	646	127
Delivery Wagon Drivers.							
Buffalo	M	96	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight Handlers.							
Buffalo	M	420	420	370	290	150	.....
New York, Bronx	"	70	.....	70	.....	68	.....
Total	M	490	420	440	290	218	.....
Grain Shovelers.							
Buffalo	M	900	900	900	900	820	.....
Ogdensburg .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	900	900	900	900	820	.....
Longshoremen.							
Albany	M	15	2	15	3	15	.....
Buffalo	"	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	10	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	1,526	765	1,629	775	1,190	260
New York, Manhattan.....	"	2,069	980	817	366	362	248
Ogdensburg .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	"	50	50	40	40	30	.....
Total	M	4,736	2,873	3,577	2,260	1,607	508
Lumber Handlers.							
Buffalo	M	192	192	198	198	198	.....
Jamestown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Troy.....	"	34	5	29	6	28	7
Total	M	226	197	227	204	236	7

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

TION—Continued.

230	30	275	.....	250	45	250	.....	230	30
1,256	81	1,262	20	1,240	183	1,259	55	1,256	66
450	100	400	100	400	.....	425	.....	450	100
2,900	450	1,700	500	2,000	2,000	2,600	.....	2,900	.....
3,350	550	2,100	600	2,400	2,000	3,025	.....	3,350	100
30	.....	30	.....	30	30	30	15	30	.....
153	.....	154	.....	149	.....	154	.....	153	.....
28	.....	37	.....	31	.....	31	.....	28	.....
130	3	200	.....	200	200	205	50	130	.....
250	40	250	.....	250	6	256	.....	250	.....
.....	.....	91	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
561	4	732	.....	660	206	646	50	561	.....
.....	.....	96	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	3	420	120	370	290	150	.....	150	.....
65	5	70	.....	70	.....	68	.....	65	5
215	8	490	120	440	290	218	.....	215	5
928	.....	900	59	900	900	820	.....	928	.....
23	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1
951	15	900	59	900	900	820	.....	951	1
15	7	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
10	.....	1,076	.....	1,076	1,076	10	.....	10	.....
539	180	1,526	.....	1,629	620	1,190	46	1,423	14
2,271	233	2,069	.....	1,755	140	362	98	2,271	102
250	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
30	.....	50	.....	40	40	30	.....	30	.....
3,115	500	4,736	.....	4,515	1,876	1,607	144	3,999	116
197	7	192	.....	198	198	198	.....	190	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	229	.....
25	3	34	.....	29	5	28	2	25	3
459	10	226	.....	227	203	236	2	452	3

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

IV. TRANSPORTA

Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.—Continued.							
<i>Machinery Handlers and Safe Movers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....
<i>Ore Handlers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	400	.....	400	400	300	150
<i>Team Drivers.</i>							
Albany.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	"	65	.....	58	.....	50	.....
Auburn.....	"	25	.....	60	.....	71	15
Binghamton.....	"	35	.....	21	.....	25	.....
Buffalo.....	"	569	29	610	6	320	.....
Canandaigua.....	"	40	.....	42	1	40	.....
Cohoes.....	"	.....	.....	50	6	57	2
Geneva.....	"	23	1	44	5	47	.....
Jamestown.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Lockport.....	"	25	.....	81	2	80	.....
Newark.....	"	.....	.....	26	.....	28	.....
Niagara Falls.....	"	72	7	61	.....	66	.....
Olean.....	"	28	.....	9	.....	35	.....
Poughkeepsie.....	"	9	3	10	5	.....	.....
Rochester.....	"	.....	.....	53	5	90	.....
Syracuse.....	"	230	17	205	.....	160	.....
Tonawanda.....	"	51	.....	54	.....	105	1
Troy.....	"	97	10	83	10	83	6
Total.....	M	1,269	67	1,467	40	1,282	24
<i>Trestle Oar Handlers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	80	80	85	73	62	.....
Total—Freight Handlers, Etc...	M	9,034	4,869	7,861	4,517	5,276	831
Total—Group IV.....	M	29,933	6,413	30,765	7,271	29,913	1,706
	F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....
	T	29,936	6,413	30,770	7,271	29,916	1,706

V. PRINTING,

<i>Bookbinders.</i>							
Albany.....	M	80	.....	90	.....	90	.....
Buffalo.....	M	80	.....	78	3	80	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	40
Rochester.....	M	51	1	64	.....	64	.....
	F	70	40	75	32	85	.....
Syracuse.....	M	13	.....	14	.....	14	.....
Utica.....	"	12	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Total.....	M	236	1	256	3	318	40
	F	70	40	75	32	169	.....
<i>Bookbinders (Blank Books).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	214	14	250	38	186	18
<i>Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	F	300	.....	300	50	300	100
<i>Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	48	33	48	24	48	10

Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

TION—Concluded.

75	.....	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....
300	.....	400	.....	400	400	300	.....	300	.....
161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....
58	.....	65	.....	58	.....	50	.....	58	.....
73	6	25	.....	60	.....	71	.....	73	.....
22	.....	35	.....	21	.....	25	.....	22	.....
275	2	569	.....	610	6	320	.....	275	.....
42	.....	40	.....	42	1	40	.....	42	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	57	.....	90	.....
51	.....	23	.....	44	.....	47	.....	51	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
67	1	25	.....	81	.....	80	.....	67	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	30	.....
141	.....	72	.....	61	.....	66	.....	141	.....
32	.....	28	.....	9	.....	35	.....	32	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
263	.....	.....	.....	53	5	90	.....	150	.....
170	.....	230	.....	205	.....	160	.....	170	.....
79	.....	51	.....	54	.....	105	.....	79	.....
60	.....	97	.....	83	4	83	.....	60	.....
1,634	9	1,269	.....	1,441	16	1,282	.....	1,521	.....
62	.....	80	.....	85	73	62	.....	62	.....
7,402	585	9,034	181	8,773	3,994	5,276	211	8,166	125
33,244	1,584	29,806	888	31,629	6,408	29,910	385	34,008	507
3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
33,247	1,584	29,809	888	31,634	6,408	29,913	385	34,011	507

BINDING, ETC.

91	.....	80	.....	90	.....	90	.....	91	.....
80	2	80	.....	78	.....	80	.....	80	.....
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	50	.....
67	.....	51	.....	64	.....	64	.....	67	.....
73	25	70	1	75	.....	85	.....	73	.....
12	.....	13	.....	14	.....	14	.....	12	.....
11	.....	12	.....	10	.....	10	.....	11	.....
311	2	236	.....	256	.....	318	.....	311	.....
198	25	70	1	75	.....	85	.....	198	.....
186	15	214	14	250	28	186	18	186	15
279	.....	300	.....	300	50	300	60	279	.....
48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

V. PRINTING,							
<i>Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	190	6	190	5	150	5
<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	780	76	601	117	672	90
<i>Bookbinders (Stampers and Gold Layers).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	{ M	114	2	112	14	115	10
	{ F	126	.....	123	5	115	.....
<i>Check-book Makers.</i>							
Niagara Falls.....	F	137	13	150	.....	150	.....
<i>Compositors.</i>							
Albany.....	{ M	407	26	400	20	390	50
	{ F	6	.....	6	.....	10	.....
Amsterdam.....	M	18	.....	18	.....	15	.....
Binghamton.....	{ M	37	.....	36	.....	36	.....
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Buffalo.....	{ M	270	10	267	21	286	6
	{ F	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Canandaigua.....	{ M	10	.....	13	1	11	.....
	{ F	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Cohoes.....	M	24	.....	23	.....	21	.....
Elmira.....	"	32	15	34	12	45	12
Glens Falls.....	"	16	.....	16	.....	17	.....
Gloversville and Johnstown.....	{ M	27	1	26	1	26	.....
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Hornellsville.....	M	8	.....	7	1	7	2
Jamestown.....	{ M	26	7	26	6	21	2
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	M	14	1	14	.....	14	3
Little Falls.....	{ M	19	.....	21	.....	22	1
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Lockport.....	{ M	29	2	28	.....	29	5
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mohawk, Herkimer and Ilion.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh.....	{ M	40	2	44	4	47	6
	{ F	3	.....	3	.....	3	2
New York, all boroughs.....	{ M	5,358	712	5,404	709	5,378	692
	{ F	91	25	87	25	81	23
New York, Manhattan.....	M	416	35	407	30	403	38
Niagara Falls.....	"	32	2	35	1	36	2
Olean.....	{ M	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta.....	{ M	10	.....	10	.....	9	1
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill.....	{ M	11	.....	14	.....	13	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Plattsburg.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie.....	"	8	.....	10	.....	27	1
Rochester.....	{ M	191	.....	193	2	198	2
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rome.....	M	7	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
Rotterdam.....	"	13	.....	14	3	17	1
Rouses Point.....	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	M	21	.....	22	1	25	.....
Schenectady.....	{ M	28	.....	28	3	35	.....
	{ F	12	.....	9	3	12	.....
Seneca Falls.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Syracuse.....	{ M	220	8	220	7	216	8
	{ F	6	1	6	.....	4	.....
Troy.....	M	105	2	101	5	107	2

Continued.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—									
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

BINDING, ETC.—Continued.

138	15	190	.....	190	5	150	.....	138	15
702	40	780	.....	601	102	672	49	702	40
124	1	114	.....	112	14	115	10	124	1
110	2	126	.....	123	.....	115	.....	110	2
140	.....	137	12	150	.....	150	.....	140	.....
390	25	407	....	400	10	390	15	390	25
10	.....	6	.....	6	.....	10	.....	10	.....
16	3	18	.....	18	.....	15	.....	16	.....
36	.....	37	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
293	10	270	3	267	5	286	4	293	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....
9	.....	10	.....	13	1	11	.....	9	.....
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
21	.....	24	.....	23	.....	21	.....	21	.....
45	3	32	.....	34	12	45	.....	45	3
21	1	16	.....	16	.....	17	.....	21	1
26	2	27	1	26	1	26	.....	26	2
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
7	.....	8	.....	7	.....	7	1	7	.....
32	1	26	1	26	.....	21	.....	32	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	1	14	.....	14	.....	14	1	10	.....
21	.....	19	.....	21	.....	22	.....	21	.....
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
29	2	29	.....	28	.....	29	.....	29	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
43	10	40	.....	44	.....	47	1	43	10
3	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	3
5,390	714	5,358	712	5,404	709	5,378	640	5,390	714
89	27	91	25	87	25	81	23	89	27
398	29	416	35	407	5	403	.....	398	1
29	1	32	.....	35	.....	36	2	29	1
9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	10	.....	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2
13	.....	11	.....	14	.....	13	.....	13	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
25	.....	8	.....	10	.....	27	.....	25	.....
200	.....	191	.....	193	.....	198	2	200	.....
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....
33	.....	7	.....	8	.....	31	.....	33	.....
16	.....	13	.....	14	.....	17	.....	16	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	22	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
40	.....	21	.....	22	.....	25	.....	40	.....
35	1	28	.....	28	.....	35	.....	35	.....
12	2	12	.....	9	.....	12	.....	12	.....
.....
195	10	220	.....	220	.....	216	.....	195	10
5	.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	5	.....
104	7	105	.....	.....	101	107	2	104	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

V. PRINTING,

<i>Compositors—Continued.</i>							
Utica	M	120				129	3
Watertown	M	37	2	51		35	3
	F	13	1			12	1
Total	M	7,554	825	7,490	827	7,688	840
	F	142	27	121	28	137	26
<i>Electrotypers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	21		21		19	
New York, Manhattan	"	192		185		190	
Total	M	213		206		209	
<i>Electrotypers and Stereotypers.</i>							
Albany	M	32		32		32	
Rochester	"	17		17		17	
Syracuse	"	9	2	8	1	9	
Utica	"	7		6		6	
Total	M	65	2	63	1	64	
<i>Lithographers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	100		100		100	
New York, Manhattan	"	850		860	10	850	6
Rochester	"	70		73	5	73	
Total	M	1,020		1,033	15	1,023	6
<i>Mailers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	9	2	17	11	19	6
New York, Manhattan	"	228		235	5	235	7
Syracuse	"	5		5		5	
Total	M	242	2	257	16	259	13
<i>Newspaper Writers.</i>							
Troy	M	21	1	17		19	
	F	1		2	1	2	1
<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>							
Albany	M	13		13		12	
Buffalo	"	15		16		17	
New York, Manhattan	M	721	29	757	16	795	3
	F	2		2		2	
Rochester	M						
Syracuse	"	10		6	2	7	2
Total	M	759	29	792	18	831	5
	F	2		2		2	
<i>Plate Printers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	315	40	310	5	305	10
<i>Pressmen.</i>							
Albany	M	61		72	6	72	2
Binghamton	"	12		12		12	
Buffalo	"	62	1	62	3	57	2
New York, Manhattan	"	1,600	200	1,850	150	1,620	400
Niagara Falls	"	36		37	2	39	
Rochester	"	45	1	44	1	44	
Syracuse	"	28	1	28		27	
Utica	"	29	2	27	1	29	
Watertown	"	10		10		11	
Total	M	1,883	205	2,142	163	1,911	404

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

BINDING, ETC.—Continued.

130	.....	120	.....	110	.....	129	.....	130	.....
36	.....	37	.....	51	.....	35	.....	36	.....
12	.....	13	.....		.....	12	.....	12	.....
7,735	822	7,554	752	7,608	748	7,678	668	7,735	771
152	32	142	25	121	25	137	23	152	30
19	.....	21	.....	21	.....	19	.....	19	.....
200	.....	192	.....	185	.....	190	.....	200	.....
219	.....	213	.....	206	.....	209	.....	219	.....
40	.....	32	.....	32	.....	32	.....	40	.....
18	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	18	.....
9	1	9	2	8	1	9	.....	9	1
6	.....	7	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
73	1	65	2	63	1	64	.....	73	1
100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....
865	3	850	.....	860	10	850	.....	865	.....
72	.....	70	.....	73	2	73	.....	72	.....
1,037	3	1,020	.....	1,033	12	1,023	.....	1,037	.....
14	.....	9	.....	17	.....	19	5	14	.....
249	5	228	.....	235	.....	235	.....	249	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
263	5	242	.....	257	.....	259	5	263	.....
20	.....	21	.....	17	.....	19	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
12	.....	13	.....	13	.....	12	.....	12	.....
15	.....	15	.....	16	.....	17	.....	15	.....
895	25	721	4	757	4	795	3	895	14
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
7	2	10	.....	6	2	7	2	7	2
937	27	759	4	792	6	831	5	937	16
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
290	.....	315	.....	310	5	305	.....	290	.....
80	2	61	.....	72	2	72	2	80	2
13	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	13	.....
57	.....	62	1	62	3	57	2	57	.....
1,650	100	1,600	.....	1,850	150	1,620	400	1,650	100
41	.....	36	.....	37	.....	39	.....	41	.....
41	1	45	1	.....	.....	44	.....	41	1
28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	27	.....	28	.....
28	.....	29	.....	27	1	29	.....	28	.....
10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	11	.....	10	.....
1,948	103	1,883	2	2,098	156	1 911	404	1,948	103

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number th-reof idle.

V. PRINTING,

<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>							
Buffalo	M	136	16	136	.....	140	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,769	56	1,839	14	1,829	1
Rochester.....	{ M	88	.....	101	4	120	.....
	{ F	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	{ M	36	5	40	1	40	1
	{ F	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total	{ M	2,029	77	2,116	19	2,129	2
	{ F	16	.....	3	.....	3	.....
<i>Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	64	9	66	.....	66	.....
<i>Stereotypers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	17	.....	17	.....	15	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	427	.....	476	40	480	49
Total	M	444	.....	493	40	495	49
<i>Type Founders.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	80	3	84	4	52	3
<i>Wall Paper Machine Printers</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	65	14	65	15	65	.....
<i>Wall Paper Print Cutters.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	160	25	150	.....	200	6
Total—Group V.....	{ M	16,496	1,364	16,741	1,324	16,805	1,511
	{ F	794	80	776	116	878	127
	{ T	17,290	1,444	17,517	1,440	17,683	1,638

VI.—

<i>Cigarette Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	{ M	322	85	242	105	325	50
	{ F	450	115	349	115	400	50
<i>Cigar Makers.</i>							
Albany	M	270	250	270	25	265	.....
Amsterdam.....	{ M	76	.....	74	2	66	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Auburn	{ M	45	10	49	2	58	.....
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Binghamton	{ M	220	205	240	3	252	2
	{ F	26	23	23	.....	22	.....
Buffalo	{ M	494	244	489	20	516	5
	{ F	8	.....	8	.....	9	.....
Cortland.....	{ M	26	.....	28	.....	28	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Coxsackie	M	5	1	4	.....	4	.....
Dansville	{ M	22	4	14	2	29	3
	{ F	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Elmira.....	{ M	86	86	85	.....	88	.....
	{ F	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....
Geneva	{ M	74	.....	70	.....	89	.....
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Glens Falls.....	M	24	.....	26	4	27	.....
Gloversville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville	"	29	11	22	4	29	.....
Hudson	"	18	2	17	2	18	1
Ithaca	"	75	.....	63	2	59	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

132	.....	136	.....	136	.....	140	.....	132	.....
1,834	8	1,769	.....	1,839	.....	1,829	.....	1,834	.....
87	.....	88	.....	101	4	120	.....	87	.....
17	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
36	.....	36	.....	40	1	40	1	36	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
2,089	8	2,029	.....	2,116	5	2,129	1	2,089	.....
20	.....	16	.....	3	.....	3	.....	20	.....
60	.....	64	.....	66	.....	66	.....	60	.....
15	.....	17	.....	17	.....	15	.....	15	.....
494	62	427	.....	476	4	480	5	494	2
509	62	444	.....	493	4	495	5	509	2
86	.....	80	3	84	3	52	.....	86	.....
82	20	65	14	65	15	65	.....	82	20
202	60	160	25	150	.....	200	.....	202	5
17,059	1,184	16,496	816	16,815	1,104	16,795	1,165	17,059	989
901	59	794	38	776	76	794	84	901	32
17,960	1,243	17,290	854	17,591	1,180	17,589	1,249	17,960	1,021

TOBACCO.

480	5	322	35	242	52	325	.....	480	.....
550	5	450	15	349	31	400	.....	550	.....
275	15	270	10	270	.....	265	.....	275	15
51	3	76	.....	74	.....	66	.....	51	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	45	.....	49	.....	58	.....	48	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
276	4	220	.....	240	1	252	2	276	3
25	.....	23	.....	23	.....	22	.....	25	.....
493	4	494	.....	489	1	516	.....	493	4
9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	9	.....	9	.....
23	.....	26	.....	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
5	.....	5	1	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....
14	.....	22	.....	14	.....	29	3	14	.....
.....
111	.....	86	.....	85	.....	88	.....	111	.....
4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....
79	1	74	.....	70	.....	89	.....	79	1
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
29	.....	24	.....	26	3	27	.....	29	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
25	.....	29	.....	22	4	29	.....	25	.....
12	.....	18	2	17	2	18	1	12	.....
63	.....	75	.....	63	1	59	.....	63	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigar Makers—Continued.</i>							
Jamestown	M	14	2	12		13	
Kingston	"	26	8	26	5	26	3
Lockport	M	42	1	30	15	39	3
	F	1					
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	592	36	606	74	518	84
	F	14		12		8	
New York, Manhattan.....	M	3,053	200	2,802	432	3,087	169
	F	2,278	210	1,964	345	2,104	212
Niagara Falls	M	11		11		14	
Norwich	M	19	5	12	3	16	2
	F	3	3	2	1	3	1
Oneida	M	192		205	1	187	
Oneonta	M	92	92	107		78	29
	F	9	9	9		9	
Oswego	M	26		28		28	
Owego	"	19	1	18		18	
Peekskill	"	46	46	44		43	
Plattsburg	"	24	3	22	1	26	
Poughkeepsie	"	45	12	33	12	74	3
Rochester.....	M	248	38	249	5	260	5
	F	4	2	4		4	
Rome	M	40		38		36	
Salamanca	"	21	7			20	
Saugerties	"	21	21	17	2	22	
Schenectady	M	65		61		72	1
	F	2	2				
Syracuse.....	M	403	20	400	28	408	9
	F	35		36		27	
Troy.....	M	243	100	242	9	258	
	F	2	2	2		2	
Utica	M	140	6	135	11	150	5
Watertown	M	47	12	48		52	
	F					1	
Waverly.....	M	23		23	1	22	
	F	1		1		1	
Wellsville	M	17	5	17		18	
Total	M	6,933	1,428	6,637	665	7,013	324
	F	2,391	257	2,065	347	2,197	213
<i>Cigar Packers.</i>							
Albany	M	4		1		1	
	F	17		16		16	
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	58	6	50	6	54	54
New York, Manhattan	"	415	35	421	26	414	16
Syracuse	M	20	2	18	8	24	
	F	1		1	1	1	1
Total	M	497	43	490	40	493	70
	F	18		17	1	17	1
<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>							
Albany	M	37	7	48	2	46	
	F	8	8	12		14	
New York, Manhattan	M	5		7	6	7	
	F	22		19	13	18	11
Rochester	M	12		9		9	
	F	8		9		10	
Utica	M					24	
	F					7	
Total	M	54	7	64	8	86	
	F	38	8	40	13	49	11
Total—Group VI.....	M	7,806	1,563	7,483	818	7,917	444
	F	2,897	380	2,471	476	2,663	275
	T	10,703	1,943	9,954	1,294	10,580	719

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

—Concluded.

16	.....	14	.....	12	.....	13	.....	16	.....
26	2	26	4	26	2	26	.....	26	2
40	4	42	.....	30	.....	39	3	40	4
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
625	13	592	36	606	10	518	42	625	11
8	1	14	.....	12	.....	8	.....	8	1
2,648	178	3,053	.....	2,802	346	3,087	20	2,648	79
1,762	127	2,278	.....	1,964	163	2,104	.....	1,762	90
14	.....	11	.....	11	.....	14	.....	14	.....
17	.....	19	4	12	.....	10	2	17	.....
3	.....	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	.....
192	.....	192	.....	205	.....	187	.....	192	.....
90	.....	92	.....	107	.....	78	1	90	.....
8	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	8	.....
22	.....	26	.....	24	.....	28	.....	22	.....
20	.....	19	.....	18	.....	18	.....	20	.....
52	.....	46	.....	44	.....	43	.....	52	.....
26	1	24	.....	22	1	26	.....	26	.....
83	3	45	3	83	12	74	2	83	3
256	7	248	10	249	5	260	5	256	5
5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....
46	2	40	.....	38	.....	36	.....	46	2
23	.....	21	.....	14	.....	20	.....	23	.....
19	.....	21	.....	17	2	22	.....	19	.....
69	.....	65	.....	61	.....	72	1	69	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
368	11	403	.....	400	.....	408	.....	368	11
30	.....	35	.....	36	.....	27	.....	30	.....
245	6	243	.....	242	9	258	.....	245	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
140	3	140	6	135	3	150	3	140	3
45	2	47	.....	48	.....	52	.....	45	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
20	.....	23	.....	23	.....	22	.....	20	.....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
21	.....	17	.....	17	.....	18	.....	21	.....
6,651	258	6,933	76	6,701	402	7,007	85	6,651	143
1,860	129	2,391	4	2,064	164	2,196	1	1,860	91
.....
1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
16	.....	17	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
54	4	58	6	50	6	54	1	54	3
416	11	415	8	421	18	414	11	416	3
26	2	20	.....	18	2	24	.....	26	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....
497	17	497	14	490	26	493	12	497	6
17	.....	18	.....	17	.....	17	1	17	.....
.....
34	.....	37	.....	48	2	46	.....	34	.....
16	.....	8	.....	12	.....	14	.....	16	.....
7	4	5	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
22	17	22	.....	19	.....	18	.....	22	.....
7	.....	12	.....	9	.....	9	.....	7	.....
13	.....	8	.....	9	.....	10	.....	13	.....
26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	26	.....
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....
.....
74	24	54	.....	64	2	86	.....	74	.....
61	27	38	.....	40	.....	49	.....	61	.....
7,702	304	7,806	125	7,497	482	7,911	97	7,702	149
2,488	161	2,897	19	2,470	195	2,662	2	2,488	91
10,190	465	10,703	144	9,967	677	10,573	99	10,190	240

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

VII. FOOD AND

Food Preparation.							
Bakers and Confectioners.							
Albany	M	65	3	63	6	59	4
Amsterdam	"	16	4	15	.....	15	.....
Auburn	"	20	1	17	.....	21	2
Buffalo	"	241	66	217	57	236	8
Geneva	"	9	.....	9	.....	16	.....
Jamestown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Lockport	"	9	1	10	.....	11	.....
Newburgh	"	25	9	23	4	24	2
New York, Bronx	"	195	18	210	22	210	10
New York, Brooklyn	"	345	66	343	31	260	25
New York, Manhattan	"	1,446	346	1,853	383	1,059	201
Niagara Falls	"	14	2	15	.....	15	.....
Oneonta	"	7	2	7	.....	6	.....
Oswego	"	12	.....	15	.....	12	.....
Rochester	"	84	1	84	11	90	.....
Schenectady	"	24	.....	22	1	21	.....
Syracuse	"	84	8	82	7	83	.....
Troy	"	47	6	51	11	55	.....
Utica	"	40	3	41	3	42	2
Total	M	2,683	536	3,077	536	2,255	254
Butchers.							
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam	"	38	1	30	.....	30	.....
Auburn	"	32	4	27	4	28	.....
Buffalo	"	781	405	665	346	432	17
Canandaigua	"	16	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Cohoes .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville	"	9	.....	8	1	9	.....
Ithaca	"	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	"	14	.....	16	.....	16	1
Lockport	"	48	4	36	.....	16	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	125	7	160	25	157	6
New York, Manhattan	"	301	2	374	22	358	12
Olean	"	17	2	13	5	10	.....
Rochester	"	150	.....	140	.....	108	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	150	.....	116	1	120	.....
Troy	"	50	3	60	4	83	2
Utica	"	103	3	98	8	86	1
Total	M	1,842	431	1,762	416	1,466	39
Cooks.							
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	73	6	281	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	431	102	453	51	457	61
Total	M	431	102	526	57	738	61
Flour and Feed Workers.							
Buffalo	M	15	.....	15	.....	14	.....
Syracuse	"	42	1	42	.....	42	2
Total	M	57	1	57	.....	56	2
Total—Food Preparation	M	5,03	1,070	5,422	1,009	4,515	356

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

LIQUORS.

70	2	65	3	63	.....	59	.....	70	.....
13	1	16	.....	15	.....	15	.....	13	.....
19	1	20	.....	17	.....	21	2	19	.....
223	15	241	3	217	15	236	.....	223	.....
16	2	9	.....	9	.....	16	.....	16	2
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	13	.....
10	.....	9	1	10	.....	11	.....	10	.....
25	2	25	.....	23	.....	24	.....	25	.....
205	25	195	.....	210	.....	210	.....	205	25
297	25	345	.....	343	15	260	.....	297	.....
965	132	1,446	63	1,853	309	1,059	53	965	29
14	.....	14	.....	15	.....	15	.....	14	.....
6	.....	7	1	7	.....	6	.....	6	.....
10	.....	12	.....	15	.....	12	.....	10	.....
98	.....	84	1	84	11	90	.....	98	.....
23	.....	24	.....	22	.....	21	.....	23	.....
85	.....	84	3	82	7	83	.....	85	.....
51	.....	47	.....	51	.....	55	.....	51	.....
42	.....	40	.....	41	3	42	1	42	.....
2,185	205	2,683	75	3,077	360	2,255	56	2,185	56
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	38	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....
30	4	32	.....	27	4	28	.....	30	.....
360	27	781	402	665	346	432	17	360	27
11	.....	16	.....	13	.....	13	.....	11	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
5	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	14	.....	16	.....	16	1	12	.....
16	.....	48	.....	36	.....	16	.....	16	.....
132	7	125	7	160	7	157	6	132	7
348	15	301	2	374	4	358	12	348	.....
11	1	17	.....	13	5	10	.....	11	.....
112	.....	150	.....	140	.....	108	.....	112	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	10	150	.....	116	1	120	.....	119	.....
150	3	50	3	60	.....	83	2	150	.....
86	.....	103	.....	98	1	85	.....	86	.....
1,616	67	1,842	414	1,762	368	1,465	38	1,447	34
278	.....	.....	.....	73	6	281	.....	278	.....
444	24	431	71	453	29	457	.....	444	24
722	24	431	71	526	35	738	.....	722	24
14	.....	15	.....	15	.....	14	.....	14	.....
42	1	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....
56	1	57	.....	57	.....	56	.....	56	.....
4,579	297	5,013	560	5,422	763	4,514	94	4,410	114

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

VII. FOOD AND							
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.							
Brewery Employees.							
Amsterdam	M	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Binghamton	"	31	1	31	.....	36	.....
Dobbs Ferry .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Elmira	"	16	.....	22	.....	20	.....
Hornellsville	"	10	.....	11	.....	13	.....
Jam-stown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Olean.....	"	24	1	25	5	24	2
Utica	"	91	4	101	5	80	.....
Watertown.....	"	13	1	12	.....	11	.....
Total	M	216	7	233	10	256	2
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).							
Albany	M	96	6	94	.....	100	8
Canandaigua	"	21	.....	21	2	12	.....
Hudson	"	48	.....	49	.....	44	6
New York, Manhattan.....	"	960	20	1,060	80	1,126	55
Oswego	"	30	1	30	.....	20	.....
Rochester	"	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....
Troy	"	160	.....	160	.....	160	3
Total	M	1,371	27	1,470	82	1,488	72
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers).							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	75	15	.....	.....	125	5
New York, Manhattan	"	150	20	.....	.....	160	10
New York, Manhattan and Bronx...	"	.....	.....	155	20	.....	.....
Total	M	225	35	155	20	285	15
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).							
Albany	M	38	.....	36	3	38	.....
Auburn	"	14	1	15	.....	14	.....
Buffalo	"	223	12	228	14	241	15
Niagara Falls.....	"	.....	.....	21	3	24	.....
Rochester	"	115	3	115	5	116	1
Syracuse	"	92	2	95	1	94	.....
Total	M	482	18	510	26	527	16
Brewery Employees (Engineers).							
New York, Brooklyn	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	2
New York, Manhattan.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Total	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	3
Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).							
Albany and Troy.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	70	5	78	.....	68	.....
New York, Brooklyn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	40	.....	39	.....	37	.....
Total	M	110	5	117	.....	105	.....
Brewery Employees (Firemen).							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	20	3	24	3	37	6
New York, Manhattan.....	"	174	26	154	22	.....	.....
Total	M	194	29	178	25	37	6

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

LIQUORS—Continued.

18	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	18	.....
31	1	31	.....	31	.....	36	.....	31	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....
11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....
19	.....	16	.....	22	.....	20	.....	19	.....
13	.....	10	.....	11	.....	13	.....	13	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	28	.....
24	.....	24	1	25	2	24	.....	24	.....
82	3	91	.....	101	5	80	.....	82	3
11	.....	13	.....	12	.....	11	.....	11	.....
255	4	216	1	233	7	256	.....	255	3
96	6	96	.....	94	.....	100	8	96	6
13	.....	21	.....	21	.....	12	.....	13	.....
28	.....	48	.....	49	.....	44	6	28	.....
1,250	12	960	20	1,060	80	1,126	50	1,250	.....
30	4	30	.....	30	.....	20	.....	30	4
.....	.....	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	29	.....
70	.....	160	.....	160	.....	160	.....	70	.....
1,516	22	1,371	20	1,470	80	1,488	64	1,516	10
155	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	155	.....
160	10	150	20	.....	.....	160	10	160	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	155	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	10	225	20	155	20	285	10	315	.....
37	.....	38	.....	36	3	38	.....	37	.....
14	.....	14	.....	15	.....	14	.....	14	.....
241	.....	223	12	228	14	241	.....	241	.....
25	1	.....	.....	21	3	24	.....	25	.....
139	3	115	3	115	5	116	1	139	3
97	1	92	.....	95	1	94	.....	97	1
553	5	482	15	510	26	527	1	553	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
66	3	70	5	78	.....	68	.....	66	3
100	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	6
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
48	.....	40	.....	39	.....	37	.....	48	.....
359	9	110	5	117	.....	105	.....	359	9
.....	.....	20	3	24	3	37	6	.....	.....
.....	.....	174	26	154	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	194	29	178	25	37	6	.....	.....

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

VII. FOOD AND

Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Continued.							
<i>Brewery Employees (Lager).</i>							
Albany	M	78	4	72	.....	71	.....
Auburn	"	13	.....	13	.....	12	.....
Buffalo.....	"	275	34	281	28	275	.....
Lockport	"	12	.....	15	2	14	.....
Newburgh	"	7	.....	7	.....	10	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	128	8	130	10	133	3
New York, Manhattan	"	270	31	279	25	292	27
Poughkeepsie	"	9	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Rochester.....	"	210	5	210	7	207	9
Syracuse	"	60	.....	61	1	61	.....
Troy.....	"	34	.....	30	.....	35	.....
Total	M	1,096	82	1,105	73	1,117	39
<i>Maltsters.</i>							
Albany	M	46	27	40	23	30	30
Auburn	"	28	.....	26	2	26	26
Buffalo	"	300	.....	300	.....	264	108
Geneva	"	46	.....	56	1	56	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	36	.....	36	.....	36	36
Oswego.....	"	35	4	40	17	39	14
Syracuse.....	"	45	.....	16	1	21	21
Troy.....	"	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	601	31	514	44	472	235
<i>Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	33	2	45	.....	35	2
<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	36	.....	35	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	34	.....	35	4	45	.....
Total	M	34	.....	71	4	80	.....
Total—Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters	M	4,362	236	4,398	284	4,519	390
Total—Group VII.....	M	9,375	1,306	9,820	1,293	9,034	746

VIII. THEATERS

<i>Actors.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	{ M	2,696	8	2,702	10	2,553	66
	{ F	459	21	452	21	653	57
<i>Bill Posters.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	205	.....	180	18	183	30
<i>Calcium Light Operators.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	115	.....	148	.....	148	100
<i>Musicians.</i>							
Albany	M	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Auburn	{ M	17	.....	49	42	.....	.....
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	{ M	381	155	340	.....	375	50
	{ F	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk	{ M	.....	.....	61	61	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

LIQUORS—Concluded.

72	.....	78	2	72	.....	71	.....	72	.....
13	1	13	.....	13	.....	12	.....	13	.....
315	.....	275	34	281	28	275	.....	315	.....
14	.....	12	.....	15	.....	14	.....	14	.....
9	.....	7	.....	7	.....	10	.....	9	.....
162	2	128	8	130	10	133	3	162	2
292	12	270	25	279	25	292	.....	292	12
7	.....	9	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
207	.....	210	.....	210	7	207	9	207	.....
66	.....	60	.....	61	1	61	.....	66	.....
35	.....	34	.....	30	.....	35	.....	35	.....
1,192	15	1,096	69	1,105	71	1,117	12	1,192	14
20	20	46	27	40	23	30	.....	20	20
26	20	28	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	20
264	254	300	.....	300	.....	264	.....	264	254
56	1	46	.....	56	1	56	.....	56	.....
36	36	36	.....	36	.....	36	36	36	36
37	12	35	4	40	.....	39	11	37	12
15	4	45	.....	16	1	21	1	15	4
.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
454	347	601	31	514	25	472	48	454	346
40	2	33	.....	45	.....	35	.....	40	2
32	1	.....	.....	36	.....	35	.....	32	.....
45	.....	34	.....	35	.....	45	.....	45	.....
77	1	34	.....	71	.....	80	.....	77	.....
4,761	415	4,362	190	4,398	254	4,519	141	4,761	388
9,340	712	9,375	750	9,820	1,017	9,033	235	9,171	502

AND MUSIC.

2,753	907	2,696	8	2,702	10	2,553	6	2,753	907
449	144	459	21	452	21	653	14	449	144
170	.....	205	.....	180	18	183	.....	170	.....
148	100	115	.....	148	.....	148	.....	148	100
30	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	30	.....
45	.....	17	.....	49	.....	45	.....	45	.....
1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
370	100	381	.....	430	.....	490	.....	370	100
1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

VIII. THEATERS AND

<i>Musicians—Continued.</i>							
Ithaca	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	{ M	.....	.....	48	23	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	M	160	.....	180	.....	180	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	610	230	420	232	1,596	420
Olean	{ M	82	.....	54	.....	61	.....
	{ F	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....
Rochester	{ M	275	40	275	100	270	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	M	.....	.....	72	52	.....	.....
Syracuse	{ M	158	.....	53	.....	165	.....
	{ F	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Troy	M	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	{ M	20	.....	100	5	.....	.....
	{ F	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	1,883	425	1,652	515	2,750	470
	{ F	16	.....	29	8	11	.....
<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>							
Albany, Cohoes and Troy	M	60	1	62	.....	62	.....
Binghamton	"	8	.....	22	12	23	20
Buffalo	"	62	.....	62	.....	60	.....
Newburgh	"	24	.....	26	.....	24	15
New York, Brooklyn	"	151	.....	150	.....	155	105
New York, Manhattan	"	530	.....	530	.....	552	260
Rochester	"	76	.....	76	.....	54	12
Syracuse	"	50	.....	49	.....	50	42
Total	M	961	1	977	12	980	454
<i>Theatrical Costumers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	{ M	13	4	20	.....	14	6
	{ F	5	2	8	.....	4	1
Total—Group VIII	{ M	5,873	438	5,679	555	6,628	1,126
	{ F	480	23	489	29	664	58
	{ T	6,353	461	6,168	584	7,292	1,184

IX. WOOD WORKING

<i>Box Makers and Sawyers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	37	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
<i>Broom and Brush Makers</i>							
Amsterdam	M	80	.....	85	.....	90	.....
Lockport	{ M	27	.....	30	.....	27	.....
	{ F	25	25	25	.....	22	.....
Total	{ M	107	.....	115	.....	117	.....
	{ F	25	25	25	.....	22	.....
<i>Brush Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	84	25	87	11	76	18
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	235	50	235	47	250	18
New York, Manhattan	"	1,050	150	985	285	1,000	350
Rochester	"	106	20	110	.....	115	4
Total	M	1,391	220	1,330	332	1,365	372

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED--							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

MUSIC—Concluded.

34	10							34	
1								1	
				39	23				
				6	4				
180	40	160		180		180		180	
1,598	300	3,735		420		1,596		5,098	
		82		54		64			
		5		5		2			
100		275		275	75	270		100	
17								17	
				72	52	72			
175	40	158		53		165		175	4
5		5		5		5		5	
83		80		85				83	
18		20		100	5			18	
		5		6					
2,633	490	5,008		1,918	206	2,982		6,133	104
25	2	16		29		11		25	
70		60		62		62		70	
29	9	8		22	12	18	9	29	9
62		62		62		60		62	
25		24		26		24		25	
155	20	151		150		155	105	155	20
552	52	530		530		552		552	52
56		76		76		54	12	56	
52		50		49		50		52	
1,001	81	961		977	12	975	126	1,001	81
16		13		20		14		16	
4		5		8		4		4	
6,721	1,578	8,998	8	5,945	246	6,855	132	10,221	1,192
478	146	480	21	489	25	665	14	478	144
7,199	1,724	9,478	29	6,434	271	7,520	146	10,699	1,336

AND FURNITURE.

15		37		15				15	
116	1	80		85		90		116	1
23		27		30		27		23	
22		25		25		22		22	
139	1	107		115		117		139	1
22		25		25		22		22	
85	6	84		87		76	3	85	5
260		235		235		250	4	260	
1,004	125	1,050	150	985	285	1,000	20	1,004	25
120	1	106		110				120	
1,384	126	1,391	150	1,330	285	1,250	24	1,384	25

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

IX. WOOD WORKING AND

<i>Carpet Fitters and Layers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	53	.....	72	5	73	4
<i>Carriage and Wagon Makers.</i>							
Albany.....	M	28	8	31	1	43	1
New York, Manhattan.....	"	70	35	100	25	150	35
Syracuse.....	"	21	.....	20	1	21	.....
Total.....	M	119	43	151	27	214	36
<i>Coopers.</i>							
Albany and Troy.....	M	45	.....	40	4	40	.....
Buffalo.....	"	202	41	177	26	140	25
Glens Falls.....	"	.....	.....	30	.....	48	2
Lockport.....	"	79	38	63	9	62	5
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	35	3	44	2	40	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	274	32	258	33	263	20
Niagara Falls.....	"	34	.....	34	.....	45	.....
Rochester.....	"	120	45	118	30	103	48
Syracuse.....	"	54	.....	54	.....	57	.....
Total.....	M	843	159	818	104	798	100
<i>Dashboard Makers.</i>							
Buffalo.....	M	9	5	9	.....	9	.....
<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>							
Albany.....	M	17	.....	17	.....	15	.....
Binghamton.....	"	49	34	21	2	23	.....
Buffalo.....	"	665	90	730	3	875	20
Falconer.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Greene.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Hornellsville.....	"	.....	.....	95	3	43	.....
Jamestown.....	"	220	30	240	12	318	20
New York, Manhattan.....	"	543	137	521	237	526	119
Rochester.....	"	31	10	35	.....	125	4
Schenectady.....	"	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....
Syracuse.....	"	40	6	40	.....	65	.....
Troy.....	"	.....	.....	230	.....	147	.....
Total.....	M	1,580	307	1,945	257	2,188	163
<i>Mat Markers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	92	.....	92	.....	92	.....
<i>Millers and Millwrights.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	40	8	44	4	42	.....
<i>Modelers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	100	6	100	3	100	.....
<i>Piano Makers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	2,200	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
New York, Queens.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Total.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Action Makers).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finishers, Etc.).</i>							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

FURNITURE—Continued.

83		53		72	5	73		83	
44	11	28	2	31		43		44	1
		70	35	100	25	150			
15	1	21		20		21		15	1
59	12	119	37	151	25	214		59	2
40		45		40		40		40	
121		202	3	177	26	140		121	
				30		48			
51	4	79	20	63	9	62		51	
40		35	3	44		40		40	
343	21	274	23	258	18	263	12	343	15
28		34		34		45		28	
77		120		118	30	103	8	77	
54		54		54		57		54	
754	25	843	49	818	83	793	20	754	15
9		9		9		9		9	
15		17		17		15		15	
20		49	1	21	1	23		20	
378	66	665		730	3	860		378	51
30						21		30	
						14			
11				95		43		11	
342	10	220		240	1	318	1	342	10
523	60	543		521		526		523	
132	2			35		125		132	2
16		15		16		16		16	
50		40		40		65		50	
70				230		147		70	
1,587	138	1,549	1	1,945	5	2,173	1	1,587	63
92		92		92		92		92	
41		40		44		42		41	
106	1	100		100		100		106	
		2,200		2,200					
25						30		25	
40						45		40	
65						75		65	
300	1					350		300	1
250	6					250		250	3

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

IX. WOOD WORKING AND

<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Case Makers, Etc.).</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc.).</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Movers).</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubbers, Etc.).</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
<i>Sash and Blind Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
<i>Upholsterers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	84	29	70	.....	80	10
Jamestown	"	29	.....	34	.....	35	33
New York, Brooklyn	"	90	.....	80	18	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	526	.....	595	261	601	90
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	729	29	779	279	716	133
<i>Varnishers and Polishers.</i>							
Rochester	M	93	30	180	.....	110	.....
<i>Wood Carvers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	38	.....	40	6	48	.....
Jamestown	"	40	6	38	2	37	7
New York, Brooklyn	"	58	6	58	12	60	2
New York, Manhattan	"	402	30	414	100	413	100
Rochester.....	"	62	6	62	6	68	4
Syracuse.....	"	60	10	55	3	53	6
Total	M	660	58	667	129	679	119
<i>Wood Turners.</i>							
Jamestown	M	17	.....	17	.....	16	.....
Total—Group IX.....	{ M	8,154	890	8,621	1,151	8,575	945
	{ F	25	25	25	.....	22	.....
	{ T	8,179	915	8,646	1,151	8,597	945

X. RESTAURANTS AND

Hotels and Restaurants.							
<i>Bartenders.</i>							
Albany	M	110	12	82	4	138	10
Auburn	"	66	9	65	6	61	7
Binghamton	"	77	3	75	5	78	4
Buffalo	"	400	20	500	50	455	15
Corning	"	15	.....	17	1	20	2
Cortland.....	"	16	.....	18	.....	18	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Elmira	"	47	9	46	2	50	3
Geneva	"	27	.....	25	3	25	4
Gloversville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

200	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....
240	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	240	.....
50	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	50	.....
700	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	700	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	90	.....
60	15	84	2	70	.....	80	.....	60	15
40	.....	29	.....	34	.....	35	.....	40	.....
51	12	90	.....	80	18	.....	.....	51	.....
755	2	526	.....	595	261	601	.....	755	2
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
967	29	729	2	779	279	716	.....	967	17
150	.....	93	14	180	.....	110	.....	150	.....
48	12	38	.....	40	1	48	.....	48	.....
37	4	40	.....	38	2	37	.....	37	4
62	.....	58	.....	58	.....	60	2	62	.....
415	70	402	.....	414	100	413	.....	415	50
73	.....	62	.....	62	.....	68	.....	73	.....
30	2	60	.....	55	1	53	1	30	2
665	88	660	.....	667	104	679	3	665	56
17	1	17	.....	17	.....	16	.....	17	1
8,048	564	8,123	253	8,621	786	8,445	51	8,048	189
22	.....	25	.....	25	.....	22	.....	22	.....
8,070	564	8,148	253	8,646	786	8,467	51	8,070	189

RETAIL TRADE.

168	8	110	12	82	.....	138	.....	168	8
56	6	66	7	65	6	61	7	56	6
75	2	77	.....	75	.....	78	4	75	2
375	10	400	.....	500	50	455	15	375	.....
20	.....	15	.....	17	.....	20	1	20	.....
22	3	16	.....	18	.....	18	.....	22	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20	.....
57	4	47	2	46	2	50	2	57	4
29	2	27	.....	25	.....	25	.....	29	1
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	20	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

X. RESTAURANTS AND

<i>Bartenders—Continued.</i>							
Hornellsville	M	16	2	23	2	18	.....
Ithaca	"	20	.....	26	2	32	3
Jamestown	"	40	.....	59	.....	62	.....
Little Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1
Newark .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	77	11	65	15	63	4
New York, Manhattan	"	150	50	150	50	170	.....
Norwich .....	"	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....
Olean	"	38	.....	27	5	46	4
Oneida	"	20	2	23	5	20	1
Oneonta	"	23	.....	22	3	28	3
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	50	.....	54	3
Rochester	"	160	12	175	14	175	10
Rome	"	27	4	27	2	24	2
Seneca Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Syracuse	"	212	7	245	14	250	.....
Troy	"	112	6	105	9	110	5
Utica	"	88	4	84	11	79	7
Watertown .....	"	.....	.....	54	.....	57	2
Total	M	1,771	151	1,985	203	2,154	90
<i>Waiters.</i>							
Buffalo	{ M	314	90	368	60	200	.....
	{ F	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....
New York, Brooklyn	M	100	.....	83	.....	121	29
New York, Manhattan	"	343	176	358	178	352	26
Niagara Falls	"	35	.....	37	.....	53	.....
Syracuse	"	50	.....	30	.....	20	.....
Total	{ M	842	266	876	238	746	55
	{ F	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....
Total—Hotels and Restaurants..	{ M	2,613	417	2,861	441	2,900	145
	{ F	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....
<i>Retail Trade.</i>							
<i>Bread Peddlers.</i>							
Buffalo	M	80	1	68	1	58	2
<i>Canvassing Agents.</i>							
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
<i>Clerks and Salesmen.</i>							
Amsterdam	M	67	1	72	.....	67	2
Buffalo	"	177	1	235	10	225	.....
Canandaigua	{ M	79	.....	84	.....	70	1
	{ F	12	.....	8	.....	12	.....
Corning	M	45	.....	50	3	55	.....
Dunkirk	"	36	.....	25	.....	20	.....
East Syracuse	{ M	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	M	35	.....	25	.....	24	.....
Hornellsville	{ M	65	.....	42	.....	90	.....
	{ F	57	.....	50	.....	50	.....
Jamestown	{ M	76	.....	61	.....	204	.....
	{ F	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	M	36	.....	7	.....	35	.....
Little Falls	{ M	63	1	66	.....	65	.....
	{ F	26	1	24	4	23	.....
Lockport	{ M	79	.....	65	.....	62	.....
	{ F	26	.....	25	.....	19	.....
Medina	M	.....	.....	23	.....	25	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

RETAIL TRADE—Continued.

22	.....	16	2	23	2	18	.....	22	.....
32	.....	20	.....	26	.....	32	.....	32	.....
44	.....	40	.....	59	.....	62	.....	44	.....
22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	22	1
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	15	.....
67	10	77	.....	65	.....	63	1	67	.....
170	.....	150	.....	150	.....	170	.....	170	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....
39	2	38	.....	27	5	46	.....	39	.....
21	.....	20	.....	23	.....	20	1	21	.....
26	4	23	.....	22	.....	28	.....	26	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	54	3	25	.....
220	15	160	12	175	14	175	10	220	.....
18	.....	27	.....	27	2	24	.....	18	.....
30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
300	5	242	7	245	14	250	.....	300	5
95	10	112	.....	105	9	110	.....	95	10
80	3	88	4	84	11	79	7	80	3
59	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	57	.....	59	.....
2,213	89	1,771	46	1,985	115	2,129	52	2,149	40
270	.....	314	.....	368	60	200	.....	270	.....
88	.....	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....	88	.....
333	29	100	.....	83	.....	121	.....	333	.....
32	.....	343	.....	358	118	352	.....	32	.....
.....	.....	35	.....	37	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	59	.....	30	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
723	29	842	.....	876	178	746	.....	723	.....
.....	.....	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
2,926	118	2,613	46	2,861	293	2,875	52	2,872	40
.....	.....	67	.....	75	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	80	1	68	1	58	2	54	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	27	.....
85	.....	67	1	72	.....	67	.....	85	.....
205	2	177	1	235	10	225	.....	205	.....
32	1	79	.....	84	.....	70	1	32	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	8	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
58	.....	45	.....	50	1	55	.....	58	.....
12	.....	36	.....	25	.....	20	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	35	.....	25	.....	21	.....	50	.....
30	.....	65	.....	42	.....	90	.....	30	.....
30	.....	57	.....	50	.....	50	.....	30	.....
86	1	76	.....	61	.....	204	.....	86	.....
21	3	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	21	1
.....	.....	36	.....	7	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
79	2	63	.....	66	.....	65	.....	79	.....
24	.....	26	.....	24	4	23	.....	24	.....
64	.....	79	.....	65	.....	61	.....	64	.....
17	.....	26	.....	25	.....	19	.....	17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	25	.....	.....	.....

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

X. RESTAURANTS AND

Retail Trade—Continued.							
Clerks and Salesmen—Continued.							
Newark	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	{ M	104	.....	83	1	84	1
	{ F	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	120	.....	114	.....	135	4
	{ F	175	.....	161	.....	255	11
New York, Manhattan	{ M	302	50	308	65	396	1
	{ F	38	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	{ M	61	.....	50	.....	45	.....
	{ F	26	.....	25	1	20	.....
North Tonawanda	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Oncida .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....
Poughkeepsie	{ M	12	.....	14	.....	14	.....
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Rochester	{ M	.....	.....	23	.....	21	1
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Seneca Falls	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	{ M	40	.....	40	.....	41	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda	M	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Troy	"	53	1	.....	.....	54	.....
Watertown	{ M	133	.....	113	.....	89	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	{ M	1,592	54	1,557	79	2,002	10
	{ F	386	1	380	5	396	11
Furniture and Carpet Store Em- ployees.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	90	.....	90	.....	100	2
Ice Cream Salesmen and Drivers.							
Buffalo	M	26	.....	22	.....	76	.....
Ice Handlers.							
Albany	M	60	30	60	46	60	.....
Auburn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	89	.....	81	.....
Rochester	"	135	.....	77	20	140	.....
Troy .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Total	M	195	30	226	66	292	.....
Milk Peddlers.							
Buffalo	{ M	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Lockport	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	236	.....	40	.....
Syracuse	"	30	.....	123	.....	25	.....
Troy .....	"	.....	.....	95	.....	20	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	30	.....	843	.....	85	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Newsboys and Bootblacks.							
Amsterdam	M	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	104	.....	58	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

RETAIL TRADE—Continued.

26								26	
2								2	
83	1	104		83	1	84	1	83	1
4		4		4		4		4	
135	5	120		114		135		135	
255	16	175		161		255		255	
345		302		308		396		345	
55		38		65				55	
55		61		50		45		55	
12		26		25	1	20		12	
59						54		59	
54						23		54	
104						104		104	
		12		14		14			
		2		2		2			
60				23		21		60	
67						9		67	
29								29	
38		40		40		41		38	
12								12	
				57					
61	3	53	1	50		54		61	3
82	2	133		113		89		82	
		2				2			
1,882	17	1,592	3	1,607	12	2,001	2	1,882	4
499	19	386		380	5	396		499	1
100		90		90		100		100	
45		26		22		70		45	
80		60		60		60		80	
26	5							26	
66				89		81		66	
150	50	135		77	20	140		150	50
						11			
322	55	195		226	20	292		322	50
275				289				275	
				6					
25								25	
				25					
150				236		40		150	
164		30		123		25		164	
100				95		20		100	
70				75				70	
784		30		843		85		784	
				6					
		9		8					
		50		50					
		45							
		104		58					

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

X. RESTAURANTS AND

Retail Trade—Continued.							
Venders.							
Albany	{ M F	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	8
Total—Retail Trade.....	{ M F	2,117 386	85 1	2,864 386	146 5	2,733 396	22 11
Total—Group X.....	{ M F T	4,730 453 5,183	502 1 503	5,725 461 6,186	587 5 592	5,633 481 6,114	167 11 178

XI. PUBLIC

Bridge Tenders.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	138	.....	135	.....	135	.....
Dock Builders.							
New York, Mauhattan.....	M	930	.....	950	.....	1,350	200
Dock Laborers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	74	.....	74	.....	74	.....
Drivers and Hostlers.							
New York, Brooklyn	M	150	4	124	13	175	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	369	25	355	15	353	45
Total	M	519	29	479	28	528	45
Health Department Employees.							
Syracuse	M	36	4	34	2	33	.....
Letter Carriers.							
Albany	M	56	.....	57	.....	57	.....
Amsterdam	"	9	.....	8	.....	9	.....
Auburn	"	21	.....	17	.....	21	.....
Binghamton	"	19	.....	19	.....	20	.....
Brockport .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	"	199	.....	201	.....	201	.....
Canandaigua .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catskill.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Corning	"	9	.....	7	.....	9	2
Cortland.....	"	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Elmira.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Fort Plain.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredonia .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloversville	"	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....
Herkimer.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hornellsville	"	7	.....	7	.....	8	.....
Hudson.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Ilion.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca	"	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Jamestown	"	16	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Johnstown	"	7	.....	8	.....	7	.....
Kingston	"	11	.....	13	.....	11	.....
Little Falls.....	"	7	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Middletown	"	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Mount Vernon	"	15	.....	13	1	13	1
Newburgh	"	13	.....	14	1	14	1
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	635	.....	675	.....	685	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	102	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
3,316	72	2,117	4	2,914	33	2,732	4	3,316	54
502	19	386	.....	386	5	396	.....	502	1
6,252	190	4,730	50	5,775	326	5,607	56	6,188	94
502	19	453	.....	461	5	481	.....	502	1
6,754	209	5,183	50	6,236	331	6,083	58	6,690	95

EMPLOYMENT.

136	.....	138	.....	135	.....	135	.....	136	.....
1,800	37	930	.....	950	.....	1,350	.....	1,800	37
8	.....	74	.....	74	.....	74	.....	8	.....
50	.....	150	.....	124	.....	175	.....	50	.....
397	.....	369	25	355	15	353	.....	397	.....
447	.....	519	25	479	15	528	.....	447	.....
32	.....	36	.....	34	.....	33	.....	32	.....
56	.....	58	.....	57	.....	57	.....	56	.....
10	.....	9	.....	8	.....	9	.....	10	.....
21	.....	21	.....	17	.....	21	.....	21	.....
19	.....	19	.....	19	.....	20	.....	19	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
205	.....	199	.....	201	.....	201	.....	205	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....
9	.....	9	.....	7	.....	9	.....	9	.....
7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
7	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	7	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
9	.....	7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	9	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....
15	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	7	.....	7	.....
13	.....	11	.....	13	.....	11	.....	13	.....
7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	8	.....	7	.....
8	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	8	.....
12	.....	15	.....	13	.....	13	.....	12	.....
15	.....	13	.....	14	.....	14	1	15	.....
685	.....	635	.....	675	.....	685	.....	685	.....

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

XI. PUBLIC

<i>Letter Carriers—Continued.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	1,525	220	1,525	60	1,550	.....
New York, Queens .....	"	.....	.....	27	.....	27	4
New York, Richmond .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	"	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....
North Tonawanda .....	"	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Nyack .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	"	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Oneida	"	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Ossining .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Oswego	"	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Pekskill	"	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Penn Yan .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsburg	"	4	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Port Chester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Port Jervis	"	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Poughkeepsie .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Rochester	"	86	.....	101	.....	101	.....
Rome	"	9	.....	8	2	8	.....
Saratoga .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	"	12	.....	14	.....	15	.....
Seneca Falls	"	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....
Syracuse	"	67	.....	78	.....	73	.....
Tonawanda	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	"	44	.....	40	.....	44	.....
Utica	"	33	.....	34	.....	39	.....
Watertown	"	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Watervliet .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Plains .....	"	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....
Yonkers .....	"	.....	.....	26	3	27	1
Total	M	2,906	220	3,011	67	3,129	9
<i>Park Employees.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Park Gardeners.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	50	15	41	7	47	.....
<i>Park Laborers.</i>							
New York, Manhattan	M	128	4	128	.....	127	3
<i>Post-office Clerks.</i>							
Albany	{ M	25	2	25	2	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
New York, Brooklyn	M	160	.....	161	.....	165	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	538	.....	530	.....	614	.....
Rochester	{ M	58	.....	60	.....	60	.....
	{ F	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Syracuse	{ M	29	.....	40	.....	32	.....
	{ F	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Troy	M	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....
Utica	"	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....
Total	{ M	847	2	852	2	907	.....
	{ F	5	.....	12	.....	6	.....
<i>Public School Janitors.</i>							
Buffalo	M	56	.....	58	.....	59	.....
Syracuse	{ M	30	.....	29	.....	31	31
	{ F	5	.....	5	.....	5	5
Total	{ M	86	.....	87	.....	90	31
	{ F	5	.....	5	.....	5	5

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

EMPLOYMENT—Continued.

1,592	28	1,525	.....	1,525	9	1,550	.....	1,592	2
44	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	.....	44	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	5	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
2	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
7	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	7	.....
7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
5	.....	4	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
7	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	7	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
104	2	86	.....	101	.....	101	.....	86	.....
6	.....	9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	6	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
15	.....	12	.....	14	.....	15	.....	15	.....
4	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....
76	.....	67	.....	78	.....	73	.....	76	.....
5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
43	.....	44	.....	40	.....	44	.....	43	.....
36	.....	33	.....	34	.....	39	.....	36	.....
13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	6	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	27	1	27	.....
3,265	30	2,906	.....	3,011	9	3,114	2	3,247	2
.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	50	.....	41	7	47	.....	40	.....
126	1	128	.....	128	.....	127	.....	126	.....
.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	.....	160	.....	161	.....	165	.....	165	.....
653	.....	538	.....	530	.....	614	.....	553	.....
60	.....	58	.....	60	.....	60	.....	60	.....
3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
33	.....	29	.....	40	.....	32	.....	33	.....
2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....
13	.....	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....	13	.....
27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....
951	.....	847	.....	852	.....	907	.....	951	.....
5	.....	5	.....	12	.....	6	.....	5	.....
59	.....	56	.....	58	.....	59	.....	59	.....
31	.....	30	.....	29	.....	31	.....	31	.....
5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
90	.....	86	.....	87	.....	90	.....	90	.....
5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

XI. PUBLIC

<i>Railway Mail Clerks.</i>							
Albany	M	41	.....	56	.....	25	.....
<i>Street Cleaners.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn	M	325	.....	320	.....	380	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	383	.....	830	7	825	145
Total	M	703	.....	1,150	7	1,205	145
Total—Group XI.....	M	6,491	274	6,997	113	7,650	433
	F	10	.....	17	.....	11	5
	T	6,501	274	7,014	113	7,661	438

XII. MISCELLA

Glass.							
<i>Flint Glass Workers.</i>							
Lockport	M	.....	.....	30	2	30	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	210	100	220	42	50	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	90	90	50	.....	.....	.....
Port Jervis.....	"	17	.....	17	.....	18	.....
Total	M	317	190	317	44	98	.....
<i>Green Glass Workers.</i>							
Binghamton.....	M	38	2	.....	.....	32	32
Clyde	"	18	2	22	2	22	1
Lancaster	"	22	.....	13	.....	14	.....
Lockport	"	32	.....	33	3	33	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	55	2	56	2	57	.....
Olean	"	97	.....	81	.....	87	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	75	.....	.....	.....	71	71
Rochester	"	31	.....	21	.....	21	21
Total	M	368	6	226	7	337	125
<i>Window Glass Workers.</i>							
Canastota	M	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
Durhamville.....	"	20	.....	21	.....	23	23
Ithaca.....	"	44	.....	44	.....	63	63
Total	M	80	.....	81	.....	102	86
Total—Glass	M	765	196	624	51	537	211
Barbering.							
<i>Barbers.</i>							
Albany	M	114	3	118	.....	122	.....
Amsterdam.....	"	28	2	31	3	31	2
Auburn	"	32	1	35	1	35	.....
Binghamton	"	51	.....	52	1	52	.....
Buffalo	"	325	25	328	.....	327	6
Canandaigua	"	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Dunkirk	"	6	.....	4	.....	16	.....
Elmira.....	"	48	2	42	.....	45	.....
Fort Edward .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneva	"	18	.....	19	1	19	.....
Gloversville	"	20	.....	21	3	19	1
Hornellsville	"	18	.....	19	.....	19	.....
Jamestown	"	26	.....	25	2	33	.....
Little Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report-ing.	Number thereof idle.

EMPLOYMENT.—Concluded.

25		41		56		25		25	
380		325		320		380		380	
825		383		830	7	825		825	
1,205		708		1,150	7	1,205		1,205	
8,125	68	6,491	25	6,997	38	7,635	2	8,107	39
10		10		17		11		10	
8,135	68	6,501	25	7,014	38	7,646	2	8,117	39

NEOUS.

31				30		30		31	
255		210		220	42	50		255	
		90	9	50					
18		17		17		18		18	
301		317	9	317	42	98		304	
20		38	2	32				20	
18	1	18		22	2	22		18	1
10	10	22		13		14		10	10
30	30	32		33		33		30	30
62	2	55	2	56	2	57		62	2
62	1	97		81		87		62	1
61		75		75		71		61	
20		31		21		21		20	
283	44	368	4	333	4	305		283	44
21	21	16		16		16		21	
22	22	20		21		22		22	
64	1	44		44		63		64	
107	44	80		81		101		107	
694	88	765	13	731	46	504		694	44
122		114		118		122		122	
30	1	28		31		31	2	30	1
33		32	1	35	1	35		33	
53	1	51		51		52		53	
325		325		328		327		325	
16		16		16		16		16	
18						18		18	
20		6		4		16		20	
58		48		42		45		58	
12								12	
20	1	18		19	1	19		20	1
21		20		21		19		21	
		18		19		19			
31	2	26		25		33		31	
18						20		18	

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.	Members reporting.	Number thereof idle.

XII. MISCELLA

Barbering—Continued.							
Barbers—Continued.							
Lockport	M	25	1	.....	.....	26	.....
Newburgh	"	31	.....	28	.....	32	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	85	7	80	5	170	.....
Niagara Falls	"	30	.....	28	1	30	.....
Norwich .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olean	"	12	3	10	.....	14	.....
Oneonta	"	17	.....	14	.....	15	1
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Peekskill	"	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	"	24	.....	40	2	100	.....
Schenectady	"	56	.....	59	.....	64	.....
Seneca Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Syracuse	"	150	.....	150	4	145	.....
Tonawanda	"	30	.....	20	.....	18	.....
Troy	"	100	3	109	.....	112	3
Utica	"	93	.....	94	.....	94	.....
Watertown	"	52	1	51	.....	47	1
Watervliet	"	13	.....	14	.....	16	.....
Waverly .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total— Barbering	M	1,427	48	1,415	23	1,708	14
Other Distinct Trades.							
Button Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	29	18	31	2	40	4
Rochester	"	51	.....	52	.....	52	.....
Warsaw	{ M	29	.....	34	.....	30	.....
	{ F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	{ M	109	18	117	2	122	4
	{ F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Color Mixers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	28	.....	28	.....	75	3
Fiber Sanders.							
Lockport	M	44	.....	36	.....	36	.....
Fiber Workers.							
Lockport	M	133	2	.....	.....	129	.....
Gas Workers.							
Rochester	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	"	37	.....	35	4	33	1
Total	M	37	.....	35	4	33	1
Iron Miners.							
Mineville	M	42	24	61	7	82	.....
Leather Buffers.							
Cattaraugus	M	.....	.....	40	16	20	10
Olean	"	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Salamanca .....	"	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
Total	M	15	.....	65	16	45	10
Oystermen.							
Sayville	M	80	.....	60	.....	60	.....
Paper Box Makers.							
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....

Continued.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

NEOUS—Continued.

28		25		26		26		28	
37		31		28		32		37	
183	3	85		80	5	170		183	
35		30		28	1	30		35	
9								9	
21		12		10		14		21	
15		17		14		15	1	15	
43						41		43	
		7		8					
100	2	24		40		100		100	
60		56		59		64		60	
13	1							12	
152	3	150		150	4	145		152	3
17		30		20		18		17	
80	3	100		109		112	3	80	
95		93		94		94		95	
47		52		51		47		47	
2		13		14		16		2	
7								7	
1,721	17	1,427	1	1,440	12	1,696	6	1,720	5
37		29		31	1	40	4	37	
56		51		52		52		56	
30		29		34		30		30	
		5							
123		109		117	1	122	4	123	
		5							
75		28		28		75	2	75	
34		44		36		36		34	
163	1	133		130		129		129	
70								70	
32	1	37		35		33	1	32	
102	1	37		35		33	1	102	
101		42		61	7	82		101	
						20	10		
12		15		15		15		12	
11				10		10		11	
23		15		25		45	10	23	
60		80		60		60		60	
198						200		198	

TABLE III—

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—					
		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.	
		Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

XII. MISCELLA							
Other Distinct Trades—Con.							
Paper Makers.							
Black River	M	37	2	35	1	31	1
Carthage	"	22	1	28		44	
Felts Mills ..	"	26		27	1	27	
Fort Edward	"	55		59		61	1
Niagara Falls	"						
Palmer Falls	"	25		23		23	
Sandy Hill	"	31		28	4	32	
Ticonderoga	"	24		22		18	
Watertown.....	"	100		100		80	
Total	M	320	3	322	6	316	2
Pulp Workers.							
Lockport	M	40	40	24	6	24	
Saddle and Harness Makers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	62		43	3	58	
Starch Workers.							
Buffalo	M	8					
Tanners and Curriers.							
Gloversville and Johnstown.....	M						
Little Falls.....	"			40	25	30	
Olean	"	20		25		40	
Total	M	20		65	25	70	
Trunk and Bag Workers.							
Buffalo	M	17	6	16		17	
Wool Workers.							
New York, Manhattan.....	M	130	50	120		130	
Total—Other Distinct Trades...	{ M F	1,085 5	143	992	69	1,397	21
Mixed Employment.							
Amsterdam	M	80	40	33	23	11	
Binghamton	"	15					
Carthage	"	170	5	100	5	150	
Deposit	"						
Elmira.....	"	40	25	40	3		
Fort Edward	"						
Hornellsville	"	125	10	100		75	25
Hudson.....	"	29	3	14	5	10	
Little Falls	"	50	25	65	33	100	10
Middletown.....	"			325	300	100	100
Newark.....	"			120	75	86	
Niagara Falls.....	"	130	90	68		110	
North Tonawanda.....	"					53	
Sandy Hill.....	"						
Tonawanda	"			27			
Unadilla	"			25			
Utica	"	278	90	303	175	250	
Total—Mixed Employment.....	M	917	288	1,220	619	945	135
Total—Group XII.....	{ M	4,194	675	4,251	762	4,587	381
	F	5					
	T	4,199	675	4,251	762	4,587	381

Concluded.

		UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—							
SEPTEMBER, 1901.		DECEMBER, 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPTEMBER, 1901.	
Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.	Members report- ing.	Number thereof idle.

NEOUS—Concluded.

32	2	37	.....	35	1	31	1	32	1
40	.....	22	.....	28	.....	44	.....	40	.....
27	.....	26	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....
63	3	55	.....	59	.....	61	.....	63	.....
159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....
21	.....	25	.....	23	.....	23	.....	21	.....
60	4	31	.....	28	.....	32	.....	60	.....
17	2	24	.....	22	.....	18	.....	17	.....
88	4	100	.....	100	.....	80	.....	88	4
507	15	320	.....	322	1	316	1	507	5
24	.....	40	.....	24	2	24	.....	24	.....
68	.....	62	.....	43	2	58	.....	68	.....
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
30	1	.....	.....	40	.....	30	.....	30	.....
40	.....	20	.....	25	.....	40	.....	40	.....
330	1	20	.....	65	.....	70	.....	330	.....
16	.....	17	.....	16	.....	17	.....	16	.....
100	.....	130	50	120	.....	130	.....	100	.....
1,924	18	1,085	50	1,082	13	1,397	18	1,890	5
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	80	.....	33	3	11	.....	14	.....
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	170	2	100	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40	.....	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
.....	.....	125	.....	100	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	29	3	14	1	10	.....	10	.....
100	10	50	.....	65	33	100	6	100	.....
325	25	.....	.....	325	300	100	.....	325	.....
125	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	125	.....
269	40	130	.....	68	.....	110	.....	269	.....
46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	46	.....
385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	4	278	90	303	175	250	.....	200	4
1,924	95	917	95	1,100	515	945	6	1,924	4
6,263	218	4,194	159	4,353	586	4,542	30	6,228	58
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,263	218	4,199	159	4,353	586	4,542	30	6,228	58

TABLE IV.—UNEMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS

TOWN.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—							
		DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.	
		Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.
Albany.....	{ M	5,793	1,051	5,684	620	5,992	492	6,318	293
	{ F	31	8	68	.....	75	.....	82	27
Albany and Troy.....	M	45	.....	40	4	40	.....	85	.....
Albany, Cohoes & Troy	"	60	1	62	.....	62	.....	70	.....
Albion	"	75	70	80	40	80	70	105	.....
Alexandria Bay	"	46	4	70	10	50	.....	50	.....
Amsterdam	{ M	940	115	915	109	933	41	950	33
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....
Auburn	{ M	1,093	243	1,206	201	1,252	84	1,373	189
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	2
Baldwinsville	M	39	3	37	23	32	3	28	.....
Batavia	"	163	8	154	105	164	3	136	132
Berlin .....	"	.....	.....	18	13	20	11	10	4
Binghamton.....	{ M	1,838	480	1,789	116	1,786	97	1,770	23
	{ F	47	43	44	11	64	.....	71	.....
Binnewater	M	92	80	70	.....	70	.....	75	.....
Black River	"	37	2	35	1	31	1	32	2
Brockport.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Buffalo	{ M	26,545	5,974	27,717	7,530	27,675	2,023	25,700	1,777
	{ F	248	150	209	40	324	18	303	26
Canajoharie	M	19	5	21	4	.....	.....	21	.....
Canandaigua	{ M	496	88	499	36	432	1	433	9
	{ F	15	.....	8	.....	15	.....	3	.....
Canastota	M	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	21	21
Carthage	"	251	27	184	29	248	10	84	.....
Catskill .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Cattaraugus.....	"	.....	.....	40	16	20	10	.....	.....
Chaumont.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Clayton	"	34	.....	36	6	41	1	44	.....
Clyde	"	18	2	22	2	22	1	18	1
Cobleskill .....	"	.....	.....	12	3	22	6	23	.....
Cohoes	{ M	514	261	622	134	573	315	648	83
	{ F	595	130	542	83	541	106	524	29
Corning	M	631	33	711	36	862	30	968	11
Cortland	{ M	91	17	97	24	84	.....	91	5
	{ F	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Coxsackie	M	5	1	34	.....	41	.....	44	.....
Creek Locks	"	40	40	40	30	40	15	47	47
Dansville	{ M	22	4	14	2	29	3	14	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depew	M	191	117	105	6	97	.....	260	.....
Dobbs Ferry	"	30	.....	29	.....	48	.....	50	.....
Dunkirk	{ M	552	3	567	63	690	.....	913	6
	{ F	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durhamville	M	20	.....	21	.....	23	23	22	22
East Syracuse.....	{ M	361	3	355	10	382	4	353	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eddyville	M	30	30	40	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Elmira	{ M	1,529	215	1,552	128	1,824	130	1,997	66
	{ F	13	7	7	3	10	.....	9	1
Falconer	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	30	.....
Fancher	"	180	130	203	198	209	209	200	.....
Felts Mills	"	26	.....	27	1	27	.....	27	.....
Fishkill on Hudson ...	"	49	7	47	3	45	.....	42	2
Fort Edward.....	"	104	.....	101	.....	106	1	564	3
Fort Plain .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Frankfort	"	54	.....	104	2	101	3	119	12
Fredonia .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Fulton	"	31	20	30	24	148	10	98	.....
Geneva.....	{ M	543	179	573	17	715	13	762	22
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Glens Falls.....	{ M	420	145	553	135	602	43	555	13
	{ F	.....	.....	67	9	35	.....	2	.....
Gloversville	{ M	827	108	808	75	861	32	914	125
	{ F	12	11	119	1	368	.....	318	29

OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—By Towns.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—								TOWN.
DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.		
Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	
5,766	80	5,772	287	5,992	71	6,168	147	} Albany.
31	68	.....	75	.....	82	.....
45	40	40	85	} Albany and Troy.
60	62	.....	62	.....	70	.....
75	80	40	80	105	} Albany, Cohoes and Troy.
46	70	.....	50	.....	50	.....
940	1	915	15	933	16	950	9	} Alexandria Bay.
.....	4	.....	7	.....
1,033	58	1,206	125	1,297	16	1,368	29	} Amsterdam.
2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
39	37	11	32	28	} Auburn.
163	154	.....	164	.....	126	.....
.....	18	5	20	11	10	4	} Baldwinsville.
1,838	5	1,820	51	1,744	41	1,770	16	
47	44	64	71	} Batavia.
.....	70	.....	70	.....	75	.....
37	35	1	31	1	32	1	} Berlin.
.....	2	.....
26,735	1,320	27,838	7,175	27,774	263	25,693	699	} Binghamton.
248	209	.....	240	.....	303	.....
19	21	3	24	21	} Binnewater.
423	5	499	16	492	1	433	.....
15	8	15	3	} Black River.
16	16	.....	16	.....	21	.....
251	2	184	22	248	84	} Brockport.
.....	4	.....
.....	20	10	} Buffalo.
.....	6	.....
34	36	41	1	44	} Canajoharie.
18	22	2	22	.....	18	1	
.....	12	3	22	23	} Canandaigua.
514	5	622	106	520	2	648	10	
595	80	542	75	503	524	4	} Canastota.
631	8	711	17	862	3	968	5	
91	97	20	84	91	} Carthage.
.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
5	1	34	29	44	} Catskill.
40	40	30	40	.....	47	.....
22	14	29	3	14	} Cattaraugus.
.....	
191	177	6	97	260	} Chaumont.
30	29	.....	48	.....	50	.....
552	567	53	690	913	3	} Clayton.
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	21	22	22	} Clyde.
361	1	355	5	382	4	353	.....
2	} Cobleskill.
30	40	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
1,529	34	1,552	93	1,824	18	1,997	54	} Cohoes.
13	7	.....	10	.....	9	1	
.....	21	30	} Corning.
180	10	203	138	209	.....	200	.....
26	27	27	27	} Cortland.
49	1	47	2	45	.....	42	1
104	101	106	564	} Coxsackie.
.....	3	.....
54	104	101	3	119	} Creek Locks.
.....	5	.....
31	30	148	3	93	} Dansville.
543	573	2	715	.....	762	5	
1	1	1	1	} Depew.
420	553	57	599	17	555	6	
.....	67	9	35	2	} Dobbs Ferry.
827	75	808	68	861	.....	850	.....
12	119	125	318	29	} Dunkirk.
.....	
.....	} Durhamville.
.....	
.....	} East Syracuse.
.....	
.....	} Eddyville.
.....	
.....	} Elmira.
.....	
.....	} Falconer.
.....	
.....	} Fancher.
.....	
.....	} Felts Mills.
.....	
.....	} Fishkill on Hudson.
.....	
.....	} Fort Edward.
.....	
.....	} Fort Plain.
.....	
.....	} Frankfort.
.....	
.....	} Fredonia.
.....	
.....	} Fulton.
.....	
.....	} Geneva.
.....	
.....	} Glens Falls.
.....	
.....	} Gloversville.
.....	

TABLE IV—

TOWN.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—							
		DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.	
		Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.
Gloversville and Johnstown	{ M	27	1	47	4	26	.....	286	2
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Goshen	M	.....	.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gouverneur .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	20	2
Greene .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Green Island	"	64	10	71	.....	115	10	96	.....
Herkimer .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	100	5
Herkimer, Ilion and Mohawk .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
High Falls	"	58	25	84	15	139	6	139	.....
Hornellsville	{ M	1,190	59	1,225	71	1,228	63	1,034	6
	{ F	203	58	183	1	85	.....	32	.....
Hudson	M	95	5	80	7	75	7	136	.....
Hulberton	"	106	106	65	65	112	112	112	98
Ilion	"	17	2	15	2	12	1	12	3
Irvington	"	50	7	44	2	46	.....	45	2
Islip .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	29	.....
Ithaca.....	{ M	339	42	335	25	393	76	499	13
	{ F	18	6	20	.....	15	.....	16	.....
Jamestown	{ M	754	93	868	91	1,293	142	1,421	114
	{ F	136	70	201	19	159	8	90	3
Johnstown	{ M	7	.....	8	.....	9	.....	8	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	30	111	17
Kingston	M	235	102	230	108	259	35	219	10
Lake Placid .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	38	3
Lancaster	"	163	20	187	.....	165	.....	166	15
Le Fever Falls.....	"	200	200	150	.....	142	96	154	.....
Liberty.....	"	13	1	32	7	17	.....	12	.....
Lindenhurst	"	38	7	.....	.....	26	.....	21	.....
Little Falls.....	{ M	511	93	572	105	663	67	617	34
	{ F	28	1	26	4	25	.....	27	.....
Lockport	{ M	1,217	213	1,065	86	1,239	108	1,231	86
	{ F	107	25	97	.....	87	.....	86	10
Malone	M	10	.....	7	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Mamaroneck	"	34	17	81	17	74	5	77	12
Matteawan	"	100	8	100	28	100	14	100	.....
Mechanicville	"	141	.....	148	4	153	7	161	1
Medina	"	14	.....	34	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Middletown	"	469	32	890	305	555	111	883	46
Mineville	"	42	24	61	7	82	.....	101	.....
Mount Vernon	"	498	72	479	34	495	31	510	8
Mount Vernon and New Rochelle .....	"	.....	.....	20	6	27	.....	27	.....
Newark.....	{ M	75	1	228	77	225	.....	294	16
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Newburgh	{ M	1,187	227	1,188	251	1,227	100	1,161	51
	{ F	592	10	663	9	658	7	730	13
New Rochelle	M	386	72	426	39	433	14	409	1
New York,all boroughs	{ M	8,163	1,201	8,254	814	8,348	692	8,710	734
	{ F	91	25	87	25	81	23	89	27
New York, Bronx.....	M	2,202	464	3,209	622	3,759	198	4,340	98
New York, Brooklyn.	{ M	23,378	6,272	23,602	4,683	23,297	2,471	24,858	1,244
	{ F	284	33	220	14	272	14	615	22
New York, Manhattan.	{ M	86,660	17,529	86,902	17,231	99,620	12,768	111,883	8,155
	{ F	4,598	944	4,905	711	5,343	953	8,511	396
New York, Manhattan and Bronx.....	M	.....	.....	155	20	160	10	.....	.....
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	{ M	6,760	4,090	5,650	2,020	5,400	3,150	6,800	1,500
	{ F	1,200	700	1,000	400	1,000	600	1,200	500
New York, Queens....	{ M	1,547	222	1,626	133	1,624	95	1,836	60
	{ F	3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
New York, Richmond.	M	702	223	801	156	552	73	608	32
Total—New York City	{ M	129,412	30,001	130,199	25,679	142,760	19,457	159,035	11,823
	{ F	6,176	1,702	6,217	1,150	6,699	1,590	10,418	945

Continued.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—								TOWN.
DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.		
Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	
27	1	47	1	26	.....	286	2	} Gloversville and Johns town.
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goshen.
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	20	.....	Gouverneur.
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	Greene.
64	.....	71	.....	115	.....	96	.....	Green Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	100	.....	Herkimer.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	Herkimer, Ilion and Mo- hawk.
58	2	84	.....	139	.....	139	.....	High Falls.
1,190	7	1,225	18	1,228	32	1,034	6	} Hornellsville.
203	.....	183	1	85	.....	32	.....
95	5	80	3	72	7	136	.....	Hudson.
106	.....	65	65	112	.....	112	.....	Hulberton.
17	.....	15	.....	12	1	12	.....	Ilion.
50	.....	44	.....	46	.....	45	.....	Ivington.
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	29	.....	Islip.
339	.....	335	1	393	10	499	.....	} Ithaca.
18	.....	20	.....	15	.....	16	.....
754	41	859	57	1,285	1	1,421	77	} Jamestown.
136	70	201	14	159	.....	90	1	
7	.....	8	.....	7	.....	8	.....	} Johnstown.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....
235	5	230	93	259	7	219	8	Kingston.
.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	38	.....	Lake Placid.
163	.....	187	.....	165	.....	166	15	Lancaster.
200	.....	150	.....	142	.....	154	.....	Le Fever Falls.
13	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	.....	Liberty.
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	21	.....	Lindenhurst.
511	1	572	61	658	8	617	16	} Little Falls.
28	.....	26	4	25	.....	27	.....
1,217	21	1,221	41	1,238	3	1,197	36	} Lockport.
107	.....	97	.....	87	.....	86	10	
10	.....	7	.....	8	.....	8	.....	Malone.
.....	.....	81	.....	42	.....	77	.....	Mamaroneck.
100	8	100	28	100	14	100	.....	Matteawan.
141	.....	148	.....	153	2	161	1	Mechanicville.
14	.....	34	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	Medina.
469	.....	890	303	555	.....	883	2	Middletown.
42	.....	61	7	82	.....	101	.....	Mineville.
498	15	479	3	465	1	510	.....	Mount Vernon.
.....	.....	20	.....	27	.....	27	.....	Mount Vernon and New Rochelle.
75	.....	82	2	225	.....	294	.....	} Newark.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1,187	.....	1,188	90	1,227	4	1,161	21	} Newburgh.
592	10	663	9	658	5	730	13	
381	30	426	1	433	2	409	1	New Rochelle.
8,163	712	8,254	739	8,348	640	8,710	714	} New York, all boroughs.
91	25	87	25	81	23	89	27	
2,982	38	3,439	450	3,759	25	4,340	58	New York, Bronx.
23,378	193	23,602	1,760	23,297	528	25,742	194	} New York, Brooklyn.
284	.....	220	14	272	2	615	1	
97,767	4,966	94,745	10,564	99,620	2,273	115,383	3,367	} New York, Manhattan.
4,598	76	4,905	270	5,343	75	8,511	246	
.....	.....	155	20	160	10	.....	.....	New York, Manhattan and Bronx.
6,760	1,550	5,650	1,220	5,400	950	6,800	1,500	} New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.
1,200	200	1,000	325	1,000	100	1,200	500	
1,547	21	1,626	82	1,624	7	1,836	1	} New York, Queens.
3	.....	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....
702	116	801	89	552	2	608	2	New York, Richmond.
141,299	7,596	138,272	14,924	142,760	4,435	163,419	5,836	} Total—New York City.
6,176	301	6,217	634	6,699	200	10,418	774	

TABLE IV—

TOWN.	Sex	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—							
		DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.	
		Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.
Niagara Falls.....	{ M	1,318	242	1,393	64	1,460	26	2,162	105
	{ F	171	13	184	1	170	.....	156	.....
North Tonawanda.....	M	135	28	168	27	295	1	270	8
Norwich	{ M	148	11	126	4	180	2	202	.....
	{ F	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	.....
Nyack	M	42	25	44	14	42	.....	70	4
Ogdensburg	"	101	8	99	14	97	12	591	99
Olean	{ M	558	28	526	45	622	14	539	21
	{ F	9	.....	12	.....	9	.....	7	.....
Oneida	M	216	2	232	6	234	1	269	.....
Oneonta	{ M	570	121	577	27	539	41	560	12
	{ F	10	9	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....
Ossining*.....	M	.....	.....	65	4	58	15	58	2
Oswego	"	695	141	757	131	1,205	109	1,241	71
Owego.....	"	19	1	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Palmer Falls.....	"	25	.....	23	.....	23	.....	21	.....
Pearl River.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Peekskill	{ M	277	158	260	15	275	21	291	3
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Penn Yan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Plattsburg	"	58	5	55	2	60	1	73	2
Port Chester.....	"	332	115	283	64	291	18	316	.....
Port Jervis.....	{ M	924	26	955	9	979	4	1,032	20
	{ F	21	.....	26	.....	38	.....	40	.....
Potsdam	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	16	.....
Poughkeepsie	{ M	467	71	442	60	601	77	634	13
	{ F	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ravena	M	28	.....	34	.....	32	.....	33	.....
Rensselaer.....	"	269	1	287	6	332	5	367	.....
Rochester	{ M	6,966	1,334	7,745	764	8,298	1,087	8,839	307
	{ F	102	42	91	32	114	.....	199	25
Rome.....	M	186	45	169	43	197	6	221	3
Rosendale.....	M	.....	.....	210	20	179	12	.....	.....
Rotterdam	"	13	.....	14	3	17	1	16	.....
Rotterdam Junction.....	"	.....	.....	38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rouses Point.....	{ M	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	22	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rye	M	.....	.....	27	10	36	.....	36	.....
Salamanca	"	53	7	48	1	70	.....	72	.....
Sandy Hill.....	"	111	.....	99	9	86	11	496	8
Saratoga	"	21	.....	22	1	25	.....	50	.....
Saugerties.....	"	45	45	43	4	65	4	62	5
Sayville	"	105	.....	82	.....	80	1	81	.....
Schenectady.....	{ M	1,948	147	2,306	112	2,292	17	2,333	22
	{ F	16	2	11	3	15	3	16	2
Seneca Falls.....	{ M	229	4	263	27	713	582	597	47
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	.....
Shortsville	M	26	.....	24	.....	30	.....	27	.....
Silver Creek.....	"	14	8	13	.....	50	.....	120	.....
Sing Sing†	"	48	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sloatsburg .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
Suffern	"	9	3	6	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse	{ M	5,047	641	2,256	538	5,563	279	5,740	191
	{ F	824	353	779	326	784	61	720	225
Tarrytown	M	360	21	329	40	362	5	417	2
Ticonderoga.....	"	24	.....	22	.....	18	.....	17	2
Tonawanda	"	336	36	361	45	347	11	325	9
Troy	{ M	4,294	881	4,333	452	4,282	432	4,307	720
	{ F	179	8	121	32	123	48	79	40
Tuxedo.....	M	115	15	86	10	86	.....	10	.....
Unadilla.....	{ M	.....	.....	30	.....	5	.....	5	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	10	.....	9	.....	13	.....
Utica.....	{ M	3,276	640	3,218	665	3,164	133	3,246	79
	{ F	239	.....	87	4	235	.....	223	10

* Formerly Sing Sing. † Name changed to Ossining

Continued.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—								TOWN.
DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE 1901.		SEPT., 1901.		
Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	
1,318	1,393	56	1,460	2	2,162	1	} Niagara Falls.
171	12	184	1	170	.....	156	.....
135	1	168	26	295	270	} North Tonawanda.
148	4	169	.....	174	2	202	.....
3	2	2	1	2	1	3	} Norwich.
42	.....	44	.....	42	.....	70	.....
101	2	99	8	97	591	4	} Nyack.
558	2	526	37	621	.....	539	1
9	12	9	7	} Ogdensburg
216	.....	232	.....	234	1	269	.....
570	5	577	3	539	8	560	6	} Olean.
10	.....	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....
.....	65	4	58	58	2	} Oneida.
695	5	757	78	1,205	18	1,241	23	
19	18	18	} Oneonta.
25	.....	23	.....	23	.....	21	.....
.....	80	} Ossining.
277	1	260	4	249	2	291	1	
.....	1	1	} Oswego.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
58	55	2	60	1	73	1	} Owego.
296	35	283	60	291	.....	316	.....
924	20	955	6	979	3	1,032	8	} Palmer Falls.
21	.....	26	.....	38	.....	40	.....
.....	6	6	} Pearl River.
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	16	.....
467	3	517	17	589	2	634	3	} Peekskill.
2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
28	34	32	33	} Penn Yan.
269	1	287	4	332	5	367	.....
6,935	64	7,491	564	8,144	83	8,703	115	} Plattsburg.
102	1	91	.....	114	.....	199	.....
186	3	177	18	197	3	220	2	} Port Chester.
.....	.....	210	20	179	.....	.....	.....
13	14	17	16	} Port Jervis.
.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	22	} Potsdam.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
37	27	10	36	36	} Poughkeepsie.
53	.....	62	1	70	.....	72	.....
111	99	86	496	1	} Ravena.
21	.....	22	.....	25	.....	50	.....
45	43	4	65	1	62	} Rensselaer.
105	.....	82	.....	80	.....	84	.....
1,948	2	2,306	81	2,364	5	2,314	2	} Rochester.
16	2	11	.....	15	.....	16	.....
116	263	7	371	596	38	} Rome.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
26	24	30	27	} Rosendale.
14	.....	13	.....	50	.....	120	.....
48	} Rotterdam.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
9	6	80	} Rotterdam Junction.
5,637	166	5,376	280	5,563	52	5,740	89	
824	141	779	32	784	23	720	50	} Rouses Point.
360	.....	329	.....	362	.....	417	.....
24	22	18	17	} Rye.
336	.....	361	45	347	.....	323	.....
4,294	21	4,468	225	4,178	157	4,307	21	} Salamauca.
179	.....	121	1	123	1	79	1
115	86	86	10	} Sandy Hill.
.....	.....	30	.....	5	.....	5	.....
.....	10	9	13	} Saratoga.
3,276	180	3,390	279	3,150	14	3,246	36	
239	205	235	223	} Saugerties.
.....	
.....	} Sayville.
.....	
.....	} Schenectady.
.....	
.....	} Seneca Falls.
.....	
.....	} Shortsville.
.....	
.....	} Silver Creek.
.....	
.....	} Sing Sing.
.....	
.....	} Sloatsburg.
.....	
.....	} Suffern.
.....	
.....	} Syracuse.
.....	
.....	} Tarrytown.
.....	
.....	} Ticonderoga.
.....	
.....	} Tonawanda.
.....	
.....	} Troy.
.....	
.....	} Tuxedo.
.....	
.....	} Unadilla.
.....	
.....	} Utica.
.....	

In first quarter of 1901. [See Ossining.]

TABLE IV—

TOWN.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—							
		DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.	
		Mem- bers re- porting	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.
Walton.....	M	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	25	.....
Wappingers Falls.....	{ M	23	28	30	.....	18	.....	21	.....
	{ F	179	179	182	36	164	4	151	3
Warsaw.....	{ M	29	.....	34	.....	30	.....	30	.....
	{ F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7
Watertown.....	{ M	1,470	156	1,408	126	1,307	311	1,226	181
	{ F	15	1	.....	.....	15	1	13	.....
Watervliet.....	M	73	.....	96	1	113	.....	120	1
Waverly.....	{ M	23	.....	23	1	22	.....	35	.....
	{ F	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wellsville.....	M	17	5	17	.....	18	.....	21	.....
Whitehall.....	"	167	17	174	6	179	4	182	6
White Plains.....	"	14	9	30	.....	91	.....	93	.....
Whiteport.....	"	92	60	72	62	70	1	60	.....
Whitesboro.....	"	19	12	21	9	19	1	19	2
Yonkers.....	"	979	265	962	233	986	55	1,097	.....
Grand Total	{ M	213,643	46,279	218,286	40,474	235,245	27,459	254,139	17,210
	{ F	10,004	2,831	10,000	1,770	11,016	1,877	14,496	1,407
	{ T	223,647	49,110	228,286	42,244	246,261	29,336	268,635	18,617

Concluded.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—								TOWN.
DEC., 1900.		MARCH, 1901.		JUNE, 1901.		SEPT., 1901.		
Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	Mem- bers re- porting.	Number thereof idle.	
22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	25	.....	Walton.
28	.....	30	.....	18	.....	21	.....	} Wappingers Falls.
179	.....	182	2	164	4	151	3	
29	.....	34	.....	30	.....	30	.....	} Warsaw.
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	Waterloo.
1,470	4	1,408	68	1,303	.....	1,226	85	} Watertown.
15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13	.....
73	.....	96	1	113	.....	120	1	} Watervliet.
23	.....	23	.....	22	.....	35	.....
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	} Waverly.
17	.....	17	.....	18	.....	21	.....
167	1	174	3	179	4	182	3	Wellsville.
12	.....	30	.....	91	.....	93	.....	Whitehall.
92	.....	72	62	70	.....	60	.....	White Plains.
19	.....	21	1	19	1	19	1	Whiteport.
979	12	962	33	1,091	25	1,097	.....	Whitesboro.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yonkers.
225,796	9,870	226,912	26,058	234,735	5,400	258,104	7,455	} Grand Total.
10,004	619	10,117	783	10,519	234	14,496	886	
235,800	10,489	237,029	26,841	245,254	5,634	272,600	8,341	

Table V.—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.—
By Trades.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.									
<i>Stone Working.</i>									
Bluestone cutters and flaggers	M	75.4	66.1	34.0	2.4	0.0	66.1	0.4	0.7
Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	0 0	85.7	55.6	37.9	0.0	85.7	55.6	0 0
Freestone cutters	"	31.8	19.3	0.0	1.3	31.1	19.1	0 0	0 0
Granite cutters	"	29.0	2.9	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	0 3	0.0
Machine stone workers and hand rubbers	"	50.0	41.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0
Marble cutters	"	0 0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Marble cutters and tile setters	"	0 0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0 0	.....	.....
Marble cutters' helpers	"	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	6 3	1.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.4	0.0
Quarrymen	"	72.2	47.5	100.0	0.0	5.5	68 0	0.0	0.0
Stone cutters	"	64 8	54.4	38.2	17.6	1.3	47.8	0.3	0 2
Stone setters	"	25.2	10.2	17.5	6.5	0.0	8.2	0.0	0 0
Total	M	34.3	26.0	14.3	3.6	9.2	2.8	1.1	0.2
<i>Brick and Cement Making.</i>									
Cement workers	M	85.0	18.3	20.4	9.5	0.5	15.7	0.0	0.4
<i>Building and Paving Trades.</i>									
Artificial stone masons	M	30.8	40.7	5.6	11.1	0.0	22.2	1.1	0.0
Brick layers and masons	"	48.3	42 4	7.1	14.6	15.6	31.6	0.9	5.5
Building material handlers	"	51.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caisson and foundation workers....	"	41.7	62.5	30.0	1.5	0.0	7.5	25.0	0.0
Carpenters and joiners	"	20 5	16.4	8.4	4.9	2.1	7.1	1.1	1.2
Derrick men	"	0.0	24.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0 0
Double drum hoister runners .....	"	.....	.....	9.1	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Electrical workers	"	15.3	17.9	15.2	4.9	13.1	13.2	1.4	0.4
Elevator constructors and millwrights	"	11.6	1.6	0.8	3.3	0 0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Flagstone workers	"	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0 0	.....	.....	.....
Framers	"	46 5	20.0	18.5	4.0	0.0	12.6	0.3	0 3
Gas and electric fixture hangers....	"	0 0	22.2	23 1	33.3	0.0	22.2	0.0	33.3
Gilders	"	0.0	0.0	51.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
House shorers and movers	"	32.5	20.8	6.9	8.0	1.9	0.0	6.9	0.0
Housesmiths and architectural iron workers	"	9 8	12.9	27.8	7.2	4.1	12 8	5.2	0.0
Lathers	"	56.2	18 8	18 3	11.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	0 0
Linemen	"	0 0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0
Metal ceiling workers	"	47.6	33.3	.....	.....	0.0	33.3	.....	.....
Metal lathers .....	"	.....	.....	.....	4 8	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Painters and decorators	"	43.1	44.2	12.0	4.7	7.5	34 7	5.5	0 9
Paper hangers	"	60.5	33.2	10.7	2.9	17.9	23.1	7.1	2.9
Pavers and rammer men	"	63 2	72.7	36.6	4 7	27.2	3 6	24.7	0.0
Pile drivers and dock builders	"	0.0	0.0	9.7	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pipe calkers and tappers	"	84.8	20.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	20 0	0.0	0.0
Plasterers	"	50.3	36.8	23.3	44.2	20.6	6.1	1.2	10 3
Plumbers and gas fitters	"	17.1	9.3	13.3	3.5	1.0	7 8	3.5	0.1
Plumbers' helpers	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
Range mounters, setters and kitchen outfitters	"	6.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 7	0.0	0.0
Rock drillers	"	10.0	8.9	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Rock drillers and sledge workers....	"	100.0	27.3	.....	.....	0.0	0 0	.....	.....
Rock drillers and tool sharpeners ..	"	.....	.....	0 9	1.8	.....	.....	0.0	1.6
Roofers and sheet metal workers	"	17 3	26.4	10 4	5.1	7.1	15.8	2 4	4.6
Stair builders	"	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steam fitters	"	0 0	30.6	33.4	27.6	0.0	29.2	3 8	0.7
Steam fitters and helpers	"	4.5	24 0	16.7	1.0	0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0
Steam fitters' helpers .....	"	.....	80.0	61.5	0.0	0 0	0.0	15.4	0.0
Steam-pipe and boiler felters	"	0 0	0.0	0 0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone masons	"	53.3	11.2	21.7	10.0	0.0	0 0	18.2	0.0

TABLE V—Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.									
<i>Building and Paving Trades—Con.</i>									
Stucco workers.....	M	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Tar, felt and waterproof workers....	"	.....	37.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	25.0	0.0
Tile layers and helpers	"	41.2	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	3.2	27.7	10.6	5.7	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.5
Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	0.0	22.2	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Varnishers	"	13.4	25.0	22.6	0.0	9.4	19.6	0.0	0.0
Total	M	30.0	27.6	13.0	8.8	6.6	16.4	2.8	2.3
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>									
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers	M	45.0	20.7	4.6	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.4	0.4
Cement and asphalt laborers	"	25.0	75.0	21.4	4.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
General building and street laborers	"	33.8	28.5	35.1	11.6	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.5
Plumbers' laborers	"	77.2	3.6	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	M	42.4	25.5	7.8	2.2	0.1	4.2	0.4	0.4
Total—Group I	M	32.0	27.2	12.2	7.3	5.5	14.5	2.2	1.7

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

<i>Garments.</i>									
Buttonhole makers.....	{ M	.....	22.5	9.8	1.8	.....	2.8	9.8	0.0
	{ F	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cloak makers.....	{ M	66.7	40.0	60.0	23.1	25.0	24.0	16.0	23.1
	{ F	58.3	40.0	60.0	41.7	16.7	32.5	10.0	41.7
Cloth examiners.....	M	34.3	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Clothing cutters	"	8.2	3.0	0.3	6.0	4.8	0.4	0.3	0.0
Clothing stock keepers and shippers.	"	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Cloth spongers, refinishers and helpers	"	14.9	65.7	57.1	1.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0
Coat makers	{ M	40.5	51.6	28.2	1.3	3.5	0.0	11.5	0.1
	{ F	42.5	42.0	19.4	7.3	7.1	12.0	7.8	4.9
Jacket makers	{ M	33.3	42.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	.....	20.0	.....	0.0	.....	0.0	.....	0.0
Lining cutters and trimmers	M	40.0	16.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neckwear cutters	"	14.0	16.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0
Neckwear makers	{ M	.....	48.0	0.0	60.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	.....	42.8	0.0	15.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall, coat and pants makers	F	100.0	9.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	2.1	0.0
Overall workers	{ M	13.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
	{ F	40.8	10.8	3.0	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3
Pants and vest makers.....	{ M	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	23.3	50.0	0.0	20.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	7.9
Pants makers	{ M	26.9	15.7	13.4	9.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Tailors	{ M	15.4	12.9	42.5	2.3	6.4	0.9	0.4	1.8
	{ F	59.0	39.5	9.5	19.9	27.5	2.9	0.0	0.2
Vest makers.....	{ M	49.8	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	53.1	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waist and wrapper makers.....	{ M	52.2	0.0	33.1	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
	{ F	75.0	0.0	33.3	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
Waist makers	{ M	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Wrapper makers	{ M	.....	.....	.....	3.7	.....	.....	.....	0.0
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	6.8	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Total	{ M	40.1	24.6	36.7	8.6	12.4	9.6	6.3	6.4
	{ F	49.8	22.9	25.5	10.0	9.5	8.6	2.9	6.5

TABLE V—Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.									
<i>Hats, Caps and Furs.</i>									
Cloth hat and cap cutters.....	M	7.6	10.7	6.3	0.0	7.6	10.7	4.2	0.0
Fur workers.....	"	32.2	41.8	33.3	0.0	0.9	41.8	33.3	0.0
Hat finishers.....	"	12.9	15.1	4.1	0.0	10.1	15.1	4.1	0.0
Hat makers.....	"	37.6	68.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hat trimmers.....	M	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
	F	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	M	21.5	32.7	9.1	0.0	6.1	14.8	5.8	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.</i>									
Boot and shoe workers.....	M	22.1	3.9	3.5	4.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.6
	F	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glove cutters.....	M	15.0	8.9	0.8	11.0	10.4	7.9	0.0	0.0
Glove makers (leather).....	M	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
	F	91.7	0.8	6.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
Glove makers (silk).....	M	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
	F	22.7	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Wax threaders (glove).....	M	0.0	15.4	31.2	75.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0
Total	M	18.3	6.3	3.6	8.9	4.1	4.8	0.0	2.2
	F	24.8	0.4	6.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
<i>Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.</i>									
Collar turners.....	M	.....	.....	.....	77.8	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Laundry drivers.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laundry workers.....	M	12.9	11.9	12.8	39.3	0.0	4.4	3.3	1.1
	F	2.9	17.8	30.0	48.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.8
Shirt cutters.....	M	25.0	9.2	25.2	9.2	16.7	9.2	0.0	9.2
Shirt folders.....	M	21.7	16.7	16.0	23.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	23.3
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Shirt makers.....	M	33.3	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
	F	13.1	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Shirt, waist and collar cutters.....	M	10.6	19.7	1.8	69.1	0.5	6.7	1.2	1.3
Underwear makers (white goods).....	F	100.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
Total	M	17.2	13.0	14.2	38.6	6.7	7.2	1.1	4.5
	F	15.8	15.9	25.1	48.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.8
<i>Textiles.</i>									
Block printers (carpet).....	M	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carders.....	"	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Finishers.....	F	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Finishers and dyers.....	M	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
	F	.....	.....	15.6	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Knit goods cutters.....	M	41.4	7.1	26.7	37.9	3.4	7.1	0.0	37.9
Knitters.....	"	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Loom fixers.....	"	55.6	0.0	7.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Loopers.....	F	53.3	50.0	25.5	16.7	53.3	50.0	0.0	0.0
Spinners (jack).....	M	45.0	11.1	61.5	11.6	0.0	11.1	2.6	2.3
Spinners (mule).....	"	6.6	17.0	19.1	10.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	10.0
	M	40.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Textile workers.....	F	20.0	0.7	0.0	9.3	17.4	0.7	0.0	9.3
	M	47.6	80.0	10.0	0.0	47.6	20.0	0.0	0.0
Weavers.....	F	100.0	20.0	13.3	.....	100.0	13.3	0.0	.....
	M	50.0	5.9	20.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Winders and knitters.....	F	53.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0
	M	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Wool sorters.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	M	39.7	11.1	37.5	9.6	4.3	7.0	1.6	3.5
	F	27.1	12.3	13.9	5.6	20.0	11.7	0.0	1.6
Total—Group II.....	M	35.2	21.9	30.0	9.7	10.4	9.3	5.1	5.6
	F	43.5	19.9	22.3	10.0	10.1	8.2	2.3	6.0
	T	36.8	21.5	28.2	9.7	10.4	9.0	4.5	5.7

TABLE V—Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.									
Iron and Steel.									
Blacksmiths.....	M	8.6	3.9	6.8	4.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	"	1.8	2.6	7.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blast furnace men.....	"	100.0	100.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	2.3
Boiler makers and iron ship builders	"	8.7	5.7	6.7	10.4	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3
Boiler makers' helpers.....	"	0.0	1.2	4.4	46.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	22.8
Car wheel makers.....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Core makers.....	"	10.2	8.7	9.4	2.2	3.0	6.7	0.5	0.2
Electrical machinists.....	"	.....	.....	21.0	20.0	.....	.....	0.0	3.2
Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amalgamated).....	"	6.6	7.6	12.6	2.1	5.0	5.7	3.4	1.1
Foundry and machine shop laborers.	"	36.1	1.3	5.0	9.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0
Foundrymen.....	"	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Gun makers.....	"	.....	.....	7.1	100.0	.....	.....	7.1	100.0
Horseshoers.....	"	25.8	12.6	4.2	1.5	0.0	3.3	1.1	0.0
Iron dressers and chippers.....	"	0.0	31.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	16.0
Iron molders.....	"	25.7	12.6	17.6	6.0	1.0	4.8	3.1	1.6
Iron molders' helpers.....	"	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iron workers.....	"	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japanners and finishers (steel).....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Locomotive and car pipe fitters.....	"	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinists.....	"	1.7	2.4	16.0	2.8	0.6	1.2	0.+	1.0
Machinists' helpers.....	"	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal mechanics (allied).....	"	.....	.....	82.5	0.5	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Pattern makers.....	"	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.1
Rolling mill employees.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Screw makers.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steam engine makers.....	"	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	4.4
Steam forge workers.....	"	45.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Steel cabinet makers.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stove mounters.....	"	95.8	11.1	9.4	13.4	0.0	11.1	4.7	0.0
Tank builders.....	"	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....
Tool makers.....	"	.....	5.0	0.0	20.3	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	M	12.7	6.7	13.6	4.8	1.0	2.9	1.1	1.2
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.									
Beer pump makers.....	M	.....	18.7	0.0	0.0	.....	18.7	0.0	0.0
Brass finishers.....	"	7.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brass molders.....	"	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brass spinners.....	"	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brass workers.....	"	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0
Chandelier filers.....	"	0.0	0.0	42.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Chandelier makers.....	"	0.0	4.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chasers.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coppersmiths.....	"	6.6	9.7	6.6	7.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical appliance makers.....	"	.....	2.5	.....	.....	.....	0.8	.....	.....
Gold beaters.....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Gold pen makers.....	"	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Jewelers.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Metal polishers, buffers and platers	"	25.5	13.9	8.8	4.8	0.3	9.4	1.0	4.3
Surgical instrument makers.....	"	0.0	5.9	0.0	21.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Watch case jointers.....	"	.....	0.0	0.0	29.8	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wire frame makers.....	{ M F	.....	7.0	50.0	58.3	.....	0.0	50.0	58.3
		.....	13.3	0.0	50.0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
Total.....	{ M F	9.1	6.3	8.2	8.7	0.5	3.3	4.3	6.2
		.....	13.3	0.0	50.0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
Engineers and Firemen.									
Engineers (eccentric, hoist hoisting and stationary).....	M	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.0
Engineers (marine).....	"	27.2	41.1	1.2	1.4	2.6	41.0	0.0	0.9
Firemen (eccentric and stationary)...	"	4.8	3.8	1.4	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.+
Firemen (marine).....	"	0.0	100.0	16.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.1
Total.....	M	7.1	14.9	2.0	1.5	0.8	14.1	0.3	0.9

TABLE V--Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

<i>Shipbuilding.</i>									
Boat builders	M	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Dry dock employees	"	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0
Holders-on	"	0.0	6.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iron ship builders .....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Sail makers	"	1.6	5.7	3.3	25.0	0.8	2.4	0 8	3.3
Ship carpenters and calkers	"	31.3	20.4	13.0	11 5	3.7	6.4	0 6	0.7
Ship and machinists' riggers .....	"	.....	13.3	20.0	0 0	.....	0.0	0.0	0 0
Ship plumbers	"	7.7	17.9	5.1	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ship riggers	"	36.7	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Spar makers	"	26.3	15.0	21.1	26.3	0.0	5.0	5.3	0 0
Total	M	25.8	17.7	12.5	12.0	2.9	5.0	0.6	0 8
Total—Group III.....	M	11.6	9.4	10.4	4.6	1.0	5.9	1.1	1.4
	F	.....	13.3	0.0	50 0	.....	0.0	0.0	50.0
	T	11.6	9.4	10.4	4.6	1.0	5.9	1.1	1.5

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

<i>Railroads.</i>									
Car builders and repairers	M	0.0	5.4	11.4	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Car builders' laborers .....	"	.....	57.1	50.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carmen	"	0 6	0.4	1.2	0 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Car painters	"	8.0	4.8	50.0	61.5	0.8	4.8	0.0	7.7
Conductors	"	1 4	2.3	2.7	1.1	0 6	1.2	0.6	1.0
Elevated railroad employees	"	0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
Engineers	"	5.0	4.4	2.5	2.5	1 3	2.4	0 9	1.0
Firemen	"	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.7
Railway clerks	"	0 0	3.6	3.1	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Switchmen	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Telegraphers	M	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0
Trainmen	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	M	1.8	2.1	2.8	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	0 6
Total	M	2.4	3.0	3.5	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.9
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Street Railways.</i>									
Conductors, motormen, etc	M	12.9	2.9	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
<i>Coach Drivers, Etc.</i>									
Cabmen and coach drivers	M	20.0	17.5	8.1	5.8	2.7	17.5	6 4	4.1
Livery employees	"	0.0	0.0	6 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private coachmen	"	0.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	0.0	18.0	0 0	13.0
Total	M	12.7	14 8	8.3	6.4	1.6	14.8	4.4	5.3
<i>Seamen, Pilots, Etc.</i>									
Pilots and masters of vessels	M	25.0	0.0	5.9	22.2	25 0	0 0	0.0	22.2
Seamen	"	29.4	100.0	3.8	15.5	29.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total	M	28.6	83.3	4.1	16.4	28.6	83.3	0.0	3.0
<i>Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.</i>									
Boatmen	M	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
Coal handlers	"	40.7	48.5	19 7	7.7	0.0	31.2	7.7	0.0
Delivery wagon drivers	"	4.2	.....	.....	.....	2.1	.....	.....	.....
Freight handlers	"	85.7	65.9	0.0	3.7	24.5	65.9	0.0	2.3
Grain shovelers	"	100.0	100.0	0.0	1.6	6.6	100.0	0.0	0.1
Longshoremen	"	60.7	63.2	31.6	16.1	0.0	41.6	9.0	2.9
Lumber handlers	"	87.2	89.9	3 0	2.2	0.0	89.4	0.8	0.7
Machinery handlers and safe movers	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ore handlers	"	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE V—Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.—Continued.

Team drivers	M	5.3	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Trestle car handlers	"	100.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0
Total	M	53.9	57.5	15.8	7.9	2.0	45.5	4.0	1.5
Total—Group IV	M	21.7	23.6	5.7	4.8	3.0	20.3	1.3	1.5
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	T	21.7	23.6	5.7	4.8	3.0	20.3	1.3	1.5

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinders	M	0.4	1.2	12.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	57.1	42.7	0.0	12.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bookbinders (blank books)	M	6.5	15.2	9.7	8.1	6.5	11.2	9.7	8.1
Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.) ..	F	0.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	20.0	0.0
Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers) ..	M	68.7	50.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bookbinders (paper rulers)	"	3.2	2.6	3.3	10.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	10.9
Bookbinders (printed work)	"	9.7	19.4	13.4	5.7	0.0	16.9	7.3	5.7
Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers)	M	1.8	12.5	8.7	0.8	0.0	12.5	8.7	0.8
	F	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Check-book makers	F	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Compositors	M	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.0	9.8	8.7	10.0
	F	19.0	23.1	19.0	21.1	17.6	20.7	16.8	19.7
Electrotypers	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electrotypers and stereotypers	"	3.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	3.1	1.6	0.0	1.4
Lithographers	"	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Mailers	"	0.8	6.2	5.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Newspaper writers	M	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	50.0	50.0	.....	0.0	50.0	50.0	.....
Photo-engravers	M	3.8	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.7
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plate printers	M	12.7	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Pressmen	"	10.9	7.6	21.1	5.3	0.1	7.4	21.1	5.3
Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	M	3.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steel and copper plate engravers	M	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stereotypers	"	0.0	8.1	9.9	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
Type foundries	"	3.7	4.8	5.8	0.0	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.0
Wall paper and machine printers	"	21.5	23.1	0.0	24.4	21.5	23.1	0.0	24.4
Wall paper print cutters	"	15.6	0.0	3.0	29.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	2.5
Total—Group V	M	8.3	7.9	9.0	6.9	4.9	6.6	6.9	5.8
	F	10.1	14.9	14.3	6.5	4.8	9.8	10.6	3.6
	T	8.4	8.2	9.3	6.9	4.9	6.7	7.1	5.7

VI. TOBACCO.

Cigarette makers	M	26.4	43.4	15.4	1.0	10.9	21.5	0.0	0.0
	F	25.6	33.0	12.5	0.9	3.3	8.9	0.0	0.0
Cigar makers	M	20.6	9.9	4.6	3.9	1.1	6.0	1.2	2.2
	F	10.7	16.8	9.7	6.9	0.2	7.9	0.4	4.9
Cigar packers	M	8.7	8.2	14.2	3.4	2.8	5.3	2.4	1.2
	F	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Tobacco workers	M	13.0	12.5	0.0	32.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
	F	21.1	32.5	22.4	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total—Group VI	M	26.0	10.9	5.6	2.9	1.6	6.4	1.2	1.9
	F	13.1	19.3	10.3	6.5	0.7	7.9	0.1	3.7
	T	18.2	13.0	6.8	4.6	1.3	6.8	0.9	2.4

TABLE V—Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

<i>Food Preparation.</i>									
Bakers and confectioners.....	M	20.0	17.4	11.3	9.4	2 8	11.7	2.5	2 6
Butchers	"	23.4	23.6	2.7	4.1	22.5	20.9	2.6	2.3
Cooks.....	"	23.7	10 8	8.3	3.3	16.5	6 7	0.0	3 3
Flour and feed workers	"	1.8	0 0	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0
Total	M	21.3	18.6	7.9	6.5	11.2	14.1	2.1	2.6
<i>Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.</i>									
Brewery employees.....	M	3.2	4.3	0.8	1.6	0.5	3.0	0 0	1 2
Brewery employees (ale and porter).....	"	2.0	5.6	4.8	1.5	1.5	5.4	4.3	0.7
Brewery employees (beer drivers).....	"	15.6	12 9	5.3	3.2	8.9	11.9	3.5	0.0
Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers).....	"	3.7	5.1	3.0	0.9	3.1	5.1	0.2	0.7
Brewery employees (engineers).....	"	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....
Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Brewery employees (firemen).....	"	14 9	14.0	16.2	.....	14.9	14.0	16.2	.....
Brewery employees (lager)	"	7 5	6.6	3.5	1.3	6.3	6 4	1 1	1 2
Maltsters	"	5.2	8.6	49.8	76.4	5.2	4 9	10.2	76 2
Mineral water and beer bottlers.....	"	6.1	0.0	5.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Mineral water bottlers and drivers..	"	0.0	5.6	0 0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	M	5.4	6.5	8.6	8 7	4.4	5.8	3.1	8.1
Total—Group VII.....	M	13.9	13.2	8.3	7.6	8.0	10.4	2.6	5 5

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

Actors.....	{ M	0.3	0.4	2.6	32.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	32.9
	{ F	4.6	4.6	8.7	32.1	4.6	4.6	2.1	32.1
Bill posters.....	M	0.0	10.0	16.4	0 0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0 0
Calcium light operators.....	"	0.0	0.0	67.6	67.6	0.0	0.0	0 0	67.6
Musicians	{ M	22.6	31.2	17.1	18.6	0.0	10.7	0 0	1.7
	{ F	0.0	27.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
Stage mechanics.....	M	0.1	1.2	46.3	8.1	0.0	1.2	12.9	8.1
Theatrical costumers	{ M	30.8	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0 0
	{ F	40.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0
Total—Group VIII.....	{ M	7.5	9 8	17.0	23 5	0.1	4.1	1.9	11.7
	{ F	4.8	5 9	8.7	30 5	4 4	5.1	2.1	30.1
	{ T	7.3	9.5	16.2	23.9	0.3	4 2	1.9	12 5

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

Box makers and sawyers.....	M	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0
Broom and brush makers	{ M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	{ F	100.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0
Brush makers	M	29.8	12.6	23.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	5 9
Cabinet makers	"	15.8	25.0	27.3	9.1	10.8	21.4	1.9	1.8
Carpet fitters and layers.....	"	0.0	6 6	5.5	0.0	0.0	6 9	0 0	0.0
Carriage and wagon makers.....	"	36.1	17.3	16.8	20.3	31.1	16 6	0.0	3 4
Coopers.....	"	18.9	12.7	12.5	3.3	5.8	10.1	2.5	2.0
Dashboard makers	"	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machine wood workers.....	"	19 4	13.2	7.4	8.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	4.0
Mat makers	"	0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Millers and millwrights	"	20.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0
Modelers	"	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Piano makers.....	"	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Piano and organ workers.....	"	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.).....	"	.....	.....	0.0	0.3	.....	.....	0.0	0.3
Piano and organ workers (bellymen, fly finishers, etc.).....	"	.....	.....	0.0	2.4	.....	.....	0.0	1.2
Piano and organ workers (case makers, etc.) .....	"	.....	.....	0.0	25.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0

TABLE V—Continued.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.									
Piano and organ workers (finishers, regulators, etc.)	M	.....	.....	0.0	4.2	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Piano and organ workers (movers)	"	.....	.....	0.0	40.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Piano and organ workers (varnishers, rubbers, etc.)	"	.....	.....	0.0	7.1	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Sash and blind makers	"	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Upholsterers	"	4.0	35.8	18.6	3.0	0.3	35.8	0.0	1.8
Varnishers and polishers	"	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood carvers	"	8.8	19.3	17.5	13.2	0.0	15.6	0.4	8.4
Wood turners	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Total—Group IX.....	M	10.9	13.4	11.0	7.0	3.1	9.1	0.6	2.3
	F	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	T	11.2	13.3	11.0	7.0	3.1	9.1	0.6	2.3

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>									
Bartenders	M	8.5	10.2	4.2	4.0	2.6	5.8	2.4	1.4
Waiters	M	31.6	27.2	7.4	4.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
Total		M	16.0	15.4	5.0	4.0	1.8	10.2	1.8
		F	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	.....
<i>Retail Trade.</i>									
Bread peddlers	M	1.2	1.5	3.4	0.0	1.2	1.5	3.4	0.0
Canvassing agents	"	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Clerks and salesmen	M	3.4	5.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
	F	0.3	1.3	2.8	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2
Furniture and carpet store employees	M	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ice cream salesmen and drivers	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ice handlers	"	15.4	29.2	0.0	17.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	15.5
Milk peddlers	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Newsboys and bootblacks	M	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....
Venders	M	.....	.....	8.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
	F	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Total		M	4.0	5.1	0.8	2.2	0.2	1.1	0.1
		F	0.3	1.3	2.8	3.8	0.0	1.3	0.0
Total—Group X.....		M	10.6	10.3	3.0	3.0	1.1	5.6	1.0
		F	0.2	1.1	2.3	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.0
		T	9.7	9.6	2.9	3.1	0.1	5.3	0.9

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Bridge tenders	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dock builders	"	0.0	0.0	14.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Dock laborers	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Drivers and hostlers	"	5.6	5.8	8.5	0.0	4.8	3.1	0.0	0.0
Health department employees	"	11.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Letter carriers	"	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Park employees	"	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Park gardeners	"	30.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0
Park laborers	"	3.1	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post-office clerks	M	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public school janitors	M	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Railway mail clerks	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Street cleaners	"	0.0	0.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Total—Group XI.....		M	4.2	1.6	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
		F	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		T	4.2	1.6	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5

TABLE V—Concluded.

TRADE.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT OF LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
XII. MISCELLANEOUS.									
<i>Glass.</i>									
Flint glass workers.....	M	59.9	13.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	13.2	0.0	0.0
Green glass workers.....	"	1.6	3.1	37.1	15.5	1.1	1.2	0.0	15.5
Window glass workers.....	"	0.0	0.0	81.3	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	M	25.6	8.2	39.3	12.7	1.7	6.3	0.0	6.3
<i>Barbering.</i>									
Barbers.....	M	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.3
<i>Other Distinct Trades.</i>									
Button makers.....	{ M	16.5	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.3	0.0
	{ F	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Color mixers.....	M	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Fiber sanders.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiber workers.....	"	1.5	.....	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas workers.....	"	0.0	11.4	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Iron miners.....	"	57.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
Leather buffers.....	"	0.0	24.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
Oystermen.....	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper box makers.....	"	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Paper makers.....	"	0.9	1.9	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0
Pulp workers.....	"	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
Saddle and harness makers.....	"	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Starch workers.....	"	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Tanners and curriers.....	"	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trunk and bag workers.....	"	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wool workers.....	"	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total.....	{ M	13.2	7.0	1.5	0.9	4.6	1.2	1.3	0.3
	{ F	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mixed Employment.</i>									
	M	31.4	50.7	14.3	4.9	10.4	46.8	0.6	0.2
Total—Group XII.....	{ M	16.1	17.9	8.3	3.5	3.8	13.5	0.7	0.9
	{ F	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
	{ T	16.1	17.9	8.3	3.5	3.8	13.5	0.7	0.9

Table VI.—PERCENTAGE OF UNION MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.
By Towns.

TOWN.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sept., 1901.
Albany	{ M	18.1	10.9	8.2	4.6	1.4	5.0	1.2	2.4
	{ F	25.8	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albany and Troy	M	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albany, Cohoes and Troy	"	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albion	"	93.3	50.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Alexandria Bay	"	3.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amsterdam	{ M	12.2	11.9	4.4	3.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.9
	{ F	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Auburn	{ M	22.2	16.7	6.7	13.9	5.3	10.4	1.2	2.1
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baldwinsville	M	7.7	62.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0
Batavia	"	4.9	68.2	1.8	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berlin .....	"	.....	72.2	55.0	40.0	.....	27.8	55.0	40.0
Binghamton	{ M	26.1	6.5	5.4	1.3	0.3	2.8	2.4	0.9
	{ F	91.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Binnewater	M	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black River	"	5.4	2.9	3.2	6.2	0.0	2.9	3.2	3.1
Brockport .....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Buffalo	{ M	22.5	27.2	7.3	6.9	4.9	25.7	0.9	2.7
	{ F	60.5	19.1	5.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canajoharie	M	26.3	19.0	.....	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Canandaigua	{ M	17.7	7.2	0.2	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.2	0.0
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canastota	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carthage	"	10.8	15.8	4.0	0.0	0.8	12.0	0.0	0.0
Catskill .....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Cattaraugus .....	"	.....	40.0	50.0	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....
Chaumont .....	"	.....	.....	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Clayton	"	0.0	16.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Clyde	"	11.1	9.1	4.5	5.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	5.6
Cobleskill .....	"	.....	25.0	27.3	0.0	.....	25.0	0.0	0.0
Cohoes	{ M	50.8	21.5	55.0	12.8	1.0	17.0	0.4	1.5
	{ F	21.8	15.3	19.6	5.5	13.4	13.8	0.0	0.8
Corning	M	5.2	5.1	3.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.3	0.5
Cortland	{ M	18.7	24.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0
	{ F	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coxsackie	M	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Creek Locks	"	100.0	75.0	37.5	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
Dansville	{ M	18.2	14.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0
	{ F	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depew	M	61.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Dobbs Ferry	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dunkirk	{ M	6.5	11.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.3
	{ F	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Durhamville	M	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Syracuse	{ M	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.0
	{ F	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
Eddyville	M	100.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
Elmira	{ M	14.1	8.2	7.1	3.3	2.2	6.0	1.0	2.7
	{ F	53.8	42.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
Falconer	M	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Fancher	"	72.2	97.5	100.0	0.0	5.6	68.0	0.0	0.0
Felts Mills	"	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fishkill on Hudson	"	14.1	6.4	0.0	4.8	2.0	4.3	0.0	2.4
Fort Edward	"	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Plain .....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Frankfort	"	0.0	1.9	3.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Fredonia .....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Fulton	"	64.5	80.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Geneva	{ M	33.0	3.0	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glens Falls	{ M	34.5	24.4	7.1	2.3	0.0	10.3	2.8	1.1
	{ F	.....	13.4	0.0	0.0	.....	13.4	0.0	0.0
Gloversville	{ M	13.1	9.3	3.7	13.6	9.1	8.4	0.0	0.0
	{ F	91.7	0.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Gloversville and Johnstown	{ M	3.7	8.5	0.0	0.7	3.7	2.1	0.0	0.7
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goshen	M	.....	30.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....
Gouverneur .....	"	.....	.....	40.0	10.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0

TABLE VI—Continued.

TOWN.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sep., 1901.
Greene	M	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....
Green Island	"	15.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Herkimer .....	"	.....	.....	0.0	5.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Herkimer, Ilion and Mohawk .....	"	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
High Falls	"	43.1	17.9	4.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hornellsville	{ M	5.0	5.8	5.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	2.6	0.6
	{ F	22.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Hudson	M	5.3	8.7	9.3	0.0	5.3	3.7	9.7	0.0
Hulberton	"	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ilion	"	11.8	13.3	8.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
Irvington	"	14.0	4.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Islip .....	"	.....	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Ithaca	{ M	12.4	7.5	19.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.0
	{ F	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jamestown	{ M	12.3	10.5	11.0	8.0	5.4	6.6	0.1	5.4
	{ F	51.5	9.5	5.0	3.3	51.5	7.0	0.0	1.1
Johnstown	{ M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	{ F	.....	.....	23.6	15.3	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Kingston	M	43.4	47.0	13.5	4.6	2.1	40.4	2.7	3.7
Lake Placid .....	"	.....	.....	0.0	7.9	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Lancaster	"	12.3	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Le Fever Falls	"	100.0	0.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liberty	"	7.7	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0
Lindenhurst	"	18.4	.....	0.0	0.0	.....	.....	0.0	0.0
Little Falls	{ M	18.2	18.4	10.1	5.5	0.2	10.7	1.2	2.6
	{ F	3.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0
Lockport	{ M	17.5	8.1	8.7	7.0	1.7	3.4	0.2	3.0
	{ F	23.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6
Malone	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mamaroneck	"	50.0	21.0	6.8	15.6	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Matteawan	"	8.0	28.0	14.0	0.0	8.0	28.0	14.0	0.0
Mechanicville	"	0.0	2.7	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6
Medina	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	.....
Middletown	"	6.8	34.3	20.0	5.2	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.2
Mineville	"	57.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
Mount Vernon	"	14.5	7.1	6.3	1.6	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Mount Vernon and New Rochelle .....	"	.....	30.0	0.0	0.0	.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newark	{ M	1.3	33.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....	0.0
Newburgh	{ M	19.1	21.1	8.1	4.4	0.0	7.6	0.3	1.8
	{ F	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.8
New Rochelle	M	18.7	9.2	3.2	0.2	7.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
New York, all boroughs	{ M	14.7	9.9	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.0	7.7	8.2
	{ F	27.5	28.7	28.4	30.3	27.5	28.7	28.4	30.3
New York, Bronx	M	21.0	19.4	5.3	2.3	1.3	13.1	0.7	1.3
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	26.8	19.8	10.6	5.0	0.8	7.5	2.3	0.8
	{ F	11.6	6.4	5.1	3.6	0.0	6.4	0.8	0.2
New York, Manhattan	{ M	20.2	19.8	12.8	7.3	5.1	11.1	2.3	2.9
	{ F	20.5	14.5	17.8	4.7	1.7	5.5	1.4	2.9
New York, Manhattan and Bronx	M	.....	12.9	6.2	.....	.....	12.9	6.2	.....
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn	{ M	60.5	35.8	58.3	22.1	22.9	21.6	17.6	22.1
	{ F	58.3	40.0	60.0	41.7	16.7	32.5	10.0	41.7
New York, Queens	{ M	14.4	8.2	5.8	3.3	1.4	5.0	0.4	0.1
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York, Richmond	M	31.8	19.5	13.2	5.3	16.5	11.1	0.4	0.3
Total—New York City	{ M	23.0	19.7	13.6	7.4	5.4	10.8	3.1	3.6
	{ F	27.6	18.5	23.7	9.1	4.9	10.2	3.0	7.4
Niagara Falls	{ M	18.4	4.6	1.8	4.9	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.4
	{ F	7.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
North Tonawanda	M	20.7	16.1	0.3	3.0	0.7	15.5	0.0	0.0
Norwich	{ M	7.4	3.2	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
	{ F	100.0	50.0	33.3	0.0	66.6	50.0	50.0	0.0
Nyack	M	59.5	31.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ogdensburg	"	8.0	14.1	12.4	16.8	2.0	8.1	0.0	0.7
Olean	{ M	5.0	8.6	2.3	3.9	0.4	7.0	0.0	0.2
	{ F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oneida	M	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Oneonta	{ M	21.2	4.7	7.6	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.1
	{ F	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ossining*	M	.....	6.2	25.9	3.4	.....	6.2	0.0	3.4

* Formerly Sing Sing.

TABLE VI—Concluded.

TOWN.	Sex.	UNEMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF—				UNEMPLOYMENT DURING ENTIRE QUARTER ENDED—			
		Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Mar., 1901.	June, 1901.	Sept., 1901.
Oswego	M	20.3	17.3	9.0	5.7	0.7	10.3	1.5	1.9
Owego	"	5.3	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Palmer Falls	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pearl River	"	-----	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----	0.0
Peekskill	M	57.0	5.8	7.6	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.3
	F	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----	0.0	0.0
Penn Yan	M	-----	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----	0.0
Plattsburg	"	8.6	3.6	1.7	2.7	0.0	3.6	1.7	1.4
Port Chester	"	34.6	22.6	6.2	0.0	11.8	21.2	0.0	0.0
Port Jervis	M	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potsdam	M	-----	-----	0.0	0.0	-----	-----	0.0	0.0
	F	-----	-----	0.0	0.0	-----	-----	0.0	0.0
Poughkeepsie	M	15.2	13.6	12.8	2.1	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.5
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Ravena	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rensselaer	"	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.0
Rochester	M	19.2	9.9	13.1	3.5	0.9	7.5	1.0	1.3
	F	41.2	35.2	0.0	12.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rome	M	24.2	25.4	3.0	1.4	1.6	10.2	1.5	0.9
Rosendale	"	-----	9.5	6.7	-----	-----	9.5	0.0	-----
Rotterdam	"	0.0	21.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rotterdam Junction	"	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0
Rouses Point	M	-----	-----	0.0	0.0	-----	-----	0.0	0.0
	F	-----	-----	0.0	0.0	-----	-----	0.0	0.0
Rye	M	-----	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0
Salamanca	"	13.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Sandy Hill	"	0.0	9.1	12.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Saratoga	"	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saugerties	"	100.0	9.3	6.2	8.1	0.0	9.3	1.5	0.0
Sayville	"	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Schenectady	M	7.5	4.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	3.5	0.2	0.1
	F	12.5	27.3	20.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seneca Falls	M	1.7	10.3	81.6	7.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.4
	F	-----	-----	0.0	0.0	-----	-----	-----	0.0
Shortsville	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Silver Creek	"	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sing Sing *	"	22.9	-----	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----
Sloatsburg	"	-----	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----	0.0
Suffern	"	33.3	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----
Syracuse	M	12.7	10.2	5.0	3.3	2.9	5.2	0.9	1.6
	F	42.8	41.9	7.8	31.3	17.1	4.1	2.9	6.9
Tarrytown	M	5.8	12.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ticonderoga	"	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonawanda	"	10.7	12.5	3.2	12.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Troy	M	20.5	10.4	10.1	16.7	0.5	5.0	3.8	0.5
	F	4.5	26.4	39.0	50.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.3
Tuxedo	M	13.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unadilla	M	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utica	M	19.5	20.7	4.3	2.4	5.5	8.2	0.4	1.1
	F	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Walton	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wappingers Falls	M	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	100.0	19.8	2.4	2.0	0.0	1.1	2.4	2.0
Warsaw	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	-----	-----	-----	0.0	-----	-----	-----
Waterloo	M	-----	-----	-----	63.6	-----	-----	-----	0.0
Watertown	M	10.6	8.9	23.8	14.8	0.3	4.8	0.0	6.9
	F	6.7	-----	6.7	0.0	0.0	-----	0.0	0.0
Watervliet	M	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8
Waverly	M	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wellsville	M	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whitehall	"	10.2	3.4	2.2	3.3	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.6
White Plains	"	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Whiteport	"	65.2	86.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0
Whitesboro	"	63.2	42.9	5.3	10.5	0.0	4.8	5.3	5.3
Yonkers	"	27.1	24.2	5.6	0.0	1.2	3.4	2.3	0.0
Grand Total	M	21.7	18.5	11.7	6.8	4.4	11.5	2.3	2.9
	F	28.3	17.7	17.0	9.7	6.2	7.7	2.2	6.1
	T	22.0	18.5	11.9	6.9	4.4	11.3	2.3	3.1

* Name changed to Ossining in first quarter of 1901. [See Ossining.]

Table VII.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS—(a) First Quarter, 1901.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.											
Stone Working.											
Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.											
Kingston	M	20							20		
New York, Manhattan.....	"	140							140		
Saugerties	"	2							2		
Total	M	162							162		
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.											
New York, Manhattan.....	M	30							30		
Freestone Cutters.											
New York, Brooklyn	M	10							10		
New York, Manhattan	"	250							250		
Total	M	260							260		
Granite Cutters.											
Albany	M	8							8		
New York, Brooklyn	"	9							9		
Total	M	17							17		
Machine Stone Workers and Hand Rubbers.											
New York, Manhattan.....	M	250							250		
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers											
New York, Manhattan.....	M	2				3			5		
Quarrymen.											
Fancher	M	198							198		
Stone Cutters.											
Albany	M		4			2			6		
Albion	"	40							40		
Auburn	"	4							4		
Binghamton	"	14							14		
Buffalo	"	100							100		
Canajoharie	"	3				1			4		
Cobleskill	"	3							3		
Glens Falls.....	"	15							15		
Hulberton	"	65							65		
Niagara Falls.....	"	49				1			50		
Rochester	"	37				2	1		40		
Syracuse.....	"	25							25		
Watertown	"	24							24		
Total	M	379	4			6	1		390		
Stone Setters.											
New York, Manhattan.....	M	15							15		
Total—Stone Working....	M	1,313	4			9	1		1,327		
Brick and Cement Making.											
Cement Workers.											
Creek Locks.....	M	30							30		
Glens Falls.....	"							3	3		
High Falls.....	"	15							15		
Rosendale	"	20							20		
Whiteport.....	"	62							62		
Total	M	127						3	130		

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.											
Building and Paving Trades											
Artificial Stone Masons.											
New York, Brooklyn	M	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	"	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Total	M	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
Brick Layers and Masons.											
Albany	M	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Amsterdam	"	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Auburn	"	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
Binghamton	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Buffalo	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Carthage	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Cohoes	"	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Cortland	"	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Elmira	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Fulton	"	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Geneva	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Glens Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Ithaca	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Jamestown	"	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Kingston	"	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Little Falls	"	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Lockport	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Mount Vernon	"	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Newburgh	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New Rochelle	"	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
New York, Bronx	"	25	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	28	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	411	53	.....	2	6	8	.....	480	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,992	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	2,014	.....
New York, Queens	"	60	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
New York, Richmond	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Nyack	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Oneonta	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Ossining	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Oswego	"	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	36	.....
Port Chester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	3	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	.....
Rochester	"	124	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	130	.....
Rome	"	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Syracuse	"	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
Tarrytown	"	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Troy	"	60	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	64	.....
Tuxedo Park	"	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Utica	"	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Watertown	"	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Yonkers	"	20	.....	.....	15	3	.....	.....	38	.....
Total	M	3,384	129	.....	20	34	33	.....	3,600	.....
Caisson and Foundation Workers											
New York, Manhattan	M	105	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	125	.....
Carpenters and Joiners.											
Albany	M	.....	10	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	17	.....
Alexandria Bay	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Amsterdam	"	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....
Auburn	"	11	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	20	.....
Baldwinsville	"	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Batavia	"	101	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	103	.....
Binghamton	"	16	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	20	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	6	.....	8	.....	1	15	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.										
Building and Paving Trades—Con.										
Carpenters and Joiners—Con.										
Canandaigua	M	10	8						18	
Carthage	"	18							18	
Clayton	"	6							6	
Cohoes	"	12	4		2	4	2	8	32	
Corning	"							5	5	
Elmira	"	4			1	1			6	
Fishkill on Hudson	"	3							3	
Glens Falls	"	23				7			30	
Hornellsville	"	14							14	
Irvington	"	2							2	
Jamestown	"					1			1	10
Kingston	"	47				2	1		50	
Liberty	"	7							7	
Little Falls	"	9				1			10	
Lockport	"	10			10				20	
Middletown	"	1				1			2	
Mount Vernon	"	8				4			12	
Newark	"	2							2	
New Rochelle	"	2	4			6			12	
New York, Bronx	"	122	20	6		4		3	155	
New York, Brooklyn	"	342				3	3		348	
New York, Manhattan	"	965	64	40	36	31	16		1,152	
New York, Queens	"	4	1			6			11	
New York, Richmond	"	52				3			55	
North Tonawanda	"					2			2	
Nyack	"	4							4	
Olean	"	10							10	
Oneonta	"	1				1			2	
Port Chester	"					3			3	
Poughkeepsie	"	26							26	
Rochester	"	10	10						20	2
Rye	"	3	3		4				10	
Schenectady	"	16							16	
Syracuse	"	12				5			17	
Utica	"	20					1		21	
Watertown	"									32
Whitesboro	"	9							9	
Yonkers	"	16	12		12	1			41	
Total	M	1,952	138	52	69	112	23	17	2,363	44
Derrickmen.										
New York, Manhattan	M	110							110	
Electrical Workers.										
Albany	M	17							17	
Binghamton	"	1							1	
New York, Brooklyn	"	92							92	
New York, Manhattan	"	260							260	
Schenectady	"	2							2	
Syracuse	"									2
Utica	"					3			3	
Total	M	372				3			375	2
Elevator Constructors and Millwrights										
New York, Brooklyn	M	6							6	
New York, Manhattan	"	6							6	
Total	M	12							12	

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades Con.										
<i>Framers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Total	M	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317	.....
<i>Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
<i>House Shorers and Movers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	4	15	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	25	.....
<i>Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers.</i>										
Albany and Troy	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Total	M	139	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	140	.....
<i>Lathers.</i>										
Mt. Vernon and New Rochelle	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Rochester	"	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	.....
Troy	"	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Utica	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Yonkers .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....
Total	M	72	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	15	90	.....
<i>Linemen.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
<i>Metal Ceiling Workers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
<i>Painters and Decorators.</i>										
Albany	M	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Amsterdam	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Auburn	"	35	.....	.....	.....	2	1	12	50	.....
Baldwinsville	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Buffalo	"	90	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	94	.....
Carthage .....	"	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cohoes .....	"	.....	16	3	.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....
Corning	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Depew	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Geneva	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Glens Falls	"	18	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20	.....
Ithaca	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Kingston	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Little Falls	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Newburgh	"	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
New York, Bronx	"	173	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	2,840	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2,842	.....
New York, Queens	"	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	.....
New York, Richmond	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
North Tonawanda	"	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	.....
Oswego	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Peekskill	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Port Chester	"	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.											
Building and Paving Trades—Con.											
Rock Drillers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	35				5			40		
Rock Drillers and Sledge Workers											
New York, Manhattan	M	10				5			15		
Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.											
Albany	M	20							20		
Amsterdam	"	3	2			1			6		
Binghamton	"	3				1			4		
Buffalo	"			2					2		
Elmira	"	10							10		
Mount Vernon	"	3							3		
New York, Brooklyn	"	50							50		
New York, Manhattan	"	557					3		560		
New York, Richmond	"		7						7		
Niagara Falls	"					1			1		
Rochester	"	15	10						25		
Syracuse	"		17			3		5	25		
Troy	"	8						2	10		
Utica	"	27							27		
Watertown	"	4							4		
Yonkers	"									1	
Total	M	700	36	2		6	3	7	754	1	
Steam Fitters.											
Buffalo	M	7							7		
New York, Manhattan	"	105	6	52	17	10		10	200		
Yonkers	"	10							10		
Total	M	122	6	52	17	10		10	217		
Steam Fitters and Helpers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	20			5				25		
Steam Fitters' Helpers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	500							500		
Stone Masons.											
New York, Manhattan	M	30							30		
Yonkers	"	9			11		2		22		
Total	M	39			11		2		52		
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	75	25						100		
Tile Layers and Helpers.											
New York, Bronx	M	4							4		
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	100							100		
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	90				2			92		
Varnishers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	155		30					185		
Total—Building and Pav- ing Trades	M	14,836	452	191	153	350	125	79	16,186	47	

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age	Other causes.		

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

Building and Street Labor.										
<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.</i>										
Albany	M	4				3			7	
Mamaroneck	"	17							17	
New York, Bronx	"	15				5			20	
New York, Brooklyn	"	565	10			10			585	
New York, Manhattan	"	275							275	
New York, Richmond	"	27							27	
Peekskill	"					5			5	
Tarrytown	"	19				1			20	
Troy	"	40							40	
Yonkers	"	30	25		15	5			75	
Total	M	992	35		15	29			1,071	
<i>Cement and Asphalt Laborers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	375							375	
<i>Plumbers' Laborers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	5							5	
<i>General Building and Street Laborers.</i>										
Auburn	M	5							5	
Binghamton	"		4						4	
Buffalo	"	40		6	30	9		45	130	
Canandaigua	"	4			8	2			14	
Rochester	"	139	3		7	4			153	
Syracuse	"		10			2			12	
Total	M	188	17	6	45	17		45	318	
Total—Building & Street Labor	M	1,560	52	6	60	46		45	1,769	
Total—Group I	M	17,836	508	197	213	405	126	127	19,412	47

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

Garments.										
<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	40							40	
<i>Cloak Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn	{ M	1,500				300	200		2,000	
	{ F	335				75			400	
<i>Cloth Examiners.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	6							6	
<i>Clothing Cutters.</i>										
Buffalo	M									4
New York, Brooklyn	"						3		3	
Rochester	"									50
Total	M						3		3	54
<i>Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	115							115	

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF--							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Continued.										
<i>Coat Makers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	164	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	165	.....
	{ F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan	{ M	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
	{ F	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Syracuse	{ F	47	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	50	.....
Utica	{ M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	{ F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	{ M	286	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	287	.....
	{ F	112	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	115	.....
<i>Jacket Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	{ M	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
	{ F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
<i>Lining Cutters and Trimmers.</i>										
Syracuse	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
<i>Neckwear Cutters.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
<i>Neckwear Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	{ M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
	{ F	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
<i>Overall, Coat and Pants Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....
<i>Overall Workers.</i>										
Binghamton	F	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Buffalo	"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Newburgh	"	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Wappingers Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	30	36	.....
Total	F	60	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	30	96	.....
<i>Pants Makers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	181	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Pants and Vest Makers.</i>										
Syracuse	F	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
<i>Tailors.</i>										
Buffalo	M	35	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	36	.....
Elmira	{ M	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
	{ F	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
New York, Manhattan	{ M	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....
	{ F	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Syracuse	{ M	45	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	48	.....
	{ F	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
Troy	{ M	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
	{ F	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	{ M	379	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	383	.....
	{ F	160	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	161	.....
Total—Garments	{ M	2,648	.....	12	.....	303	205	.....	3,168	54
	{ F	887	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	33	1,008	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry—Con.										
<i>Shirt Waist and Collar Cutters.</i>										
Albany	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Troy	"	75	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	85	.....
Total	M	81	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	91	.....
Total—Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Laundry.....										
	{ M	173	.....	11	.....	10	.....	.....	194	.....
	{ F	30	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	42	.....
Textiles.										
<i>Knit Goods Cutters.</i>										
Little Falls	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Loopers.</i>										
Cohoes	F	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
<i>Spinners (Jack).</i>										
Amsterdam	M	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Cohoes	"	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....
Total	M	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
<i>* Spinners (Mule).</i>										
Utica	M	26	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	28	.....
<i>Textile Workers.</i>										
Hornellsville	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Weavers.</i>										
Jamestown	{ M	15	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	20	.....
	{ F	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Winders and Knitters.</i>										
Little Falls	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total—Textiles.....	{ M	101	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	108	.....
	{ F	89	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	91	.....
Total—Group II.....	{ M	3,411	.....	23	2	323	219	150	4,128	54
	{ F	1,006	.....	9	.....	94	.....	33	1,142	.....
	{ T	4,417	.....	32	2	417	219	183	5,270	54

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.										
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>										
Buffalo	M	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Hornellsville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Olean	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Seneca Falls	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	30	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	31	.....
<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12	.....
Total	M	8	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	15	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.										
<i>Iron Molders.</i>										
Albany.....	M	25	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	37	.....
Amsterdam.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Batavia.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Binghamton.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Buffalo.....	"	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Corning.....	"	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Cortland.....	"	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Goshen.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Newburgh.....	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
New York, Bronx.....	"	40	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	26	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	30	20
Oswego.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Peekskill.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....
Poughkeepsie.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sandy Hill.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Syracuse.....	"	85	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	100	.....
Troy.....	"	21	.....	.....	.....	8	12	.....	41	.....
Utica.....	"	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Watertown.....	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Total.....	M	541	.....	.....	.....	52	16	12	621	20
<i>Machinists.</i>										
Amsterdam.....	M	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....
Buffalo.....	"	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	14	.....
Little Falls.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Newburgh.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Bronx.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	46	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	52	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	27	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6	42	.....
New York, Richmond.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oneonta.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Schenectady.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Watertown.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Watervliet.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Yonkers.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	M	123	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	6	165	.....
<i>Pattern Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3
<i>Steam Engine Makers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
<i>Stove Mounters.</i>										
Troy.....	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Tool Makers.</i>										
Frankfort.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total—Iron and Steel..	M	1,005	23	34	.....	153	28	22	1,265	23
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.										
<i>Beer Pump Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Brass Finishers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.										
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel—Con.										
Brass Spinners. New York, Manhattan	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Brass Workers. New York, Manhattan	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Chandelier Makers. New York, Manhattan	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Coppersmiths. New York, Manhattan	M	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Electrical Appliance Makers. New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Gold Pen Makers. New York, Manhattan	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.										
Buffalo	M	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Cortland	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ilion	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Rochester	"	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26	.....
Rome .....	"	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Troy	"	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	10	.....
Total	M	52	.....	22	4	5	.....	.....	83	.....
Surgical Instrument Makers.										
New York, Brooklyn	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wire Frame Makers.										
New York, Manhattan	{ M	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total—Other Metals	{ M	107	.....	29	6	7	1	.....	150	.....
	{ F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Engineers and Firemen.										
Engineers (Eccentric, Hoisting and Stationary).										
Albany	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....
Amsterdam .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Auburn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Buffalo	"	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....
Elmira	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Middletown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Newburgh	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	20	1
New York, Manhattan	"	48	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	60	20
New York, Queens	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Richmond	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Norwich	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syracuse	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Troy .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	92	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	5	115	21

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Engineers and Firemen—Continued.

<i>Engineers (Marine).</i>										
Albany	M	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....
Kingston .....	"	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Tonawanda .....	"	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....

Total	M	19	612	631
-------------	---	----	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------

Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).

Buffalo	M	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....

Total	M	35	6	41
-------------	---	----	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------

Firemen (Marine).

Buffalo	M	420	420
---------------	---	-------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------

Total—Engineers & Firemen	M	146	1,032	6	18	5	1,207	21
---------------------------------	---	-----	-------	---	-------	----	-------	---	-------	----

Shipbuilding.

Holders On.

Buffalo	M	3	2	5
---------------	---	-------	---	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	---	-------

Sail Makers.

New York, Manhattan	M	4	3	7
---------------------------	---	---	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	-------	---	-------

Ship Carpenters and Calkers.

New York, Brooklyn	M	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	142	.....	.....	20	18	10	.....	190	.....

Ship Plumbers.

New York, Brooklyn	M	15	15
--------------------------	---	----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------

Ship and Machinists' Riggers.

New York, Manhattan	M	8	2	10
---------------------------	---	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	----	-------

Spar Makers.

New York, Brooklyn	M	6	6
--------------------------	---	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------

Total—Shipbuilding	M	229	9	20	23	12	293
--------------------------	---	-----	---	-------	----	----	----	-------	-----	-------

Total—Group III	M	1,487	1,064	69	26	201	41	27	2,915	44
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
	T	1,489	1,064	69	26	201	41	27	2,917	44

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.

Car Builders and Repairers.

Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	29	84	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19

Total	M	55	29	84	19
-------------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	----	-------	----	----	----

Car Builders' Laborers.

Buffalo	M	3	1	4
---------------	---	-------	-------	-------	---	---	-------	-------	---	-------

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF--							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.										
Railroads—Continued.										
<i>Carmen.</i>										
Binghamton	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Oar Painters.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	6	.....
<i>Conductors.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	12	.....
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6	.....
East Syracuse .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hornellsville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Middletown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Ogdensburg	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	12	.....
Oneonta .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Rensselaer .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Troy .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total	M	6	.....	.....	.....	17	8	10	41	.....
<i>Engineers.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	7	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	11	.....
East Syracuse .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Elmira .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15	.....
Hornellsville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....
New York, Bronx	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	5	20	.....
New York, Richmond .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Ogdensburg	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Oneonta .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Port Jervis .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	6	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	.....
Syracuse .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....
Troy .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Whiteball	"	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	M	22	.....	.....	.....	65	35	20	142	.....
<i>Firemen.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	5	20	.....
Binghamton .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	7	23	.....
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Elmira .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	.....
New York, Brooklyn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New York, Queens	"	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	17	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	17	81	.....
<i>Railway Clerks.</i>										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
<i>Telegraphers.</i>										
Buffalo	M	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads—Continued.										
<i>Trainmen.</i>										
Albany	M	6				5			11	
Buffalo	"	2	1			9		2	14	
Corning	"							1	1	
East Syracuse	"	6				2			8	
Elmira	"					8		6	14	
Hornellsville	"					1		1	2	
Mechanicville	"					4			4	
Plattsburg	"					1			1	
Port Jervis	"					3			3	
Rensselaer	"	4							4	
Rotterdam Junction	"					1		2	3	
Salamanca	"					1			1	
Syracuse	"					6			6	
Utica	"					1	3		4	
Whitehall	"					2			2	
Total	M	18	1			44	3	12	78	
Total—Railroads	M	67	1		3	243	48	88	450	19
Street Railways.										
<i>Conductors, Motormen, Etc.</i>										
Albany	M									15
New York, all boroughs	"	65				10			75	
Troy	"					1		3	4	
Watertown	"	8							8	
Total	M	73				11		3	87	15
Coach Drivers, Etc.										
<i>Cabmen and Coach Drivers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M					30			30	100
New York, Manhattan	"					2		6	8	
Total	M					32		6	38	100
<i>Private Coachmen.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	45							45	
Total—Coach Drivers, Etc.	M	45				32		6	83	100
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.										
<i>Seamen.</i>										
Buffalo	M		2,000						2,000	
Freight Handlers, Etc.										
<i>Boatmen.</i>										
Glens Falls	M		30						30	
<i>Coal Handlers.</i>										
Albany	M	26				4			30	
Buffalo	"		200						200	
Troy	"	54				6			60	
Utica	"			30					30	
Total	M	80	200	30		10			320	
<i>Freight Handlers.</i>										
Buffalo	M	280				10			290	

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.										
<i>Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	5							5	
<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work).</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	112				5			117	
<i>Compositors.</i>										
Albany	M	16				4			20	
Buffalo	"	16				5			21	
Canandaigua	"	1							1	
Elmira	"	12							12	
Gloversville and Johnstown ..	"					1			1	
Hornellsville	"					1			1	
Jamestown	"	5				1			6	
Newburgh	"	4							4	
New York, all boroughs	{ M	490				90	129		709	
	{ F	21				4			25	
New York, Manhattan	M	30							30	
Niagara Falls	"					1			1	
Rochester	"	2							2	
Rotterdam	"					1		2	3	
Saratoga	"	1							1	
Schenectady	{ M	2				1			3	
	{ F	3							3	
Syracuse	M	7							7	
Troy	"	3				2			5	
Total	{ M	589				107	129	2	827	
	{ F	24				4			28	
<i>Electrotypers and Stereotypers.</i>										
Syracuse	M	1							1	
<i>Lithographers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M							10	10	
Rochester	"	5							5	
Total	M	5						10	15	
<i>Mailers.</i>										
Buffalo	M					3		8	11	
New York, Manhattan	"					5			5	
Total	M					8		8	16	
<i>Newspaper Writers.</i>										
Troy	F					1			1	
<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	15				1			16	
Syracuse	"	2							2	
Total	M	17				1			18	
<i>Plate Printers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	5							5	
<i>Pressmen.</i>										
Albany	M				4	2			6	
Buffalo	"					3			3	
New York, Manhattan	"	133		7		10			150	
Niagara Falls	"					2			2	
Rochester	"	1							1	
Utica	"					1			1	
Total	M	134		7	4	18			163	

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

VI. TOBACCO—Concluded.

<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>										
Albany	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	F	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Total	M	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
	F	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Total—Group VI	M	613	.....	.....	27	110	24	29	803	15
	F	451	.....	.....	.....	20	5	.....	476	.....
	T	1,064	.....	.....	27	130	29	29	1,279	15

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

<i>Food Preparation.</i>										
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>										
Albany	M	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....
Buffalo	"	18	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....
Newburgh	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
New York, Bronx	"	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	28	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	31	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	364	.....	8	.....	11	.....	.....	383	.....
Rochester	"	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....
Schenectady	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syracuse	"	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Troy	"	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
Total	M	460	.....	52	.....	23	1	.....	536	.....
<i>Butchers.</i>										
Auburn	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	344	.....	2	.....	.....	346	.....
Hornellsville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	18
Olean .....	"	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Syracuse	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Troy	"	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Utica	"	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Total	M	43	.....	349	.....	2	4	.....	398	18
<i>Cooks.</i>										
Buffalo	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	50	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	51	.....
Total	M	56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	57	.....
Total—Food Preparation	M	559	.....	401	.....	2	28	1	991	18
<i>Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.</i>										
<i>Brewery Employees.</i>										
Olean	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....
Utica	"	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	M	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....
<i>Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).</i>										
Canandaigua	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	30	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Total	M	32	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—Concluded.

<i>Musicians—Continued.</i>										
Jamestown	{ M	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
	{ F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
New York, Manhattan	M	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....
Rochester	"	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Utica	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	{ M	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	52
	{ F	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>										
Binghamton	M	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Total—Group VIII.....	{ M	491	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	52
	{ F	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
	{ T	520	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	532	52

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Brush Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	11	.....
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	.....
Total	M	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	.....
<i>Carpet Fitters and Layers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
<i>Carriage and Wagon Workers</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Syracuse .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	.....
<i>Coopers.</i>										
Albany and Troy	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Buffalo	"	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Lockport	"	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	27	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	33	.....
Rochester	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Total	M	98	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	104	.....
<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>										
Binghamton	M	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Hornellsville	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Jamestown	"	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	12	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	160	.....	56	.....	18	3	.....	237	.....
Total	M	169	.....	56	.....	23	3	6	257	.....
<i>Millers and Millwrights.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
<i>Modelers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>Upholsterers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	.....
Total	M	277	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	279	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sickness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.

<i>Wood Carvers.</i>										
Buffalo.....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Jamestown.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	83	.....	.....	.....	5	12	.....	100	.....
Rochester.....	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Syracuse.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Total.....	M	110	.....	.....	.....	7	12	.....	129	.....
Total—Group IX.....	M	1,024	.....	59	.....	44	18	6	1,151	.....

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>										
<i>Bartenders.</i>										
Albany.....	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Auburn.....	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Binghamton.....	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Buffalo.....	"	45	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	50	.....
Corning.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Elmira.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Geneva.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Hornellsville.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ithaca.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Olean.....	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Oneida.....	"	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Oneonta.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rochester.....	"	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....
Rome.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Syracuse.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	14	.....
Troy.....	"	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	.....
Utica.....	"	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Total.....	M	183	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	200	3
<i>Waiters.</i>										
Buffalo.....	M	58	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	60	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....
Total.....	M	236	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	238	.....
Total--Hotels and Restaurants.....	M	419	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2	438	3
<i>Retail Trade.</i>										
<i>Bread Peddlers.</i>										
Buffalo.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Clerks and Salesmen.</i>										
Buffalo.....	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Corning.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Little Falls.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....
Newburgh.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
Niagara Falls.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	{ M	78	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	79	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....

TABLE VII (a)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sick-ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

Retail Trade—Con.										
Ice Handlers.										
Albany	M	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Rochester	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Total	M	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....
Total—Retail Trade	M	145	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	146	.....
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....
Total—Group X	M	564	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2	584	3
	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....
	T	564	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	589	3

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Drivers and Hostlers.										
New York, Brooklyn	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	13	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....
Total	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	16	28	.....
Health Department Employees.										
Syracuse	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Letter Carriers.										
Mount Vernon	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Newburgh .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	24	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	8	60	.....
Rome .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Yonkers	"	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
Total	M	25	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	9	67	.....
Park Gardeners.										
New York, Manhattan	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Post-office Clerks.										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Street Cleaners.										
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....
Total—Group XI	M	32	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	32	113	.....

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Glass.										
Fruit Glass Workers.										
Lockport	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New York, Brooklyn	"	30	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	42	.....
Total	M	30	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	42	2
Green Glass Workers.										
Clyde	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lockport	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, Brooklyn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Total	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....
Total—Glass .....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	49	2

TABLE VII (a)—Concluded.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF MARCH BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not reported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock-out.	Lack of material.	Sick-ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

Barbering.										
<i>Barbers.</i>										
Amsterdam.....	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Auburn.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Binghamton.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Geneva.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gloversville and Johnstown..	"	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Jamestown.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Niagara Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Rochester.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Syracuse.....	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	M	17	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	23	.....
Other Distinct Trades.										
<i>Button Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Gas Workers.</i>										
Syracuse.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
<i>Iron Miners.</i>										
Mineville.....	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Leather Buffers.</i>										
Cattaraugus.....	M	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
<i>Paper Makers.</i>										
Black River.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Felts Mills.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sandy Hill.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
Total.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6	.....
<i>Pulp Workers.</i>										
Lockport.....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
<i>Saddle and Harness Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>Tanners and Curriers.</i>										
Little Falls.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Total—Other Distinct Trades.....	M	32	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	29	69	.....
Mixed Employment.										
Amsterdam.....	M	20	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	23	.....
Carthage.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Elmira.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Hudson.....	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Little Falls.....	"	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Middletown.....	"	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Newark.....	"	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Utica.....	"	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....
Total.....	M	611	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	614	5
Total—Group XII.....	M	695	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	32	755	7

Table VII.—CAUSES OF IDLENESS.—(b) Third Quarter, 1901.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.										
Stone Working.										
Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.										
Kingston	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Saugerties .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	7	.....
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.										
New York, Manhattan	M	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11	.....
Freestone Cutters.										
New York, Manhattan	M	5	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	25	.....
Granite Cutters.										
Albany	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Marble Cutters.										
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Stone Cutters.										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Chaumont .....	"	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Glens Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hulberton	"	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	14	18	.....
Rochester	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Utica	"	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	M	150	6	.....	.....	39	.....	14	209	1
Stone Setters.										
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Total—Stone Working....	M	150	6	.....	10	45	1	14	226	1
Brick and Cement Making.										
Cement Workers.										
Creek Locks	M	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....
Glens Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	47	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	49	.....
Building and Paving Trade.										
Artificial Stone Masons.										
New York, all boroughs.....	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Bricklayers and Masons.										
Amsterdam	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Canandaigua .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Cortland .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Jamestown	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Kingston	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Little Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	.....
Middletown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Mount Vernon .....	"	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Newburgh	"	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	84	.....	8	14	7	1	.....	114	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	435	.....	.....	537	5	.....	.....	977	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.										
<i>Bricklayers and Masons—Con.</i>										
New York, Queens	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	20	.....	.....	4	.....	6	30	.....
Nyack .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Ossining	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Peekskill	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Syracuse .....	"	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	.....	20	.....
Tonawanda	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Watertown .....	"	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
Total	M	561	90	8	572	32	2	9	1,274	2
<i>Caisson and Foundation Workers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>Carpenters and Joiners.</i>										
Auburn	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Batavia .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	132	.....
Buffalo	"	133	.....	15	.....	5	.....	.....	153	.....
Canandaigua .....	"	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....
Cohoes .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....
Dunkirk .....	"	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Elmira .....	"	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Fishkill on Hudson	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Glens Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Jamestown	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Lake Placid .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lockport .....	"	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Mamaroneck .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Middletown	"	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	9	.....
Newark .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
New York, Bronx	"	10	.....	4	.....	6	.....	5	25	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	26	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	44	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	77	10	11	11	36	8	2	155	.....
New York, Queens	"	49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50	.....
New York, Richmond .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Niagara Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	10	.....
North Tonawanda	"	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Oneonta .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Oswego .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	50	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Seneca Falls	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Watertown .....	"	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Whitesboro .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	314	45	30	85	111	14	150	749	4
<i>Electrical Workers.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	30	.....	.....	.....	3	2	11	46	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	50	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
Syracuse	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	82	.....	5	.....	5	2	11	105	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.											
Building and Paving Trades—Con.											
Elevator Constructors and Millwrights.											
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Total	M	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Framers.											
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	15	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	30	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	30	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	36	.....
Total	M	45	.....	.....	10	11	.....	.....	66	.....
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.											
New York, Manhattan.....	M	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Gilders.											
New York, Manhattan	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
House Shorers and Movers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	200	50	.....	.....	250	.....
Lathers.											
Buffalo.....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	10	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Troy	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Utica.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	22	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	10	52	.....
Metal Lathers.											
New York, Manhattan	M	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....
Painters and Decorators.											
Amsterdam.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Auburn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	73	75	.....
Buffalo	"	149	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....
Canandaigua	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Cohoes .....	"	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Corning	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Dunkirk.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Glens Falls.....	"	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....
Gouverneur	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Irvington	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Jamestown	"	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	6	.....
Little Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Lockport	"	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Middletown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	9	.....
Newburgh.....	"	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
New York, Richmond	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
North Tonawanda.....	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Olean.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Oswego.....	"	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Troy	"	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....
Waterloo.....	"	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Watertown.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	265	35	71	5	15	.....	75	469	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF--							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes		

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.										
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>										
Rochester	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>										
Buffalo	M	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
<i>Plasterers.</i>										
Binghamton	M	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Buffalo	"	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	50	20	.....	20	.....	.....	10	100	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1,433	.....	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Olean.....	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Tonawanda.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	M	1,543	20	167	20	1	.....	10	1,761	1
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>										
New Rochelle	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Bronx	"	9	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	12	.....
New York, Brooklyn .....	"	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	23	.....	25	50	2	.....	.....	100	.....
New York, Queens .....	"	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Olean .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Syracuse	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Total	M	42	53	25	52	4	.....	1	177	2
<i>Rock Drillers and Tool Sharp- eners.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>										
Amsterdam	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Buffalo	"	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....
Syracuse .....	"	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5	.....
Watertown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	142	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	148	.....
<i>Steam Fitters.</i>										
Albany	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	74	8	35	30	7	.....	28	182	.....
Total	M	89	8	35	30	7	.....	28	197	.....
<i>Steam Fitters and Helpers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
<i>Steam Pipe and Boiler Felters.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
<i>Stone Masons.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	20	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	.....
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Total—Building and Pav- ing Trades	M	3,385	254	341	698	261	18	294	5,551	9

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.											
Building and Street Labor.											
<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.</i>											
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Mamaroneck	"	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
New York, Brooklyn .....	"	.....	.....	23	.....	3	10	4	45	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	"	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
Tarrytown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	9	.....	28	110	7	10	4	168	.....
<i>Cement and Asphalt Laborers.</i>											
New York, Manhattan	M	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
<i>General Building and Street Laborers.</i>											
Auburn	M	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Buffalo	"	58	.....	.....	.....	7	1	2	68	.....
Rochester	"	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....
Total	M	69	25	.....	.....	9	1	2	106	.....
<i>Plumbers' Laborers.</i>											
New York, Brooklyn	M	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Total—Building and Street Labor	M	117	34	28	110	16	11	6	322	.....
Total—Group I	M	3,699	294	369	1,118	324	30	314	6,148	10	

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

Garments.										
<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Rochester.....	"	5	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Syracuse.....	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total.....	M	17	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	92	.....
<i>Cloak Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	{ M	500	.....	900	.....	75	25	.....	1,500	.....
	{ F	200	.....	200	.....	100	.....	.....	500	.....
<i>Clothing Cutters.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	12	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	20	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Total.....	M	42	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	50	.....
<i>Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
<i>Coat Makers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn.....	{ M	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	14	.....
	{ F	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....
Syracuse.....	F	20	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	25	.....
Total.....	{ M	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	14	.....
	{ F	21	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	30	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Continued.										
Neckwear Makers.										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	F	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Overall Workers.										
Buffalo	F	20	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	25	.....
Newburgh .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Wappingers Falls .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	F	20	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	38	.....
Pants Makers.										
New York, Brooklyn	M	2	.....	21	.....	2	.....	1	26	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	100	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Total	M	102	.....	221	.....	2	.....	1	326	.....
Pants and Vest Makers.										
Syracuse	F	77	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	80	.....
Tailors.										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Elmira	M	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Brooklyn	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Syracuse	M	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....
	F	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Troy	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
	F	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Total	M	106	.....	.....	.....	4	51	.....	161	.....
	F	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	.....
Wrapper Makers.										
New York, Manhattan	M	.....	.....	16	.....	14	.....	1	31	.....
	F	.....	.....	30	.....	14	.....	41	85	.....
Total—Garments	M	772	.....	1,143	75	105	82	6	2,183	.....
	F	447	.....	236	.....	144	.....	41	868	.....
Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.										
Boot and Shoe Workers.										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Jamestown	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	"	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Total	M	10	.....	45	.....	1	.....	.....	56	.....
Glove Cutters.										
Gloversville	M	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Glove Makers (Leather).										
Gloversville	F	10	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	13	29	.....
Johnstown	"	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Total	F	27	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	13	46	.....
Wax Threaders (Glove).										
Gloversville	M	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Total—Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.....	M	135	.....	45	.....	1	.....	.....	181	.....
	F	27	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	13	46	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.										
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.										
Collar Turners.										
Troy	M			35					35	
Laundry Workers.										
Albany	{ M			28					28	
	{ F			27					27	
Berlin	M	3				1			4	
Troy	{ M	1		104					105	
	{ F			31		1			32	
Total	{ M	4		132		1			137	
	{ F			58		1			59	
Shirt Cutters.										
New York, Manhattan	M									51
Shirt Folders.										
Cohoes	{ M	7							7	
	{ F	4							4	
Shirt Waist and Collar Cutters										
Albany	M	3		4					7	
Troy	"			362					362	
Total	M	3		366					369	
Total—Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry	{ M	14		533		1			548	51
	{ F	4		58		1			63	
Textiles.										
Block Printers (Carpet).										
Newburgh	M	12							12	
Knit Goods Cutters.										
Little Falls	M	11							11	
Loom Fixers.										
Cohoes	M					1			1	
Loopers.										
Cohoes	F	20				5			25	
Spinners (Jack).										
Amsterdam	M	5							5	
Cohoes	"	40							40	
Utica	"			6					6	
Total	M	45		6					51	
Spinners (Mule).										
Utica	M	11				3			14	
Textile Workers.										
Jamestown	M							10	10	
Lockport	F	10							10	
Total	{ M							10	10	
	{ F	10							10	
Total--Textiles	{ M	79		6		4		10	99	
	{ F	30				5			35	
Total--Group II	{ M	1,000		1,727	75	111	82	16	3,011	51
	{ F	506		294		156		54	1,012	
	{ T	1,506		2,021	75	267	82	70	4,023	51

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.										
Blacksmiths.										
Buffalo	M	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	M	23	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Blacksmiths' Helpers.										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Blast Furnace Men.										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6	.....
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.										
Buffalo.....	M	15	.....	41	.....	4	.....	.....	60	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Niagara Falls.....	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	M	119	.....	41	.....	5	.....	.....	165	.....
Boiler Makers' Helpers.										
Buffalo	M	49	.....	.....	50	1	.....	.....	100	.....
Core Makers.										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	.....
Schenectady.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Utica.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	13	.....
Electrical Machinists.										
New York, Manhattan	M	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	.....
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Ma- chinists, Etc. (Amal.).										
Buffalo	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Schenectady .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total	M	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	8	.....
Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers.										
Rochester.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Watertown.....	"	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	M	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....
Foundrymen.										
New York, Manhattan	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Gun Makers.										
Syracuse	M	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Horseshoers.										
Auburn	M	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lockport	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Syracuse	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	M	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.										
<i>Iron Dressers and Chippers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....
<i>Iron Molders.</i>										
Albany.....	M	.....	.....	8	.....	2	5	.....	15	.....
Auburn.....	"	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
Buffalo.....	"	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Lancaster.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Lockport.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Bronx.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....
Oswego.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Peekskill.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sandy Hill.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Seneca Falls.....	"	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Syracuse.....	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Troy.....	"	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
Watertown.....	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Total.....	M	222	.....	30	.....	18	5	21	296	4
<i>Iron Molders' Helpers.</i>										
Lockport.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
<i>Machinists.</i>										
Amsterdam.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Auburn.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Corning.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	17	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	37	.....
Oneonta.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Rochester.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....
Schenectady.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	13	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Utica.....	"	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Watertown.....	"	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
Watervliet.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	M	21	.....	147	.....	23	.....	13	204	.....
<i>Machinists' Helpers.</i>										
Rochester.....	M	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
<i>Metal Mechanics (Allied).</i>										
Auburn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Pattern Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Rochester.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
<i>Steam Engine Makers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
<i>Steel Cabinet Makers.</i>										
Jamestown.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Stove Mounters.</i>										
Geneva.....	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Tool Makers.</i>										
Frankfort.....	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Total—Iron and Steel...	M	563	1	248	66	69	8	66	1,021	4

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THR END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.										
Engineers and Firemen— Continued.										
Firemen (Stationary).										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Total — Engineers and Firemen	M	118	.....	3	3	8	.....	.....	132	13
Shipbuilding.										
Sail Makers.										
New York, Manhattan	M	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Ship Carpenters and Calkers.										
New York, Brooklyn	M	50	5	.....	.....	3	2	.....	60	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	40	.....	46	.....	2	6	.....	94	.....
Total	M	90	5	46	.....	5	8	.....	154	.....
Ship Plumbers.										
New York, Brooklyn	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Spar Makers.										
New York, Brooklyn	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Total—Shipbuilding	M	150	5	46	.....	5	8	.....	214	.....
Total—Group III.....	{ M	977	6	298	109	89	21	71	1,571	17
	{ F	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
	{ T	987	6	298	109	89	21	71	1,581	17

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.										
Carmen.										
Binghamton	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Car Painters.										
Albany	M	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Conductors.										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....
Binghamton .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Elmira .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Hornellsville .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Middletown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Ogdensburg .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....
Oneonta .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	7	19	.....
Engineers.										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	9	.....
Buffalo .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	7	.....
Corning .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
New York, Bronx	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New York, Manhattan .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	18	30	.....
New York, Richmond .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oneonta .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Port Jervis .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	9	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Seamen, Pilots, Etc.										
<i>Pilots and Masters of Vessels.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
<i>Seamen.</i>										
Buffalo	M	350	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	25	450	.....
Total—Seamen, Pilots, Etc.	M	450	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	25	550	.....
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.										
<i>Coal Handlers.</i>										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Troy	"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Total	M	40	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	43	.....
<i>Freight Handlers.</i>										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, Bronx	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Total	M	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	.....
<i>Grain Shovelers.</i>										
Ogdensburg	M	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Longskoremén.</i>										
Albany	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	170	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	180	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	202	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	233	.....
Ogdensburg .....	"	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....
Total	M	379	.....	80	.....	41	.....	.....	500	.....
<i>Lumber Handlers.</i>										
Buffalo	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	7	.....
Troy	"	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	M	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	10	.....
<i>Team Drivers.</i>										
Auburn	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Buffalo	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lockport	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....
Total—Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.	M	429	.....	95	.....	59	.....	2	535	.....
Total—Group IV.	M	1,074	.....	136	.....	234	19	111	1,584	.....

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<i>Bookbinders.</i>										
Buffalo	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rochester	F	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
<i>Bookbinders (Blank Books).</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work).</i>										
New York, Manhattan	M	30	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	40	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

<i>Bookbinders (Stampers and Gold Layers).</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Compositors.</i>										
Albany.....	M	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Amsterdam.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Buffalo.....	"	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Elmira.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Glens Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Gloversville and Johnstown..	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Jamestown.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kingston.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lockport.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Newburgh.....	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
New York, all boroughs.....	M	443	.....	.....	.....	141	118	12	714	.....
	F	23	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	27	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	M	22	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	29	.....
Niagara Falls.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Oswego.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Schenectady.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Syracuse.....	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Troy.....	"	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Total.....	M	534	.....	.....	.....	154	118	16	822	.....
	F	28	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	32	.....
<i>Electrotypers and Stereotypers.</i>										
Syracuse.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Lithographers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
<i>Mailers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	25	.....
Syracuse.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23	27	.....
<i>Pressmen.</i>										
Albany.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	75	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....	100	.....
Rochester.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	M	76	.....	5	.....	22	.....	.....	103	.....
<i>Pressmens' Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	8	.....
<i>Stereotypers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	60	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	62	.....
<i>Wall Paper Machine Printers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
<i>Wall Paper Print Cutters.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Total—Group V.....	M	815	.....	6	.....	193	123	47	1,184	.....
	F	53	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	59	.....
	T	868	.....	8	.....	197	123	47	1,243	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

VI. TOBACCO.										
<i>Cigarette Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	{ M	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
<i>Cigar Makers.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Amsterdam	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Binghamton	"	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....
Buffalo	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Geneva	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kingston	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Lockport	"	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....
	{ F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
New York, Manhattan	{ M	50	30	15	6	48	29	.....	178	.....
	{ F	20	.....	2	40	60	5	.....	127	.....
Plattsburg	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Poughkeepsie	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rochester .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	7	.....
Rome .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Syracuse	"	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Troy	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Watertown	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Waverly	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	{ M	99	30	15	6	58	46	4	258	.....
	{ F	20	.....	2	40	61	5	1	129	.....
<i>Cigar Packers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn	M	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	3	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	11	.....
Syracuse	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	7	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	17	.....
<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan	{ M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
	{ F	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Utica	{ M	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
	{ F	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Total	{ M	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
	{ F	26	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
Total—Group VI	{ M	130	30	20	6	65	49	4	304	.....
	{ F	46	.....	7	41	61	5	1	161	.....
	{ T	176	30	27	47	126	54	5	465	.....

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

Food Preparation.										
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>										
Albany	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Amsterdam .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Auburn .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Buffalo	"	13	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....
Geneva	"	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Newburgh .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
New York, Bronx	"	20	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	25	.....
New York, Brooklyn	"	23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	25	.....
New York, Manhattan	"	123	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	132	.....
Total	M	180	.....	.....	.....	20	1	4	205	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.
		Lack of work.	Weather	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Continued.										
<i>Maltsters—Continued.</i>										
Oswego.....	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Syracuse.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	M	344	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	347	.....
<i>Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>										
Buffalo.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total—Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.....	M	401	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	413	2
Total—Group VII.....	M	693	.....	26	.....	43	14	24	710	2

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

<i>Actors.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907	.....
	F	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....
<i>Calcium Light Operators.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
<i>Musicians.</i>										
Auburn.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Buffalo.....	M	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ithaca.....	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
Syracuse.....	"	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	40	.....
Total.....	M	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	490	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>										
Binghamton.....	M	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....
Total.....	M	72	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
Total—Group VIII.....	M	1,566	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	1,578	.....
	F	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
	T	1,712	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	1,724	.....

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Broom and Brush Makers.</i>										
Amsterdam.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Brush Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	6	.....
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	50	.....	.....	.....	50	25	.....	125	.....
Rochester.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	M	50	.....	.....	.....	51	25	.....	126	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.		
IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.										
Carriage and Wagon Workers.										
Albany	M	11							11	
Syracuse	"					1			1	
Total	M	11				1			12	
Coopers.										
Lockport	M	4							4	
New York, Manhattan	"	21							21	
Total	M	25							25	
Machine Wood Workers.										
Buffalo	M			65		1			66	
Jamestown	"	10							10	
New York, Manhattan	"	55				5			60	
Rochester	"					2			2	
Total	M	65		65		8			138	
Modelers.										
New York, Manhattan	M									1
Piano and Organ Workers (Action Makers, Etc.).										
New York, Manhattan	M					1			1	
Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finishers, Etc.).										
New York, Manhattan	M					6			6	
Piano and Organ Workers (Case Makers, Etc.).										
New York, Manhattan	M	45				5			50	
Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc.).										
New York, Manhattan	M					2		8	10	
Piano and Organ Workers (Movers).										
New York, Manhattan	M	20							20	
Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubbers, Etc.).										
New York, Manhattan	M	40				10			50	
Upholsterers.										
Buffalo	M	15							15	
New York, Brooklyn	"	10				1	1		12	
New York, Manhattan	"					2			2	
Total	M	25				3	1		29	
Wood Carvers.										
Buffalo	M	12							12	
Jamestown	"	4							4	
New York, Manhattan	"	70							70	
Syracuse	"	1				1			2	
Total	M	87				1			88	
Wood Turners.										
Jamestown	M					1			1	
Total—Group IX	M	369		65		94	27	8	563	1

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age	Other causes.			
X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.											
Hotels and Restaurants.											
Bartenders.											
Albany	M	8							8		
Auburn	"	5				1			6		
Binghamton	"	2							2		
Buffalo	"	10							10		
Cortland	"	3							3		
Elmira	"	4							4		
Geneva	"	2							2		
Herkimer	"	2							2		
Little Falls	"	1							1		
New York, Brooklyn	"	10							10		
Olean	"	2							2		
Oneonta	"	3				1			4		
Rochester	"	15							15		
Seneca Falls	"	2							2		
Syracuse	"	5							5		
Troy	"	10							10		
Utica	"	3							3		
Total	M	87				2			89		
Waiters.											
New York, Manhattan	M	27				2			29		
Total—Hotels and Restau- rants	M	114				4			118		
Retail Trade.											
Clerks and Salesmen.											
Buffalo	M	2							2		
Canandaigua	"							1	1		
Jamestown	{ M					1			1		
	{ F					1		2	3		
Little Falls	M					2			2		
Newburgh	"							1	1		
New York, Brooklyn	{ M	5							5		
	{ F	16							16		
Troy	M					3			3		
Watertown	"	2							2		
Total	{ M	9				6		2	17		
	{ F	16				1		2	19		
Ice Handlers.											
Auburn	M	2						3	5		
Rochester	"	50							50		
Total	M	52						3	55		
Total—Retail Trade	{ M	61				6		5	72		
	{ F	16				1		2	19		
Total Group X	{ M	175				10		5	190		
	{ F	16				1		2	19		
	{ T	191				11		7	209		

TABLE VII (b)—Continued.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness	Old age.	Other causes.		

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Dock Builders.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	37	.....
<i>Letter Carriers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	3	28	.....
Rochester.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	3	30	.....
<i>Park Laborers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total—Group IX.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	2	3	68	.....

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Glass.</i>										
<i>Green Glass Workers.</i>										
Clyde.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lancaster.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Lockport.....	"	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Olean.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	1	30	.....	.....	1	.....	12	44	.....
<i>Window Glass Workers.</i>										
Canastota.....	M	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Durhamville.....	"	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Ithaca.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	M	.....	43	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	44	.....
Total—Glass.....	M	1	73	.....	.....	2	.....	12	88	.....
<i>Barbering.</i>										
<i>Barbers.</i>										
Amsterdam.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Binghamton.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Geneva.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Jamestown.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Rochester.....	"	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Seneca Falls.....	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Syracuse.....	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Troy.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Total	M	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	17	.....
<i>Other Distinct Trades.</i>										
<i>Fiber Workers.</i>										
Lockport.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<i>Gas Workers.</i>										
Syracuse.....	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE VII (b)—Concluded.

TRADE AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS IDLE AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER BECAUSE OF—							Total idle.	Idle but cause not re- ported.	
		Lack of work.	Weather.	Strike or lock- out.	Lack of ma- terial.	Sick- ness.	Old age.	Other causes.			
XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.											
Other Distinct Trades—Continued.											
<i>Paper Makers.</i>											
Black River	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Fort Edward .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Sandy Hill.....	"	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Ticonderoga .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Watertown .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	M	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	11	4
<i>Tanners and Curriers.</i>											
Little Falls	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total—Other Distinct Trades.....	M	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	7	14	4
Mixed Employment.											
Little Falls	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Middletown.....	"	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Newark	"	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....
Niagara Falls.....	"	10	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	40	.....
North Tonawanda	"	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Utica .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	M	58	15	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	95	.....
Total—Group XII.....	M	72	88	4	.....	28	.....	22	214	.....

Table VIII.—NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY MEMBERS

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
I. BUILDING, STONE				
	<i>Stone Working.</i>			
1	Blue stone cutters and flaggers	M	83	39
2	Blue stone cutters' helpers	"	5	76
3	Freestone cutters	"	1,092	54
4	Granite cutters	"	573	61
5	Machine stone workers and hand rubbers	"	495	57
6	Marble cutters	"	625	76
7	Marble cutters and tile setters	"	23	34
8	Marble cutters' helpers	"	240	75
9	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	332	72
10	Quarrymen	"	65	13
11	Stone cutters	"	374	40
12	Stone setters	"	135	57
13	Total	M	4,042	59
	<i>Brick and Cement Making.</i>			
14	Cement workers	M	598	28
	<i>Building and Paving Trades.</i>			
15	Artificial stone masons	M	105	45
16	Bricklayers and masons	"	5,811	43
17	Building material handlers	"	99	33
18	Caisson and foundation workers	"	185	55
19	Carpenters and joiners	"	13,561	60
20	Derrickmen	"	375	46
21	Electrical workers	"	1,826	60
22	Elevator constructors and millwrights	"	744	76
23	Framers	"	1,385	48
24	Gas and electric fixture hangers	"	70	65
25	Gilders	"	84	76
26	House shorers and movers	"	120	67
27	Housesmiths and architectural iron workers	"	1,700	58
28	Lathers	"	458	43
29	Linemen	"	217	67
30	Metal ceiling workers	"	140	76
31	Painters and decorators	"	6,237	54
32	Paper hangers	"	213	64
33	Pavers and rammermen	"	530	14
34	Pile drivers and dock builders	"	60	57
35	Pipe calkers and tappers	"	120	76
36	Plasterers	"	3,696	49
37	Plumbers and gas fitters	"	5,446	72
38	Plumbers' helpers	"	11	76
39	Range mounters, setters and kitchen outfitters	"	106	76
40	Rock drillers	"	450	62
41	Rock drillers and sledge workers	"	55	56
42	Roofers and sheet metal workers	"	2,410	62
43	Stairbuilders	"	150	64
44	Steam fitters	"	503	51
45	Steam fitters and helpers	"	104	60
46	Steam fitters' helpers	"	625	47
47	Steam pipe and boiler felters	"	235	76
48	Stone masons	"	465	51
49	Stucco workers	"	45	76
50	Tar, felt and waterproof workers	"	260	50
51	Tile layers and helpers	"	17	53
52	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	137	73
53	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	413	66
54	Varnishers	"	595	74
55	Total	M	49,763	57

OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS —(a) First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
WORKING, ETC.										
34	8		6				35			1
							5			2
		30			1,062					3
		5	69	20	103	35	341			4
			155			340				5
							625			6
13							10			7
							240			8
		1				242	55	4	30	9
28	15	22								10
9	56	48	130	30	17	9	75			11
			20		40	75				12
84	79	106	380	50	1,222	701	1,386	4	30	13
	272	70	150	50		10		46		14
				105						15
72	871	690	1,454	526	828	260	1,110			16
	69						30			17
			35		80	45	25			18
55	158	264	1,605	1,440	1,308	3,003	5,474	254		19
			205		150		20			20
	1	1	796	4	17	54	786	126	41	21
						4	740			22
	250		250	250	150	400	85			23
			20				50			24
							84			25
					15	20	85			26
25	85	90	166	120	95	422	697			27
		110	26	250			72			28
			50				167			29
							140			30
19	79	376	671	318	2,140	1,314	1,320			31
			46		16	32	119			32
75	390			65						33
		15			15		30			34
							120			35
303	11	11	618	815	5	1,778	125			36
	42	13	314	63	143	143	4,725			37
							11			38
							106			39
				50	100	100	200			40
			9	8	8	10	20			41
3	5	7	417	131	385	135	1,326	1		42
				22		38	90			43
10	24	79	35	81		138	136			44
				3	4	93	4			45
				500			125			46
							235			47
2	29	17	107	23	45	133	109			48
							45			49
					256	4				50
			2		10	5				51
			1	1	2	21	112			52
	10		30		80	143	160			53
				40			555			54
564	2,024	1,673	6,887	4,815	5,852	8,288	19,238	381	41	55

Table VIII (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
I. BUILDING, STONE				
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>				
56	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	M	11,993	49
57	Cement and asphalt laborers	"	375	38
58	Plumbers' laborers	"	137	66
59	General building and street laborers	"	961	44
60	Total.....	M	13,466	49
61	Total—Group I.....	M	67,869	55
II. CLOTHING AND				
<i>Garments.</i>				
1	Buttonhole makers.....	{ M F	173 37	41 70
2	Cloak makers.....	{ M F	3,800 675	46 42
3	Cloth examiners.....	M	84	76
4	Clothing cutters.....	"	1,538	69
5	Clothing stock keepers and shippers	"	14	77
6	Cloth spongers, refinishers and helpers.....	"	160	60
7	Coat makers.....	{ M F	556 241	56 64
8	Jacket makers.....	{ M F	225 25	60 59
9	Lining cutters and trimmers.....	M	25	70
10	Neckwear cutters.....	"	180	76
11	Neckwear makers	{ M F	25 175	52 55
12	Overall, coat and pants makers	F	49	57
13	Overall workers	{ M F	212 881	76 73
14	Pants makers.....	M	1,228	63
15	Pants and vest makers	{ M F	62 418	74 55
16	Tailors.....	{ M F	2,931 396	49 53
17	Vest makers	{ M F	346 180	47 45
18	Waist and wrapper makers	{ M F	350 1,050	61 64
19	Total	{ M F	11,909 4,127	54 59
<i>Hats, Caps and Furs.</i>				
20	Cloth hat and cap cutters	M	67	71
21	Fur workers	"	139	76
22	Hat finishers.....	"	771	58
23	Hat makers	"	438	65
24	Hat trimmers.....	{ M F	1 92	76 76
25	Total	{ M F	1,416 92	63 76
<i>Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.</i>				
26	Boot and shoe workers.....	{ M F	1,004 23	71 64
27	Glove cutters	M	676	74
28	Glove makers (leather).....	F	119	59
29	Glove makers (silk).....	"	109	76
30	Wax threaders (glove).....	M	55	51
31	Total	{ M F	1,735 251	71 67

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

2	20	2,015	322	175	7,669	1,625	165	.....	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	10	.....	.....	7	.....	70	.....	20	30	58
10	161	28	157	143	242	140	80	.....	.....	59
12	191	2,043	854	325	7,911	1,835	245	20	30	60
660	2,566	3,892	8,271	5,240	14,985	10,834	20,869	451	101	61

TEXTILES.

.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	}	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	}	2
.....	.....	.....	400	200	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	}	3
.....	.....	.....	2	85	321	79	1,051	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	}	4
.....	.....	.....	14	29	7	15	85	10	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	197	203	151	.....	.....	}	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	62	102	75	.....	}	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	75	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	}	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	}	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	}	9
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9	10	.....	.....	}	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	18	.....	
.....	.....	.....	20	40	.....	10	811	.....	.....	}	11
.....	.....	.....	22	28	665	.....	513	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	43	.....	.....	}	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
20	1,052	26	.....	150	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	}	13
1	9	50	153	211	394	30	1,021	.....	.....
.....	.....	51	2	11	14	256	52	.....	.....	}	14
.....	.....	90	40	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	20	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	15
.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	}	16
2	1,052	216	1,912	2,155	1,814	210	4,502	28	.....	
1	9	362	444	560	206	549	1,996	.....	.....	}	17
.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12	53	.....	.....	}	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....
.....	14	26	244	54	.....	13	420	.....	.....	}	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	148	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	}	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
.....	14	26	244	54	2	315	761	.....	.....	}	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	248	672	.....	.....	}	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	621	.....	.....	}	23
.....	.....	.....	50	2	3	.....	64	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	}	24
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	25
.....	.....	.....	34	.....	139	248	1,314	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	2	9	14	176	.....	.....	}	26
.....		

Table VIII (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
II. CLOTHING AND				
<i>Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.</i>				
32	Laundry drivers.....	M	40	77
33	Laundry workers.....	{ M 346 F 227		54 61
34	Shirt cutters.....	M	545	77
35	Shirt folders.....	{ M 25 F 10		75 75
36	Shirt, waist and collar cutters.....	M	431	71
37	Underwear makers (white goods).....	F	18	76
38	Total	{ M 1,387 F 255		70 63
<i>Textiles.</i>				
39	Block printers (carpet).....	M	14	50
40	Finishers	F	350	76
41	Knit goods cutters.....	M	26	76
42	Knitters	"	60	76
43	Loom fixers.....	"	95	76
44	Loopers	F	75	48
45	Spinners (jack).....	M	432	60
46	Spinners (mule).....	"	162	63
47	Textile workers.....	{ M 28 F 142		43 63
48	Weavers	{ M 20 F 65		32 35
49	Winders and knitters.....	{ M 64 F 20		76 74
50	Total.....	{ M 901 F 632		64 62
51	Total—Group II.....	{ M 17,348 F 5,377		58 60

III METALS, MACHINERY

<i>Iron and Steel.</i>				
1	Blacksmiths	M	766	75
2	Blacksmiths' helpers	"	579	74
3	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	"	1,402	73
4	Boiler makers' helpers.....	"	340	74
5	Core makers	"	525	74
6	Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amalgamated).....	"	361	76
7	Foundry and machine shop laborers	"	374	73
8	Horseshoers	"	1,368	68
9	Iron dressers and chippers.....	"	89	76
10	Iron molders.....	"	4,828	61
11	Iron molders' helpers.....	"	100	74
12	Iron workers.....	"	102	75
13	Locomotive and car pipe fitters	"	36	76
14	Machinists.....	"	6,784	74
15	Machinists' helpers	"	177	76
16	Pattern makers.....	"	661	75
17	Rolling mill employees	"	29	77
18	Screw makers.....	"	65	76
19	Steam engine makers.....	"	39	76
20	Steam forge workers.....	"	25	70
21	Steel cabinet makers.....	"	80	78
22	Stove mounters.....	"	120	36
23	Tool makers.....	"	40	75
24	Total	M	18,830	71
<i>Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.</i>				
25	Beer pump makers.....	M	65	75
26	Brass finishers.....	"	26	73
27	Brass molders.....	"	99	75

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
							40			32
	1	28	122		61	5	129			} 33
		12	47		40	3	125			
							445	100		34
							25			} 35
							10			
			1	60		1	369			36
							18			37
	1	28	123	60	61	6	1,008	100		} 38
		12	47		40	3	153			
					14					39
							350			40
							26			41
							61			42
							95			43
				50		25				44
	44	36	31		50	6	265			45
					32	80	50			46
		10		10			8			} 47
		50		40			52			
		8		12						} 48
		15		50						
							64			} 49
			1				19			
	44	64	31	22	96	86	568			} 50
		65	1	140		25	421			
20	1,111	324	2,344	2,291	2,112	865	8,153	128		} 51
1	9	439	542	702	255	591	2,838			

AND SHIPBUILDING.

			1	7		38	715			1
					11	29	536		3	2
	27	3	2	4	30	154	1,130	9	43	3
						60	280			4
			1	1	27	20	476			5
					1		360			6
			3			92	279			7
	12		93	74	8	2	1,119			8
							89			9
11	13	232	424	377	356	485	2,915	14	1	10
						6	100			11
							96			12
							36			13
		15	20		99	398	5,870	272	110	14
						1	177			15
							660			16
							29			17
							65			18
							39			19
						14	11			20
							80			21
	5	44	48	1	17		5			22
						2	38			23
11	57	294	592	464	549	1,301	15,105	300	157	24
						5	60			25
			1		1		23	1		26
							99			27

Table VIII (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
--------------	--------	------	---	---------------------------------------

III METALS, MACHINERY

<i>Metals Other than Iron and Steel—Continued.</i>				
28	Brass spinners.....	M	70	75
29	Brass workers	"	95	76
30	Chandelier filers	"	51	76
31	Chandelier makers.....	"	250	75
32	Chasers.....	"	45	76
33	Coppersmiths.....	"	152	70
34	Electrical appliance makers	"	120	76
35	Gold pen makers.....	"	135	75
36	Jewelers.....	"	370	76
37	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	542	72
38	Surgical instrument makers.....	"	16	76
39	Watch case jointers.....	"	56	52
40	Wire frame makers.....	{ M F	215 15	78 76
41	Total	{ M F	2,307 15	74 76
<i>Engineers and Firemen.</i>				
42	Engineers (eccentric, hod-hoisting and stationary)	M	5,098	81
43	Engineers (marine)	"	906	90
44	Firemen (eccentric and marine)	"	233	82
45	Firemen (stationary).....	"	825	87
46	Total	M	7,062	83
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>				
47	Dry dock employees.....	M	25	90
48	Holders-on.....	"	80	75
49	Sail makers.....	"	120	60
50	Ship carpenters and calkers.	"	1,149	63
51	Ship plumbers	"	84	69
52	Ship and machinists' riggers	"	75	65
53	Spar makers.....	"	38	76
54	Total	M	1,571	68
55	Total—Group III.....	{ M F	29,770 15	74 76

IV. TRANS

<i>Railroads.</i>				
1	Car builders and repairers.....	M	1,706	75
2	Car builders' laborers.....	"	7	59
3	Car men.....	"	520	85
4	Car painters.....	"	118	77
5	Conductors	"	1,766	85
6	Elevated railway employees.....	"	12	69
7	Engineers	"	3,102	84
8	Firemen.....	"	3,612	85
9	Railway clerks.....	"	140	90
10	Switchmen	"	75	90
11	Telegraphers.....	{ M F	525 5	93 110
12	Trainmen	M	3,627	85
13	Total	{ M F	15,210 5	84 110
<i>Street Railways.</i>				
14	Conductors, motormen, etc.....	M	3,467	78
<i>Coach Drivers, Etc.</i>				
15	Cabmen and coach drivers.....	M	625	90
16	Livery employees.....	"	200	90
17	Private coachmen.....	"	205	89
18	Total	M	1,030	90

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	67	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	240	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	34	106	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	118	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	355	.....	.....	36
.....	1	.....	8	.....	42	49	442	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	} 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....
.....	1	.....	47	12	70	106	1,870	201	.....	} 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....
.....	1	34	8	58	76	109	2,824	507	1,481	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	96	44
.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	111	.....	696	45
.....	1	34	16	68	76	109	3,072	507	3,179	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	75	.....	.....	48
.....	9	.....	23	.....	25	.....	63	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	54	.....	40	159	83	813	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	51
.....	1	.....	1	.....	18	20	35	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	53
.....	10	54	39	40	202	103	1,093	.....	25	54
.....	11	69	382	694	584	897	1,624	21,140	1,008	} 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	13	

PORTATION.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1,676	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	450	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	100	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	4	1	21	36	787	144	773	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	23	15	9	152	970	234	1,699	7
.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	39	930	768	1,867	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525	} 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	5	4	4	5	4	117	1,128	623	1,737	12
.....	5	5	31	29	67	367	5,661	2,219	6,826	} 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	40	50	375	566	49	2,259	128	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	825	18

Table VIII (a)—Continued.

Marg No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
IV. TRANSPORTA				
<i>Seamen, Pilots, Etc.</i>				
19	Pilots and masters of vessels	M	400	76
<i>Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.</i>				
20	Coal handlers	M	454	66
21	Freight handlers	"	150	74
22	Longshoremen	"	2,639	50
23	Lumber handlers	"	24	61
24	Machinery handlers and safe movers	"	75	71
25	Team drivers	"	1,281	73
26	Trestle car handlers	"	12	22
27	Total	M	4,635	59
28	Total—Group IV	{ M F	24,742 5	78 110

V. PRINTING,

1	Bookbinders	{ M F	256 75	76 60
2	Bookbinders (blank books)	M	222	73
3	Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	F	250	76
4	Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	M	48	39
5	Bookbinders (paper rulers)	"	185	76
6	Bookbinders (printed work)	"	319	68
7	Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers)	{ M F	98 123	76 72
8	Checkbook makers	F	150	76
9	Compositors	{ M F	6,851 96	64 60
10	Electrotypers	M	206	75
11	Electrotypers and stereotypers	"	62	78
12	Lithographers	"	1,021	75
13	Mailers	"	237	76
14	Newspaper writers	{ M F	17 1	82 52
15	Photo-engravers	{ M F	786 2	77 78
16	Plate printers	M	305	74
17	Pressmen	"	1,985	76
18	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	{ M F	2,111 3	76 76
19	Steel and copper plate engravers	M	66	76
20	Stereotypers	"	489	77
21	Typefounders	"	81	75
22	Wall paper machine printers	"	50	77
23	Wall paper print cutters	"	150	75
24	Total—Group V	{ M F	15,595 700	70 71

VI.

1	Cigarette makers	{ M F	167 290	61 60
2	Cigar makers	{ M F	6,299 1,899	71 61
3	Cigar packers	{ M F	464 17	73 69
4	Tobacco workers	{ M F	62 40	71 70
5	Total—Group VI	{ M F	6,992 2,246	71 61

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

TION—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	83	30	54	287	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	4	.....	66	21
10	34	72	1,360	228	310	.....	270	240	115	22
2	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	16	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	.....	.....	24
1	.....	12	1	14	69	101	1,033	.....	.....	25
7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
20	36	84	1,362	330	411	271	1,700	240	181	27
20	41	89	1,433	409	853	1,204	7,810	4,923	7,960	} 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	

BINDING, ETC.

.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	237	12	3	} 1
.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	162	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	40	248	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	} 7
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	8
2	16	21	36	16	39	5 001	1,706	14	.....	} 9
1	3	4	9	13	10	8	48	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	2	5	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	34	981	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	5	33	4	45	45	.....	125	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	6	} 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776	.....	10	} 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	275	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	1,943	13	22	17
.....	13	.....	14	.....	.....	27	2,053	.....	4	} 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	303	.....	150	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	23
2	29	26	142	134	47	5,219	9,630	41	325	} 24
1	3	4	54	13	11	8	606	.....	.....

TOBACCO.

.....	.....	.....	.....	8	84	10	65	.....	.....	} 1
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	135	68	81	.....	.....
1	4	42	71	161	154	1,167	4,699	.....	.....	} 2
.....	.....	37	75	271	6	870	640	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	3	25	20	413	.....	.....	} 3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	56	.....	.....	} 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	27	.....	.....
1	4	42	74	172	263	1,203	5,233	.....	.....	} 5
.....	.....	37	82	271	141	951	764	.....	.....

Table VIII (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
VII. FOOD AND				
<i>Food Preparation.</i>				
1	Bakers and confectioners	M	2,717	72
2	Butchers	"	1,394	75
3	Cooks	"	473	73
4	Flour and feed workers	"	57	76
5	Total	M	4,641	73
<i>Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.</i>				
6	Brewery employees	M	226	75
7	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	"	1,390	76
8	Brewery employees (beer drivers)	"	135	76
9	Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers)	"	484	72
10	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	117	87
11	Brewery employees (firemen)	"	153	90
12	Brewery employees (lager)	"	1,034	74
13	Malsters	"	439	86
14	Mineral water and beer bottlers	"	45	76
15	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	"	71	72
16	Total	M	4,144	77
17	Total—Group VII	M	8,785	75

VIII. THEATERS				
1	Actors	{ M	2,692	77
		{ F	431	78
2	Bill posters	M	162	76
3	Calcium light operators	"	148	77
4	Musicians	"	600	44
5	Stage mechanics	"	975	78
6	Theatrical costumers	{ M	20	90
		{ F	8	90
7	Total—Group VIII	{ M	4,597	73
		{ F	439	78

IX. WOOD WORKING				
1	Box makers and sawyers	M	15	90
2	Broom and brush makers	{ M	115	70
		{ F	25	62
3	Brush makers	M	87	70
4	Cabinet makers	"	1,045	57
5	Carpet fitters and layers	"	67	76
6	Carriage and wagon makers	"	126	75
7	Coopers	"	735	71
8	Dashboard makers	"	9	67
9	Machine wood workers	"	1,990	70
10	Mat makers	"	92	76
11	Millers and millwrights	"	44	71
12	Modelers	"	100	65
13	Piano makers	"	2,200	76
14	Upholsterers	"	500	63
15	Varnishers and polishers	"	180	76
16	Wood carvers	"	563	74
17	Wood turners	"	17	68
28	Total—Group IX	{ M	7,835	70
		{ F	25	62

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

LIQUORS.

3	46	67	36	64	19	105	2,330	1	46	1
1	11	2	7	.....	23	11	1,339	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	31	.....	56	.....	319	.....	65	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	4
4	57	69	74	65	98	117	4,045	1	111	5
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22	197	2	2	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380	2	8	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	167	314	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	89	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	294	732	.....	153	11
.....	.....	2	11	.....	6	.....	69	48	353	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	51	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	5	14	6	12	527	2,923	52	605	16
4	57	74	88	71	110	644	6,968	53	716	17

AND MUSIC.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,653	.....	39	}	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	31		2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	46	180	.....	14	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	.....	20	}	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8		7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	46	4,104	.....	73	}	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	39		9

AND FURNITURE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	30	.....	15	}	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....		2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	60	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	100	100	.....	110	150	125	460	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	119	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	1	.....	1	124	73	526	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	2	.....	160	267	58	1,404	49	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	20	20	.....	63	6	125	266	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	67	489	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	121	123	3	338	560	678	5,942	49	15	}	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....		19

Table VIII (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
X. RESTAURANTS AND				
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>				
1	Bartenders.....	M	1,826	74
2	Waiters.....	{ M F	698 75	81 90
3	Total	{ M F	2,524 75	76 90
<i>Retail Trade.</i>				
4	Bread Peddlers	M	67	76
5	Clerks and salesmen.....	{ M F	1,595 375	74 76
6	Furniture and carpet store employees.....	M	90	78
7	Ice cream salesmen and drivers.....	"	22	83
8	Ice handlers	"	206	70
9	Milk peddlers.....	{ M F	684 6	90 90
10	Newsboys and bootblacks.....	M	58	90
11	Total	{ M F	2,722 381	78 76
12	Total—Group X	{ M F	5,246 456	77 78

XI. PUBLIC

1	Bridge tenders.....	M	135	90
2	Dock builders.....	"	950	76
3	Dock laborers.....	"	74	76
4	Drivers and hostlers.....	"	464	80
5	Health department employees.....	"	34	69
6	Letter carriers.....	"	3,007	84
7	Park gardeners.....	"	34	76
8	Park laborers.....	"	128	78
9	Post office clerks.....	{ M F	852 12	89 82
10	Public school janitors.....	{ M F	87 5	80 90
11	Railway mail clerks.....	M	56	90
12	Street cleaners.....	"	1,143	77
13	Total—Group XI.....	{ M F	6,964 17	82 84

XII. MISCEL

<i>Glass.</i>				
1	Flint glass workers.....	M	275	75
2	Green glass workers.....	"	329	72
3	Window glass workers.....	"	81	70
4	Total.....	M	685	73
<i>Barbering.</i>				
5	Barbers	M	1,428	74
<i>Other Distinct Trades.</i>				
6	Button makers.....	M	116	74
7	Color mixers.....	"	28	76
8	Fiber sanders.....	"	36	69
9	Fiber workers.....	"	130	68

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED--										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

RETAIL TRADE.

1	1	4	86	9	11	42	1,672			1
			50		43		169		436	2
									75	
1	1	4	136	9	54	42	1,811		436	3
									75	
						1	66			4
				110		27	1,403	55		5
							375			
							90			6
								22		7
				46			160			8
							5		679	9
									6	
									58	10
				156		28	1,724	77	737	11
							375		6	
1	1	4	136	165	54	70	3,565	77	1,173	12
							375			

EMPLOYMENT.

									135	1
							950			2
							74			3
		1					340	19	104	4
				4			30			5
2	6	2		5	7	23	961	267	1,734	6
							34			7
							128			8
								162	691	9
							7		5	
							58		29	10
									5	
						43	1,100		56	11
										12
2	6	3		9	7	66	3,675	447	2,749	13
							7		10	

LANEOUS.

			2			17	250			1
		3				30	296			2
				1	21		59			3
		3	2	1	21	47	611			4
	2	11	13	1	2	132	1,267			5
		3		1	2		107	3		6
							23			7
						10	26			8
	1				14	7	108			9

Table VIII (a)—Concluded.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
XII. MISCELLANE				
Other Distinct Trades—Continued.				
10	Gas workers	M	35	88
11	Iron miners	"	54	76
12	Leather buffers	"	25	73
13	Oystermen	"	60	66
14	Paper makers	"	311	76
15	Pulp workers	"	22	73
16	Saddle and harness makers	"	41	75
17	Tanners and curriers	"	65	70
18	Trunk and bag workers	"	16	76
19	Wool workers	"	120	64
20	Total	M	1,059	72
21	Mixed Employment.	M	585	68
22	Total—Group XII	M	3,757	73

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
OUS—Concluded.										
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	33	10
.....	54	.....	.....	11
.....	25	.....	.....	12
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	1	13	287	10	.....	14
.....	2	.....	20	.....	.....	15
.....	1	.....	40	.....	.....	16
.....	1	.....	.....	29	35	.....	.....	17
.....	16	.....	.....	18
.....	15	.....	10	32	30	25	8	19
.....	1	3	16	1	32	151	776	38	41	20
16	20	21	.....	136	378	10	4	21
16	3	17	51	24	55	466	3,032	48	45	22

Table VIII.—NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY MEMBERS

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
I. BUILDING, STONE				
	<i>Stone Working.</i>			
1	Bluestone cutters and flaggers.....	M	285	74
2	Bluestone cutters' helpers.....	"	29	57
3	Freestone cutters.....	"	1,980	62
4	Granite cutters.....	"	773	59
5	Machine stone workers and hand rubbers.....	"	600	69
6	Marble cutters.....	"	665	68
7	Marble cutters' helpers.....	"	260	70
8	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers.....	"	392	77
9	Quarrymen.....	"	200	70
10	Stone cutters.....	"	880	69
11	Stone setters.....	"	155	56
12	Total.....	M	6,219	66
	<i>Brick and Cement Making.</i>			
13	Cement workers.....	M	513	50
	<i>Building and Paving Trades.</i>			
14	Artificial stone masons.....	M	180	74
15	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	8,250	63
16	Building material handlers.....	"	100	70
17	Caisson and foundation workers.....	"	200	84
18	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	15,242	69
19	Derrickmen.....	"	500	69
20	Double drum hoister runners.....	"	275	77
21	Electrical workers.....	"	2,153	76
22	Elevator constructors and millwrights.....	"	732	63
23	Framers.....	"	1,659	67
24	Gas and electric fixture hangers.....	"	160	77
25	Gilders.....	"	74	59
26	House shorers and movers.....	"	150	63
27	Housesmiths and architectural iron workers.....	"	3,450	66
28	Lathers.....	"	448	62
29	Linemen.....	"	300	76
30	Metal lathers.....	"	310	69
31	Painters and decorators.....	"	9,849	70
32	Paper hangers.....	"	336	61
33	Pavers and rammers.....	"	572	61
34	Pile drivers and dock builders.....	"	85	76
35	Pipe calkers and tappers.....	"	170	77
36	Plasterers.....	"	3,575	53
37	Plumbers and gas fitters.....	"	5,048	69
38	Plumbers' helpers.....	"	38	77
39	Range mounters, setters and kitchen outfitters.....	"	120	72
40	Rock drillers and tool sharpeners.....	"	836	71
41	Roofers and sheet metal workers.....	"	2,752	72
42	Stair builders.....	"	152	77
43	Steam fitters.....	"	708	55
44	Steam fitters and helpers.....	"	300	74
45	Steam fitters' helpers.....	"	600	58
46	Steam pipe and boiler felters.....	"	217	76
47	Stone masons.....	"	401	68
48	Tar, felt and waterproof workers.....	"	300	67
49	Tile layers and helpers.....	"	26	60
50	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	"	381	63
51	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers.....	"	368	69
52	Varnishers.....	"	630	74
53	Total.....	M	61,645	68
	<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>			
54	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	M	13,605	68
55	Cement and asphalt laborers.....	"	300	57
56	General building and street laborers.....	"	909	63
57	Plumbers' laborers.....	"	130	65
58	Total.....	M	14,944	67
59	Total—Group I.....	M	83,321	67

OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—(b) Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
WORKING, ETC.										
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	248	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	2	14	3	8	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	980	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	50	56	.....	55	.....	204	408	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	9
.....	1	2	4	10	118	184	561	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	100	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	51	58	6	67	1,187	2,773	2,077	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	47	104	50	204	61	21	16	10	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	160	.....	.....	14
4	11	116	442	234	1,820	2,713	2,880	30	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	100	.....	.....	16
1	8	11	168	163	982	5,468	40	20	120	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,312	24	105	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	55	14	275	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	174	60	85	3	2,052	1	9	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	555	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	55	.....	9	.....	.....	25
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	2,750	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	341	84	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
4	5	40	117	305	314	460	8,544	15	45	31
.....	.....	30	50	10	50	18	178	.....	.....	32
.....	1	6	.....	5	467	12	48	32	1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	57	27	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	35
.....	250	.....	1,000	22	418	1,333	552	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	11	524	46	314	451	3,702	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836	.....	.....	40
2	.....	1	9	6	34	382	2,310	5	3	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	42
.....	80	34	49	35	122	236	152	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	200	30	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	212	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	22	.....	38	38	.....	303	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	280	75	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	550	.....	.....	52
11	375	271	3,493	1,014	5,140	14,504	36,370	184	283	53
.....	.....	.....	2	28	1,960	2,176	9,432	7	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	5	118	256	213	277	40	.....	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	7	146	2,366	2,669	9,709	47	.....	58
11	426	376	3,610	1,277	8,897	20,007	48,177	247	293	59

Table VIII (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
II. CLOTHING AND				
	<i>Garments.</i>			
1	Buttonhole makers	{ M	330	45
		{ F	32	73
2	Cloak makers	{ M	5,000	47
		{ F	700	45
3	Cloth examiners	M	70	74
4	Clothing cutters	"	2,254	68
5	Cloth spongers, refinishers and helpers	"	161	69
6	Coat makers	{ M	1,112	48
		{ F	390	57
7	Jacket makers	{ M	1,172	30
		{ F	50	30
8	Lining cutters and trimmers	M	24	77
9	Neckwear cutters	"	220	76
10	Neckwear makers	{ M	10	47
		{ F	40	66
11	Overall, coat and pants makers	F	52	75
12	Overall workers	{ M	206	76
		{ F	954	73
13	Pants makers	{ M	3,468	51
		{ F	427	64
14	Tailors	{ M	6,872	51
		{ F	647	59
15	Vest makers	{ M	990	46
		{ F	760	45
16	Waist makers	{ M	1,000	68
		{ F	2,800	68
17	Wrapper makers	{ M	827	76
		{ F	1,242	75
18	Total	{ M	23,716	53
		{ F	8,094	64
	<i>Hats, Caps and Furs.</i>			
19	Cloth hat and cap cutters	M	103	73
20	Fur workers	"	230	77
21	Hat finishers	"	938	76
22	Hat makers	"	470	76
23	Hat trimmers	F	195	65
24	Total	{ M	1,741	76
		{ F	195	65
	<i>Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.</i>			
25	Boot and shoe workers	{ M	1,210	69
		{ F	41	75
26	Glove cutters	M	727	74
27	Glove makers (leather)	{ M	1	70
		{ F	401	66
28	Wax threaders (glove)	M	60	49
29	Total	{ M	1,998	70
		{ F	442	67
	<i>Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.</i>			
30	Collar turners	M	45	59
31	Laundry drivers	"	40	77
32	Laundry workers	{ M	358	53
		{ F	107	44
33	Shirt cutters	M	506	69
34	Shirt folders	{ M	23	60
		{ F	6	65
35	Shirt, waist and collar cutters	M	520	28
36	Total	{ M	1,492	51
		{ F	113	45
	<i>Textiles.</i>			
37	Block printers (carpet)	M	12	40
38	Finishers and dyers	{ M	39	77
		{ F	335	71

Table VIII (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
II. CLOTHING AND				
Textiles—Continued.				
39	Knit goods cutters.....	M	18	63
40	Loom fixers.....	"	113	74
41	Loopers.....	F	150	66
42	Spinners (jack).....	M	431	67
43	Spinners (mule).....	"	126	77
44	Textile workers.....	{ M	88	73
		{ F	97	70
45	Weavers.....	M	80	77
46	Winders and knitters.....	{ M	70	75
		{ F	29	65
47	Wool sorters.....	M	16	77
48	Total.....	{ M	993	71
		{ F	611	69
49	Total—Group II.....	{ M	29,940	56
		{ F	9,455	64
III. METALS, MACHINERY				
Iron and Steel.				
1	Blacksmiths.....	M	772	75
2	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	"	736	71
3	Blast furnace men.....	"	254	88
4	Boiler makers and iron ship builders.....	"	1,580	67
5	Boiler makers' helpers.....	"	166	69
6	Car wheel makers.....	"	85	76
7	Core makers.....	"	587	77
8	Electrical machinists.....	"	121	69
9	Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc.....	"	371	76
10	Foundry and machine shop laborers.....	"	97	75
11	Foundrymen.....	"	200	76
12	Horseshoers.....	"	1,633	75
13	Iron dressers and chippers.....	"	105	77
14	Iron molders.....	"	4,949	72
15	Iron molders' helpers.....	"	58	75
16	Iron workers.....	"	162	77
17	Japanners and finishers (steel).....	"	16	77
18	Locomotive and car pipe fitters.....	"	56	75
19	Machinists.....	"	7,067	71
20	Machinists' helpers.....	"	277	83
21	Metal mechanics (allied).....	"	403	70
22	Pattern makers.....	"	705	75
23	Rolling mill employees.....	"	28	64
24	Screw makers.....	"	78	70
25	Steam engine makers.....	"	43	77
26	Steel cabinet makers.....	"	125	77
27	Stove mounters.....	"	115	66
28	Tool makers.....	"	59	39
29	Total.....	M	20,848	72
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.				
30	Beer pump makers.....	M	120	77
31	Brass finishers.....	"	34	77
32	Brass molders.....	"	102	77
33	Brass spinners.....	"	67	72
34	Brass workers.....	"	129	76
35	Chandelier filers.....	"	24	77
36	Chandelier makers.....	"	50	76
37	Chasers.....	"	55	77
38	Coppersmiths.....	"	159	75
39	Gold beaters.....	"	65	75
40	Gold pen makers.....	"	72	71
41	Jewelers.....	"	487	71
42	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	692	72

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
						18				39
							113			40
				25	25		100			41
		21	10	40		50	310			42
							126			43
							88			} 44
						37	60			
							80			45
						11	59			} 46
						29				
							16			47
		21	10	52		79	831			} 48
				25	25	236	325			
366	35	459	5,420	3,470	6,638	3,932	9,570			} 49
	57	39	915	839	588	2,692	4,325			

TEXTILES—Concluded.

AND SHIPBUILDING.

					5	75	685	6	1	1
		25			10	215	486			2
						25		34	195	3
2	48	10	46	231	70	5	1,158	1	9	4
				50		2	99	15		5
		2					83			6
					14	44	425	104		7
			21				100			8
	1					6	364			9
			6				91			10
						20	180			11
			55			2	1,576			12
							105			13
		1	79	264	317	109	4,179			14
		1	1				56			15
				2			160			16
							16			17
						1	55			18
		57	297	16	362	702	5,187	441	5	19
							105	172		20
			9		90		304			21
				2	4	18	681			22
						27	1			23
							78			24
							43			25
						2	123			26
		1	1		28	41	44			27
		12		47						28
2	49	109	515	612	900	1,294	16,384	773	210	29
							120			30
							34			31
							102			32
						16	51			33
					1		128			34
							24			35
						1	49			36
							55			37
						12	147			38
						5	60			39
							72			40
			5	5	10		467			41
			4	16	1	111	560			42

Table VIII (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
III. METALS, MACHINERY				
Metals Other Than Iron Steel—Continued.				
43	Surgical instrument makers.....	M	19	72
44	Watch case jointers.....	"	57	69
45	Wire frame makers.....	{ M F	75 10	72 72
46	Total.....	{ M F	2,207 10	73 72
Engineers and Firemen.				
47	Engineers (eccentric, hod-hoisting and stationary).....	M	6,322	80
48	Engineers (marine).....	"	1,098	92
49	Firemen (eccentric and stationary).....	"	1,153	86
50	Firemen (marine).....	"	705	83
51	Total.....	M	9,278	82
Shipbuilding.				
52	Dry dock employees.....	M	25	90
53	Holders-on.....	"	50	77
54	Iron ship-builders.....	"	65	76
55	Sail makers.....	"	116	60
56	Ship carpenters and calkers.....	"	1,334	64
57	Ship and machinists' riggers.....	"	60	74
58	Ship plumbers.....	"	78	70
59	Spar makers.....	"	38	59
60	Total.....	M	1,766	66
61	Total—Group III.....	{ M F	34,099 10	75 72
IV. TRANSPORTA				
Railroads.				
1	Car builders and repairers.....	M	2,084	76
2	Car builders' laborers.....	"	62	75
3	Car men.....	"	597	88
4	Car painters.....	"	120	52
5	Conductors.....	"	1,771	85
6	Elevated railroad employees.....	"	12	76
7	Engineers.....	"	3,390	86
8	Firemen.....	"	3,852	87
9	Railway clerks.....	"	117	90
10	Switchmen.....	"	745	92
11	Telegraphers.....	{ M F	387 3	91 92
12	Trainmen.....	M	3,767	83
13	Total.....	{ M F	16,904 3	85 92
Street Railways.				
14	Conductors, motormen, etc.....	M	3,968	91
Coach Drivers, Etc.				
15	Cabmen and coach drivers.....	M	820	92
16	Livery employees.....	"	146	92
17	Private coachmen.....	"	200	92
18	Total.....	M	1,166	92
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.				
19	Pilots and masters of vessels.....	M	350	92
20	Seamen.....	"	2,900	79
21	Total.....	M	3,250	80

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	43
.....	7	.....	.....	10	40	.....	.....	44
.....	75	.....	.....	} 45
.....	10	.....	.....
.....	16	21	16	155	1,999	.....	.....	} 46
.....	10	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	79	22	.....	156	4,506	108	1,449	47
.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	13	2	1,078	48
.....	74	33	258	788	49
.....	21	.....	60	.....	.....	624	50
.....	2	1	81	43	.....	292	4,552	368	3,939	51
.....	25	52
.....	50	.....	.....	53
.....	65	.....	.....	54
.....	20	46	.....	50	.....	.....	55
.....	4	60	24	210	520	516	.....	.....	56
.....	60	.....	.....	57
.....	20	.....	58	.....	.....	58
.....	7	.....	22	.....	9	.....	.....	59
.....	4	67	44	298	520	808	.....	25	60
2	51	114	679	720	1,214	2,261	23,743	1,141	4,174	} 61
.....	10	.....	.....

TION.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	1,994	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	7	507	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	25	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	98	549	.....	1,123	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	20	29	.....	110	953	153	2,125	7
2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	200	652	448	2,548	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	98	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	227	} 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	3	.....	20	1	575	903	75	2,190	12
2	1	3	21	49	97	1,098	5,227	843	9,563	} 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	15	516	3,397	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	805	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1,151	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	19
.....	.....	.....	50	350	.....	700	.....	.....	1,800	20
.....	.....	.....	50	350	.....	700	.....	.....	2,150	21

Table VIII (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
IV. TRANSPORTA				
	<i>Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.</i>			
22	Boatmen	M	30	77
23	Coal handlers	"	561	74
24	Freight handlers	"	180	91
25	Grain shovelers	"	802	76
26	Longshoremen	"	3,883	46
27	Lumber handlers	"	449	60
28	Machinery handlers and safe movers	"	75	77
29	Ore handlers	"	300	68
30	Team drivers	"	1,030	77
31	Trestle car handlers	"	62	81
32	Total.....	M	7,372	60
33	Total—Group IV	{ M F	32,660 3	79 92
V. PRINTING,				
1	Bookbinders	{ M F	311 193	77 69
2	Bookbinders (blank books).....	M	171	66
3	Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.).....	F	279	78
4	Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers).....	M	48	74
5	Bookbinders (paper rulers).....	"	123	77
6	Bookbinders (printed work)	"	662	72
7	Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers).....	{ M F	123 108	69 73
8	Check-book makers	F	140	77
9	Compositors	{ M F	6,961 112	62 61
10	Electrotypers	M	219	75
11	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	72	79
12	Lithographers	"	1,037	77
13	Mailers	"	263	78
14	Newspaper writers	"	20	79
15	Photo-engravers	{ M F	921 2	75 76
16	Plate printers.....	M	290	75
17	Pressmen	"	1,845	77
18	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	{ M F	2,089 20	78 77
19	Steel and copper plate engravers.....	M	60	38
20	Stereotypers	"	507	77
21	Typefounders.....	"	86	77
22	Wall paper machine printers.....	"	62	79
23	Wall paper print cutters.....	"	197	67
24	Total—Group V.....	{ M F	16,067 859	70 74
VI.				
1	Cigarette makers.....	{ M F	480 550	58 53
2	Cigar makers	{ M F	6,492 1,769	72 68
3	Cigar packers.....	{ M F	486 17	69 75
4	Tobacco workers.....	{ M F	74 61	74 71
5	Total—Group VI	{ M F	7,532 2,397	71 65

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
.....	30	.....	.....	22
.....	104	387	70	.....	23
.....	180	24
.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	788	.....	.....	25
.....	408	1,463	354	679	630	339	.....	10	26
.....	2	.....	.....	190	180	77	.....	.....	27
.....	75	.....	.....	28
.....	75	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	29
.....	3	.....	9	1,018	.....	.....	30
.....	2	19	41	.....	31
.....	423	1,464	432	869	925	2,958	111	190	32
2	1	426	1,535	831	1,006	2,723	8,215	1,470	16,451 3	33

TION—Concluded.

BINDING, ETC.

.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	}	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	30	143	.....	.....		2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	85	.....	.....	}	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....		4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	43	.....	.....	}	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....		6
.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	6	591	20	.....	}	7
.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....		8
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	}	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....		10
.....	2	12	21	45	4,711	243	1,917	6	4	}	11
1	2	4	14	11	11	11	58	.....	.....		12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	}	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	3		14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037	.....	.....	}	15
1	.....	.....	20	23	.....	.....	52	40	127		16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	3	}	17
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	905	.....	.....		18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	}	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	270	.....	.....		20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803	26	16	}	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984	100	5		22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	}	23
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		24
.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	429	.....	8	}	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....		26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	}	27
.....	8	6	.....	18	.....	32	133	.....	.....		28
1	26	18	169	168	4,716	377	10,234	192	166	}	29
1	2	4	22	36	11	41	742	.....	.....		30

TOBACCO.

.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	220	140	.....	.....	}	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	130	95	.....	.....		2
.....	6	9	.....	28	111	1,335	4,993	.....	.....	}	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	790	978	.....	.....		4
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	125	10	335	10	.....	}	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....		6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	50	.....	.....	}	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	45	.....	.....		8
.....	.....	6	9	164	236	1,589	5,518	10	.....	}	9
.....	.....	.....	1	325	1	936	1,134	.....	.....		10

Table VIII (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
VII. FOOD AND				
Food Preparation.				
1	Bakers and confectioners	M	2 125	75
2	Butchers.....	"	1,412	75
3	Cooks	"	657	85
4	Flour and feed workers	"	56	77
5	Total.....	M	4,250	77
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.				
6	Brewery employees.....	M	252	77
7	Brewery employees (ale and porter)	"	1,506	74
8	Brewery employees (beer drivers)	"	315	78
9	Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers).....	"	549	79
10	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen)	"	350	89
11	Brewery employees (lager).....	"	1,178	77
12	Malsters	"	108	82
13	Mineral water and beer bottlers	"	38	82
14	Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	"	77	75
15	Total.....	M	4,373	77
16	Total—Group VII.....	M	8,623	77
VIII. THEATERS AND				
1	Actors.	{ M	1,846	76
		{ F	305	71
2	Bill posters	M	170	50
3	Calcium light operators.....	"	48	54
4	Musicians	{ M	2,515	70
		{ F	25	49
5	Stage mechanics.....	M	895	76
6	Theatrical costumers	{ M	16	77
		{ F	4	77
7	Total—Group VIII.....	{ M	5,490	72
		{ F	334	69
IX. WOOD WORKING AND				
1	Box makers and sawyers	M	15	77
2	Broom and brush makers.....	{ M	138	65
		{ F	22	64
3	Brush makers	M	80	67
4	Cabinet makers.....	"	1,359	68
5	Carpet fitters and layers.....	"	83	76
6	Carriage and wagon makers.....	"	57	72
7	Coopers.....	"	739	72
8	Dashboard makers.....	"	9	70
9	Machine wood workers	"	1,494	72
10	Mat makers.....	"	92	76
11	Millers and millwrights.....	"	41	77
12	Modelers.....	"	106	77
13	Piano and organ workers	"	65	68
14	Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.).....	"	299	77
15	Piano and organ workers (bellymen, fly finishers, etc.)	"	247	74
16	Piano and organ workers (case makers, etc.).....	"	200	68
17	Piano and organ workers (finishers, regulators, etc.)	"	240	60
18	Piano and organ workers (movers)	"	50	70
19	Piano and organ workers (varnishers, rubbers, etc.).....	"	700	74
20	Sash and blind makers.....	"	90	68
21	Upholsterers	"	948	63

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

LIQUORS.

.....	3	54	34	3	21	115	1,810	2	83	1
3	25	.....	15	.....	.....	13	1,326	30	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	9	1	3	10	264	.....	370	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	55	.....	.....	4
3	28	54	58	4	25	138	3,455	32	453	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	249	.....	2	6
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	200	1,284	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	305	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	548	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	279	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1,163	.....	.....	11
.....	6	.....	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	87	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	35	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	76	.....	.....	14
.....	6	1	12	26	10	216	3,699	35	368	15
3	34	55	70	30	35	354	7,154	67	821	16

MUSIC.

.....	34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	}	1
.....	17	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....		2
.....	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	}	3
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....		4
.....	14	69	65	.....	300	249	1,818	.....	.....	}	5
.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	1	5	.....	.....		6
.....	.....	.....	49	30	.....	.....	296	500	20	}	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....		8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	}	9
.....	48	164	154	30	300	249	4,025	500	20		10
.....	17	22	1	18	.....	1	275	.....	.....	}	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		12

FURNITURE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	}	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	38	60	.....	.....	.....		2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	46	34	.....	.....	}	3
.....	.....	2	.....	1	83	910	363	.....	.....		4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	83	.....	.....	}	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	99	49	44	.....	.....		6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	570	.....	.....	}	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....		8
.....	.....	15	.....	71	75	339	989	5	.....	}	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....		10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	}	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....		12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25	.....	.....	}	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	.....		14
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	}	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	150	.....	.....		16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	}	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	30	.....	.....		18
.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	}	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....		20
.....	.....	.....	23	108	54	597	166	.....	.....	}	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		22

Table VIII (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
IX. WOOD WORKING AND				
22	Varnishers and polishers	M	150	77
23	Wood carvers.....	"	609	70
24	Wood turners.....	"	16	77
25	Total—Group IX	{ M	7,827	70
		{ F	22	64
X. RESTAURANTS AND				
Hotels and Restaurants.				
1	Bartenders	M	2,110	78
2	Waiters.....	"	723	81
3	Total	M	2,833	79
Retail Trade.				
4	Bread peddlers.....	M	54	77
5	Canvassing agents	"	27	76
6	Clerks and salesmen	{ M	1,878	77
		{ F	494	77
7	Furniture and carpet store employees	M	100	77
8	Ice cream salesmen and drivers.....	"	45	92
9	Ice handlers	"	272	78
10	Milk peddlers.....	"	609	92
11	Venders	{ M	102	77
		{ F	3	77
12	Total	{ M	3,087	80
		{ F	497	77
13	Total—Group X	{ M	5,920	79
		{ F	497	77
XI. PUBLIC				
1	Bridge tenders.....	M	136	92
2	Dock builders.....	"	1,763	70
3	Drivers and hostlers.....	"	447	88
4	Health department employees.....	"	32	75
5	Letter carriers.....	"	3,245	92
6	Park gardeners.....	"	40	77
7	Park laborers.....	"	126	86
8	Post-office clerks.....	{ M	951	92
		{ F	5	92
9	Public school janitors.....	{ M	90	82
		{ F	5	92
10	Railway mail clerks.....	M	25	92
11	Street cleaners.....	"	1,205	74
12	Total—Group XI.....	{ M	8,060	84
		{ F	10	92
XII. MISCEL				
Glass.				
1	Flint glass workers.....	M	304	68
2	Green glass workers.....	"	178	15
3	Window glass workers.....	"	64	14
4	Total	M	546	44
Barbering.				
5	Barbers.....	M	1,725	78

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg. No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	

FURNITURE—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	3	1	.....	6	52	547	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	20	69	273	365	2,429	4,666	5	.....	} 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....

RETAIL TRADE.

.....	2	.....	16	2	40	13	2,037	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	25	4	.....	88	.....	129	.....	477	2
.....	2	25	20	2	128	13	2,166	.....	477	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	1,868	.....	.....	} 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	487	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	} 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	2,423	.....	654	} 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	490	.....	.....
.....	2	25	20	3	131	19	4,589	.....	1,131	} 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	490	.....	.....

EMPLOYMENT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	307	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	19	3,220	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	77	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	951	} 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	31	} 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10
.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855	258	.....	11
.....	92	2	.....	.....	1	3	2,798	417	4,747	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	

LANEOUS.

.....	31	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	1
57	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
57	95	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	1	1,655	.....	60	5

Table VIII (b)—Concluded.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Number reporting days at work.	Average days worked by each.
XII. MISCELLANEOUS				
	<i>Other Distinct Trades.</i>			
6	Button makers.....	M	123	77
7	Color mixers.....	"	75	76
8	Fiber sanders.....	"	34	74
9	Fiber workers.....	"	129	66
10	Gas workers.....	"	102	91
11	Iron miners.....	"	101	77
12	Leather buffers.....	"	23	74
13	Oystermen.....	"	60	67
14	Paper box makers.....	"	198	69
15	Paper makers.....	"	502	77
16	Pulp workers.....	"	24	75
17	Saddle and harness makers.....	"	68	77
18	Tanners and curriers.....	"	330	77
19	Trunk and bag workers.....	"	16	77
20	Wool workers.....	"	100	77
21	Total.....	M	1,885	76
22	Mixed Employment.....	M	1,525	71
23	Total Group XII.....	M	5,681	72

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO WORKED—										Marg No.
1-9 days.	10-19 days.	20-29 days.	30-39 days.	40-49 days.	50-59 days.	60-69 days.	70-79 days.	80-89 days.	90 days or over.	
OUS—Concluded.										
.....	1	122	.....	.....	6
.....	75	.....	.....	7
.....	34	.....	.....	8
.....	28	.....	.....	2	99	.....	.....	9
1	101	10
.....	101	.....	.....	11
.....	23	.....	.....	12
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	50	148	.....	.....	14
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	495	4	.....	15
.....	24	.....	.....	16
.....	68	.....	.....	17
.....	2	316	2	.....	18
.....	16	.....	.....	19
.....	100	.....	.....	20
1	1	28	.....	.....	117	1,631	6	101	21
.....	25	25	10	.....	25	240	1,200	.....	.....	22
58	120	168	44	.....	25	358	4,741	6	161	23

Table IX.—QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF MEMBERS

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
--------------	--------	------	--	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE

<i>Stone Working.</i>				
1	Bluestone cutters and flaggers.....	M	83	\$149 08
2	Bluestone cutters helpers.....	"	5	190 00
3	Freestone cutters.....	"	1,092	218 91
4	Granite cutters.....	"	573	230 73
5	Machine stone workers and hand rubbers.....	"	495	162 11
6	Marble cutters.....	"	625	313 10
7	Marble cutters and tile setters.....	"	23	193 04
8	Marble cutters' helpers.....	"	240	191 25
9	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers.....	"	332	242 43
10	Quarrymen.....	"	65	19 75
11	Stone cutters.....	"	374	130 24
12	Stone setters.....	"	135	272 42
13	Total	M	4,042	\$217 26
<i>Brick and Cement Making.</i>				
14	Cement workers.....	M	598	\$49 09
<i>Building and Paving Trades.</i>				
15	Artificial stone masons.....	M	105	\$180 00
16	Bricklayers and masons.....	"	5,811	174 80
17	Building material handlers.....	"	99	87 88
18	Caisson and foundation workers.....	"	185	152 79
19	Carpenters and joiners.....	"	13,561	180 17
20	Derrickmen.....	"	375	139 10
21	Electrical workers.....	"	1,826	178 42
22	Elevator constructors and millwrights.....	"	744	284 57
23	Framers.....	"	1,385	198 14
24	Gas and electric fixture hangers.....	"	70	162 86
25	Gilders.....	"	84	239 40
26	House shorers and movers.....	"	120	180 94
27	Housesmiths and architectural iron workers.....	"	1,700	161 13
28	Lathers.....	"	478	142 18
29	Linemen.....	"	217	178 44
30	Metal ceiling workers.....	"	140	190 00
31	Painters and decorators.....	"	6,237	153 19
32	Paper hangers.....	"	213	205 78
33	Pavers and rammermen.....	"	530	55 85
34	Pile drivers and dock builders.....	"	60	148 83
35	Pipe calkers and tappers.....	"	120	228 00
36	Plasterers.....	"	3,696	210 82
37	Plumbers and gas fitters.....	"	5,446	249 50
38	Plumbers' helpers.....	"	11	68 90
39	Range mounters, setters and kitchen outfitters.....	"	106	228 00
40	Rock drillers.....	"	450	171 42
41	Rock drillers and sledge workers.....	"	55	113 27
42	Roofers and sheet metal workers.....	"	2,410	192 60
43	Stair builders.....	"	150	223 30
44	Steam fitters.....	"	503	170 41
45	Steam fitters and helpers.....	"	104	166 59
46	Steam fitters helpers.....	"	625	108 56
47	Steam pipe and boiler felters.....	"	235	227 59
48	Stone masons.....	"	465	172 85
49	Stucco workers.....	"	45	192 53
50	Tar, felt and waterproof workers.....	"	260	107 16
51	Tile layers and helpers.....	"	17	193 82
52	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers.....	"	137	241 15
53	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers.....	"	413	169 10
54	Varnishers.....	"	595	221 75
55	Total	M	49,783	\$185 36

OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—(a) First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	

WORKING, ETC.

10	32	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	72	17	3	350	300	300	112	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	5	.....	95	.....	175	.....	153	20	3	300	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	105	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	6
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	45	14	30	9
43	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
6	4	90	60	87	18	23	9	3	16	58	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	75	12
72	58	95	157	254	35	221	604	768	481	218	314	765	13
225	117	200	10	.....	.....	26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
61	249	731	292	286	657	1,413	262	250	532	77	129	872	16
.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	35	80	.....	45	19	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	18
106	117	174	500	1,282	1,724	2,750	2,179	1,962	615	1,253	410	488	19
.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	150	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	1	1	102	28	715	287	112	21	296	196	16	51	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	723	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	250	.....	50	200	.....	250	150	485	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	5	10	20	70	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
25	21	100	106	114	297	82	575	355	25	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	18	12	26	120	42	200	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	100	17	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
26	174	417	546	440	234	1,157	2,977	105	61	95	.....	5	31
.....	28	.....	6	32	12	4	18	.....	6	30	4	73	32
75	390	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	10	4	.....	12	4	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
313	11	11	.....	.....	648	805	15	.....	55	310	1,413	125	36
.....	32	30	27	83	343	234	321	175	361	690	3,150	.....	37
.....	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	50	100	100	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	9	8	18	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
7	.....	50	110	219	350	257	599	51	57	.....	710	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	38	90	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	10	24	95	67	.....	2	85	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	3	.....	45	.....	.....	1	3	45
.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	195	.....	25	.....	.....	47
2	29	5	7	120	.....	148	25	20	12	.....	97	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	56	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	17	4	56	56	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	10	.....	30	.....	213	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	.....	.....	.....	54
605	1,083	1,662	2,648	3,391	5,402	8,284	7,618	4,008	3,564	3,238	6,663	1,617	55

Table IX (a)—Continued.

Marg No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
I. BUILDING, STONE				
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>				
56	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' helpers	M	11,993	\$128 46
57	Cement and asphalt laborers	"	375	85 50
58	Plumbers' laborers	"	137	180 73
59	General building and street laborers	"	961	71 35
60	Total	M	13,466	\$123 72
61	Total—Group I	M	67,889	\$173 84
II. CLOTHING AND				
<i>Garments.</i>				
1	Buttonhole makers	{ M F	173 37	\$88 34 62 81
2	Cloak makers	{ M F	3,800 675	100 00 52 04
3	Cloth examiners	M	84	253 33
4	Clothing cutters	"	1,538	208 11
5	Clothing stock keepers and shippers	"	14	159 41
6	Cloth spongers, refinishers and helpers	"	160	144 89
7	Coat makers	{ M F	556 241	111 91 58 47
8	Jacket makers	{ M F	225 25	100 00 56 76
9	Lining cutters and trimmers	M	25	133 04
10	Neckwear cutters	"	180	215 33
11	Neckwear makers	{ M F	25 175	69 16 50 06
12	Overall, coat and pants makers	F	49	71 22
13	Overall workers	{ M F	212 881	111 63 89 91
14	Pants and vest makers	{ M F	62 418	126 07 49 77
15	Pants makers	M	1,228	100 01
16	Tailors	{ M F	2,931 396	107 65 55 97
17	Vest makers	{ M F	346 180	90 21 44 69
18	Waist and wrapper makers	{ M F	350 1,050	111 04 107 30
19	Total	{ M F	11,907 4,127	\$120 12 74 91
<i>Hats, Caps and Furs.</i>				
20	Cloth hat and cap cutters	M	67	\$184 54
21	Fur workers	"	139	176 33
22	Hat finishers	"	771	129 30
23	Hat makers	"	438	138 17
24	Hat trimmers	{ M F	1 92	228 00 95 83
25	Total	{ M F	1,416 92	\$139 35 95 83
<i>Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.</i>				
26	Boot and shoe workers	{ M F	1,004 23	\$131 87 62 80
27	Glove cutters	M	676	152 17
28	Glove makers (leather)	F	119	60 07
29	Glove makers (silk)	"	109	88 67
30	Wax threaders (glove)	M	55	102 25
31	Total	{ M F	1,735 251	\$138 84 72 74

Table IX (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
II. CLOTHING AND				
<i>Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.</i>				
32	Laundry drivers.....	M	40	\$154 00
33	Laundry workers.....	{ M F	346 227	96 90 91 60
34	Shirt cutters.....	M	545	235 56
35	Shirt folders.....	{ M F	25 10	105 75 108 75
36	Shirt, waist and collar cutters.....	M	431	140 25
37	Underwear makers (white goods).....	F	18	84 44
38	Total.....	{ M F	1,387 255	\$166 66 91 73
<i>Textiles.</i>				
39	Block printers (carpet).....	M	14	\$150 00
40	Finishers.....	F	350	140 00
41	Knit goods cutters.....	M	26	128 32
42	Knitters.....	"	60	190 00
43	Loom fixers.....	"	95	144 14
44	Loopers.....	F	75	64 00
45	Spinners (jack).....	M	432	110 88
46	Spinners (mule).....	"	162	130 39
47	Textile workers.....	{ M F	28 142	47 57 32 39
48	Weavers.....	{ M F	20 65	40 00 44 23
49	Winders and knitters.....	{ M F	64 20	98 86 89 05
50	Total.....	{ M F	901 652	\$119 88 82 75
51	Total—Group II.....	{ M F	17,348 5,377	\$127 27 76 91

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND

<i>Iron and Steel.</i>				
1	Blacksmiths.....	M	766	\$208 40
2	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	"	579	131 15
3	Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders.....	"	1,402	186 85
4	Boiler makers' helpers.....	"	340	99 31
5	Core makers.....	"	525	172 73
6	Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amalgamated).....	"	361	204 16
7	Foundry and machine shop laborers.....	"	374	112 94
8	Horseshoers.....	"	1,308	211 40
9	Iron dressers and chippers.....	"	89	171 00
10	Iron molders.....	"	4,828	176 45
11	Iron molders' helpers.....	"	100	111 00
12	Iron workers.....	"	102	141 27
13	Locomotive and car pipe fitters.....	"	36	139 02
14	Machinists.....	"	6,784	189 94
15	Machinists' helpers.....	"	177	114 00
16	Pattern makers.....	"	661	237 20
17	Rolling mill employees.....	"	29	227 03
18	Screw makers.....	"	65	185 62
19	Steam engine makers.....	"	39	209 00
20	Steam forge workers.....	"	25	152 19
21	Steel cabinet makers.....	"	80	137 72
22	Stove mounters.....	"	120	82 66
23	Tool makers.....	"	40	188 29
24	Total.....	M	18,830	\$182 51

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	

TEXTILES—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
.....	103	49	14	76	38	.....	63	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 33
.....	29	36	75	36	48	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	295	100	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	12	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 35
.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	125	61	22	15	197	1	8	1	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	103	50	151	147	63	205	260	4	8	296	100	.....	} 38
.....	29	42	89	44	48	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
8	71	32	29	26	149	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	46	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
10	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 47
50	66	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 49
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	89	44	88	118	280	204	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 50
50	82	126	44	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
482	947	2,733	2,931	2,567	1,077	1,961	2,416	161	1,046	899	114	14	} 51
456	1,097	1,161	1,194	999	79	316	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....

SHIPBUILDING.

.....	.....	.....	9	2	48	123	276	41	.....	255	.....	12	1
.....	.....	.....	110	128	235	86	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	27	4	4	19	64	321	436	364	138	25	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	160	160	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	1	1	11	40	263	156	1	52	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	145	147	56	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	3	172	103	68	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	12	.....	8	166	12	97	81	343	524	61	4	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
11	18	217	172	527	174	922	851	734	1,183	109	.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	1	35	30	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	3	8	4	104	190	1,614	2,902	1,343	461	155	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	580	2	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	4	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	35	.....	10	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	5	44	45	14	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
11	65	277	721	1,572	98	3,670	4,994	3,074	2,893	608	4	28	24

Table IX (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND				
<i>Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.</i>				
25	Beer pump makers.....	M	65	\$224 31
26	Brass finishers.....	"	26	177 02
27	Brass molders.....	"	99	212 83
28	Brass spinners.....	"	70	216 41
29	Brass workers.....	"	95	181 48
30	Chandelier filers.....	"	51	152 00
31	Chandelier makers.....	"	250	202 60
32	Chasers.....	"	45	216 62
33	Coppersmiths.....	"	152	225 79
34	Electrical appliance makers.....	"	120	209 58
35	Gold pen makers.....	"	135	301 41
36	Jewelers.....	"	370	258 08
37	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	542	174 18
38	Surgical instrument makers.....	"	16	178 12
39	Watch case jointers.....	"	56	154 17
40	Wire frame makers.....	{ M F	215 15	184 65 152 00
41	Total.....	{ M F	2,307 15	\$208 90 152 00
<i>Engineers and Firemen.</i>				
42	Engineers (eccentric, hod-hoisting and stationary).....	M	5,098	\$246 47
43	Engineers (marine).....	"	906	247 50
44	Firemen (eccentric and stationary).....	"	233	130 87
45	Firemen (marine).....	"	825	198 09
46	Total.....	M	7,062	\$237 14
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>				
47	Dry dock employees.....	M	25	\$209 70
48	Holders-on.....	"	80	200 58
49	Sail makers.....	"	120	181 45
50	Ship carpenters and calkers.....	"	1,149	213 54
51	Ship plumbers.....	"	84	242 25
52	Ship and machinists' riggers.....	"	75	227 22
53	Spar makers.....	"	38	196 00
54	Total.....	M	1,571	\$212 13
55	Total Group III.....	{ M F	29,770 15	\$199 08 152 00
IV. TRANS				
<i>Railroads.</i>				
1	Car builders and repairers.....	M	1,706	\$133 08
2	Car builders' laborers.....	"	7	83 68
3	Car men.....	"	520	178 68
4	Car painters.....	"	118	189 46
5	Conductors.....	"	1,797	240 81
6	Elevated railroad employees.....	"	12	173 75
7	Engineers.....	"	3,271	302 62
8	Firemen.....	"	3,638	192 64
9	Railway clerks.....	"	140	133 21
10	Switchmen.....	"	75	181 50
11	Telegraphers.....	{ M F	525 5	137 51 120 00
12	Trainmen.....	M	3,627	170 64
13	Total.....	{ M F	15,496 5	\$206 78 120 00
<i>Street Railways.</i>				
14	Conductors, motormen, etc.....	M	3,467	\$152 19

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	

SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	32	47	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	18	34	6	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	140	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	20	8	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	18	32	52	38	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	53	.....	30	20	.....	5	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	48	22	91	9	6	4	30	155	36
.....	.....	1	34	53	35	100	211	34	56	18	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	2	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	6	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	95	.....	55	50	.....	.....	.....	} 40
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	68	86	111	309	691	195	456	94	30	266	} 41
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	8	6	45	92	416	752	259	1,003	1,009	38	1,437	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	20	131	42	10	18	11	1	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	77	234	218	278	.....	.....	.....	45
1	2	8	44	176	134	533	1,004	488	2,188	1,009	38	1,437	46
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	5	25	5	20	20	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	25	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	54	.....	.....	22	25	275	110	375	288	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	15	55	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	64	.....	39	47	65	303	155	513	385	.....	.....	54
12	67	350	833	1,873	1,200	4,577	6,992	3,912	6,055	2,096	72	1,731	} 55
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PORTATION.

.....	.....	.....	189	726	153	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	1	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	100	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	1	16	16	46	395	185	464	178	190	306	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	22	61	170	326	481	210	1,981	7
.....	31	1	7	34	295	1,229	1,325	44	280	81	55	316	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	85	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	115	253	142	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	4	9	38	684	1,626	724	342	87	78	29	1	12
3	33	6	211	992	1,494	3,756	3,187	741	1,167	818	484	2,604	} 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40	80	816	278	2,125	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

Table IX (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
IV. TRANSPORTA				
Coach Drivers, Etc.				
15	Cabmen and coach drivers	M	625	\$150 21
16	Livery employees	"	200	128 70
17	Private coachmen	"	205	178 00
18	Total	M	1,030	\$151 57
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.				
19	Pilots and masters of vessels	M	400	\$300 00
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.				
20	Coal handlers	M	454	\$115 96
21	Freight handlers	"	150	121 66
22	Longshoremen	"	2,639	151 49
23	Lumber handlers	"	24	99 35
24	Machinery handlers and safe movers	"	75	173 49
25	Team drivers	"	1,084	125 75
26	Trestle car handlers	"	12	39 37
27	Total	M	4,438	\$140 33
28	Total—Group IV	{ M F	24,831 5	\$185 49 120 00
V. PRINTING,				
1	Bookbinders	{ M F	256 75	\$180 08 49 71
2	Bookbinders (blank books)	M	222	202 07
3	Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	F	250	92 42
4	Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers)	M	48	136 50
5	Bookbinders (paper rulers)	"	185	240 32
6	Bookbinders (printed work)	"	349	217 02
7	Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers)	{ M F	98 123	231 88 109 03
8	Check-book makers	F	150	51 77
9	Compositors	{ M F	6,851 96	213 96 157 43
10	Electrotypers	M	206	238 11
11	Electrotypers and stereotypers	"	62	188 40
12	Lithographers	"	1,021	288 37
13	Mailers	"	257	199 15
14	Newspaper writers	{ M F	17 1	186 83 91 00
15	Photo-engravers	{ M F	786 2	305 99 292 50
16	Plate printers	M	305	205 69
17	Pressmen	"	1,985	249 49
18	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders	{ M F	2,111 3	172 08 78 00
19	Steel and copper plate engravers	M	66	271 97
20	Stereotypers	"	489	327 41
21	Type foundry	"	81	177 76
22	Wall paper machine printers	"	50	260 01
23	Wall paper print cutters	"	150	262 50
24	Total—Group V	{ M F	15,595 700	\$225 93 91 47
VI.				
1	Cigarette makers	{ M F	167 290	\$105 73 104 72
2	Cigar makers	{ M F	6,299 1,899	132 49 104 90

Table IX (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
VI. TOBACCO.				
3	Cigar packers.....	{ M F	464 17	\$187 40 105 88
4	Tobacco workers.....	{ M F	62 40	121 92 83 82
5	Total—Group VI.....	{ M F	6,992 2,246	\$135 40 104 51
VII. FOOD AND				
Food Preparation.				
1	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	2,717	\$147 83
2	Butchers.....	"	1,394	163 22
3	Cooks.....	"	473	189 67
4	Flour and feed workers.....	"	57	127 67
5	Total	M	4,641	\$156 47
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.				
6	Brewery employees.....	M	226	\$160 28
7	Brewery employees (ale and porter).....	"	1,390	198 18
8	Brewery employees (beer drivers).....	"	135	161 85
9	Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers).....	"	484	160 16
10	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	"	117	205 62
11	Brewery employees (firemen).....	"	153	222 63
12	Brewery employees (lager)	"	1,034	191 60
13	Maltsters	"	489	156 84
14	Mineral water and beer bottlers	"	45	152 00
15	Mineral water bottlers and drivers	"	71	146 77
16	Total	M	4,144	\$183 87
17	Total —Group VII.....	M	8,785	\$169 40
VIII. THEATERS AND				
1	Actors	{ M F	2,692 431	\$515 89 492 99
2	Bill posters	M	162	131 93
3	Calcium light operators.....	"	148	234 00
4	Musicians.....	{ M F	1,712 22	138 29 93 14
5	Stage mechanics	M	975	254 91
6	Theatrical costumers	{ M F	20 8	157 50 90 00
7	Total—Group VIII	{ M F	5,709 461	\$338 63 466 91
IX. WOOD WORKING AND				
1	Box makers and sawyers	M	15	\$160 00
2	Broom and brush makers.....	{ M F	115 25	150 92 41 06
3	Brush makers	M	87	185 49
4	Cabinet makers.....	"	1,045	156 55
5	Carpet fitters and layers.....	"	67	228 00
6	Carriage and wagon makers	"	126	150 39
7	Coopers	"	705	172 28
8	Dash board makers.....	"	9	157 00
9	Machine wood workers	"	1,940	144 98
10	Mat makers.....	"	92	132 13

Table IX (a)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
IX. WOOD WORKING AND				
11	Millers and millwrights	M	44	\$215 28
12	Modelers	"	100	374 22
13	Piano makers.....	"	2,200	214 18
14	Upholsterers	"	500	147 98
15	Varnishers and polishers	"	180	182 40
16	Wood carvers.....	"	563	225 34
17	Wood turners.....	"	17	126 92
18	Total—Group IX	{ M F	7,805 25	\$179 75 41 06

X. RESTAURANTS AND				
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>				
1	Bartenders.....	M	1,826	\$139 73
2	Waiters.....	{ M F	698 75	119 97 78 00
3	Total	{ M F	2,524 75	\$134 26 78 00
<i>Retail Trade.</i>				
4	Bread peddlers.....	M	67	\$181 27
5	Clerks and salesmen.....	{ M F	1,595 375	146 18 88 60
6	Furniture and carpet store employees.....	M	90	196 40
7	Ice cream salesmen and drivers.....	"	22	141 23
8	Ice handlers.....	"	206	120 92
9	Milk peddlers.....	"	159	157 13
10	Newsboys and bootblacks.....	"	58	84 57
11	Total.....	{ M F	2,197 375	\$146 05 88 60
12	Total—Group X.....	{ M F	4,721 450	\$179 75 86 83

XI. PUBLIC				
1	Bridge tenders.....	M	135	\$225 00
2	Dock builders	"	950	208 92
3	Dock laborers	"	74	152 00
4	Drivers and hostlers.....	"	464	178 68
5	Health department employees	"	34	121 06
6	Letter carriers.....	"	3,007	215 12
7	Park gardeners.....	"	34	210 00
8	Park laborers.....	"	128	169 87
9	Post-office clerks.....	{ M F	852 12	216 86 167 17
10	Public school janitors.....	{ M F	87 5	208 42 117 50
11	Railway mail clerks	M	56	227 68
12	Street cleaners	"	1,143	171 60
13	Total—Group XI.....	{ M F	6,964 17	\$202 99 152 56

XII. MISCEL				
<i>Glass.</i>				
1	Flint glass workers.....	M	275	\$302 26
2	Green glass workers.....	"	329	358 31
3	Window glass workers	"	81	313 91
4	Total	M	685	\$330 56

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	91	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	300	200	1,000	300	.....	.....	13
.....	20	.....	43	78	93	206	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	1	.....	4	17	68	64	49	299	11	.....	50	16
.....	.....	1	1	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	23	260	479	647	668	1,771	910	813	1,606	441	9	178	} 18
.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FURNITURE—Concluded.

RETAIL TRADE.

1	6	21	24	254	687	700	125	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	107	70	296	43	12	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 2
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	6	128	94	550	730	712	295	.....	6	.....	.....	2	} 3
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	16	319	245	319	220	297	25	61	57	.....	34	} 5
.....	16	84	210	27	9	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	30	20	.....	.....	15	.....	10	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	46	.....	146	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	10	10	36	2	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	30	24	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	2	46	399	255	537	267	487	25	62	73	.....	44	} 11
.....	16	84	210	27	9	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	174	493	805	1,267	979	782	25	68	73	.....	46	} 12
.....	16	84	285	27	9	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EMPLOYMENT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	300	300	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	441	4	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2	2	6	1	244	6	309	127	841	231	1,238	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	186	25	586	21	8	10	} 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	2	14	11	9	18	11	9	2	10	} 10
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	6	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2	4	6	5	246	54	883	1,925	1,222	1,313	1,274	10	20	} 13
.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

LANEIOUS.

.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	50	.....	36	.....	14	168	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	217	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	14	1	54	3
.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	54	8	36	14	124	439	4

Table IX (a)—Concluded.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
XII. MISCELLANE				
5	<i>Barbering.</i> Barbers	M	1,428	\$128 40
6	<i>Other Distinct Trades.</i> Button makers	M	116	\$128 77
7	Color mixers	"	28	260 00
8	Fiber sanders	"	36	142 39
9	Fiber workers	"	130	116 25
10	Gas workers	"	35	195 94
11	Iron miners	"	54	114 00
12	Leather buffers	"	25	197 59
13	Oystermen	"	60	116 38
14	Paper makers	"	311	176 25
15	Pulp workers	"	22	121 36
16	Saddle and harness makers	"	41	227 80
17	Tanners and curriers	"	65	109 85
18	Trunk and bag workers	"	16	134 10
19	Wool workers	"	120	144 95
20	Total.....	M	1,059	\$151 92
21	<i>Mixed Employment.</i>	M	585	\$94 46
22	Total—Group XII	M	3,757	\$166 60

First Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	

OUS—Concluded.

1	3	13	143	423	515	215	111	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5
.....	3	1	2	28	63	12	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	.....	.....	23	83	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	1	13	37	25	88	59	14	43	27	1	3	14
.....	.....	.....	2	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5	20	10	.....	.....	16
.....	1	.....	23	16	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	15	12	30	25	30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1	4	2	78	301	206	149	113	71	64	65	1	4	20
16	.....	41	327	198	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
18	7	56	551	927	726	364	278	79	101	82	125	443	22

Table IX.—QUARTERLY EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
I. BUILDING, STONE				
	<i>Stone Working.</i>			
1	Bluestone cutters and flaggers	M	285	\$275 40
2	Bluestone cutters' helpers	"	29	143 28
3	Freestone cutters	"	1,980	250 42
4	Granite cutters	"	773	225 01
5	Machine stone workers and hand rubbers	"	600	188 23
6	Marble cutters	"	665	300 39
7	Marble cutters' helpers	"	260	185 50
8	Marble polishers, rubbers and sawyers	"	392	272 17
9	Quarrymen	"	200	157 50
10	Stone cutters	"	880	222 64
11	Stone setters	"	155	272 97
12	Total	M	6,219	\$239 55
	<i>Brick and Cement Making.</i>			
13	Cement workers	M	513	\$103 57
	<i>Building and Paving Trades.</i>			
14	Artificial stone masons	M	180	\$321 69
15	Bricklayers and masons	"	8,250	273 07
16	Building material handlers	"	200	280 00
17	Caisson and foundation workers	"	200	253 97
18	Carpenters and joiners	"	15,242	211 42
19	Derrickmen	"	500	205 65
20	Double drum hoister runners	"	275	198 10
21	Electrical workers	"	2,153	216 71
22	Elevator constructors and millwrights	"	732	199 54
23	Framers	"	1,659	261 37
24	Gas and electric fixture hangers	"	160	231 00
25	Gilders	"	74	184 91
26	House shorers and movers	"	150	183 67
27	Housesmiths and architectural iron workers	"	3,450	231 31
28	Lathers	"	448	221 08
29	Linemen	"	300	199 50
30	Metal lathers	"	310	274 61
31	Painters and decorators	"	9,849	217 17
32	Paper hangers	"	336	254 89
33	Pavers and rammermen	"	572	231 34
34	Pile drivers and dock builders	"	85	202 27
35	Pipe calkers and tappers	"	170	231 00
36	Plasterers	"	3,575	225 43
37	Plumbers and gas fitters	"	5,048	239 79
38	Plumbers' helpers	"	38	107 59
39	Range mounters, setters and kitchen outfitters	"	120	202 50
40	Rock drillers and tool sharpeners	"	836	209 24
41	Roofers and sheet metal workers	"	2,752	231 03
42	Stair builders	"	152	308 00
43	Steam fitters	"	708	193 23
44	Steam fitters and helpers	"	300	205 78
45	Steam fitters' helpers	"	600	134 17
46	Steam pipe and boiler felters	"	217	202 71
47	Stone masons	"	401	248 58
48	Tar felt and waterproof workers	"	300	160 83
49	Tile layers and helpers	"	26	214 50
50	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers	"	881	280 25
51	Tile layers and marble mosaic workers' helpers	"	366	177 90
52	Varnishers	"	630	194 68
53	Total	M	61,645	\$227 48

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—(b) Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	
.....	4	43	58	.....	.....	180	1
.....	2	2	14	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	300	400	575	.....	275	430	3
.....	25	25	56	.....	5	50	4	10	291	.....	300	7	4
.....	375	.....	75	150	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	260	.....	.....	.....	540	125	6
.....	13	.....	.....	300	63	16	7
.....	50	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	1	2	97	26	88	53	97	61	437	18	.....	9
.....	55	.....	160	.....	10
.....	11
.....	25	26	60	149	45	516	792	625	1,190	737	1,296	758	12
.....	61	105	185	121	9	11	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	160	14
2	4	12	15	177	86	415	207	410	1,337	707	1,887	2,997	15
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	35	40	.....	100	.....	16
.....	120	.....	17
1	8	5	53	443	1,169	2,910	2,403	2,047	2,654	480	2,490	576	18
.....	50	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	235	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	75	.....	53	28	326	498	1	262	830	40	40	21
.....	87	.....	87	.....	263	.....	3	266	26	.....	22
.....	60	85	50	250	.....	1,214	.....	23
.....	160	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	10	.....	.....	55	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	700	140	.....	20	490	.....	2,100	.....	.....	27
.....	16	10	31	13	17	14	300	47	.....	.....	28
.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	15	.....	.....	295	.....	30
4	5	49	236	477	273	1,091	750	469	5,519	415	481	80	31
.....	10	.....	67	63	.....	53	54	9	80	32
.....	7	.....	1	20	70	3	115	.....	355	.....	1	33
.....	5	41	28	.....	9	2	.....	34
.....	170	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	250	8	5	1,004	11	59	459	800	454	525	36
.....	9	26	34	538	103	379	626	690	154	2,469	.....	37
.....	3	3	10	10	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	30	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	250	386	200	.....	.....	.....	40
2	1	6	53	40	420	159	410	255	1,051	355	.....	41
.....	152	42
.....	20	60	64	59	35	94	166	98	112	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	32	115	.....	35	3	100	15	.....	44
.....	200	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	2	68	3	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	22	.....	38	22	16	.....	70	60	52	121	.....	47
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	16	10	17	.....	75	.....	.....	263	.....	50
.....	25	91	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	80	400	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
9	60	271	985	1,350	3,232	8,072	6,131	6,278	12,805	7,451	10,006	4,995	53

Table IX (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
I. BUILDING, STONE				
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>				
54	Bricklayers, masons and plasterers' laborers.....	M	13,605	\$163 58
55	Cement and asphalt laborers.	"	300	129 37
56	General building and street laborers.....	"	909	104 85
57	Plumbers' laborers.....	"	130	178 75
58	Total.....	M	14,944	\$159 46
59	Total—Group I.....	M	83,321	\$215 42
II. CLOTHING AND				
<i>Garments.</i>				
1	Buttonhole makers	{ M F	330 32	\$90 18 92 12
2	Cloak makers.....	{ M F	5,000 700	142 20 89 14
3	Cloth examiners.....	M	70	249 05
4	Clothing cutters.....	"	2,254	216 73
5	Cloth spongers, refinishers and helpers	"	161	158 13
6	Coat makers	{ M F	1,112 390	109 75 61 66
7	Jacket makers.....	{ M F	1,172 50	67 55 52 50
8	Lining cutters and trimmers.....	M	24	149 00
9	Neckwear cutters.....	"	220	225 14
10	Neckwear makers	{ M F	10 40	72 60 83 25
11	Overall, coat and pants makers	F	52	93 27
12	Overall workers	{ M F	206 954	115 13 92 32
13	Pants makers.....	{ M F	3,468 427	112 03 60 21
14	Tailors.....	{ M F	6,872 647	118 85 53 47
15	Vest makers.....	{ M F	990 760	110 15 66 07
16	Waist makers	{ M F	1,000 2,800	129 40 109 99
17	Wrapper makers	{ M F	827 1,242	129 68 163 10
18	Total	{ M F	23,716 8,094	\$130 78 100 39
<i>Hats, Caps and Furs.</i>				
19	Cloth hat and cap cutters.....	M	103	\$217 45
20	Fur workers.....	"	230	217 61
21	Hat finishers.....	"	938	197 67
22	Hat makers.....	"	470	180 57
23	Hat trimmers.....	F	195	95 92
24	Total	{ M F	1,741 195	\$196 84 95 92
<i>Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.</i>				
25	Boot and shoe workers.....	{ M F	1,210 41	\$142 99 62 30
26	Glove cutters	M	727	158 44
27	Glove makers (leather)	{ M F	1 401	87 50 78 39
28	Wax threaders (glove).....	M	60	98 50
29	Total.....	{ M F	1,998 442	\$147 25 77 12

Table IX (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
II. CLOTHING AND				
<i>Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.</i>				
30	Collar turners.....	M	45	\$84 75
31	Laundry drivers.....	"	40	154 00
32	Laundry workers	{ M	358	100 45
		{ F	107	54 55
33	Shirt cutters.....	M	506	204 24
34	Shirt folders	{ M	23	66 80
		{ F	6	92 08
35	Shirt, waist and collar cutters	M	520	67 06
36	Total.....	{ M	1,492	\$124 46
		{ F	113	56 54
<i>Textiles.</i>				
37	Block printers (carpet).....	M	12	\$120 00
38	Finishers and dyers.....	{ M	39	97 73
		{ F	335	107 70
39	Knit goods cutters.....	M	18	88 75
40	Loom fixers.....	"	113	143 26
41	Loopers.....	F	150	97 17
42	Spinners (jack).....	M	431	114 14
43	Spinners (mule).....	"	126	183 57
44	Textile workers.....	{ M	88	125 07
		{ F	97	57 18
45	Weavers	M	80	96 25
46	Winders and knitters.....	{ M	70	96 79
		{ F	29	81 25
47	Wool sorters.....	M	16	173 25
48	Total.....	{ M	993	\$124 49
		{ F	611	95 84
49	Total—Group II.....	{ M	29,940	\$135 19
		{ F	9,455	98 39

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND

<i>Iron and Steel.</i>				
1	Blacksmiths.....	M	772	\$210 23
2	Blacksmiths' helpers.....	"	735	123 13
3	Blast furnace men.....	"	254	182 49
4	Boiler makers and iron ship builders	"	1,581	167 63
5	Boiler makers' helpers.....	"	106	101 81
6	Car wheel makers	"	85	137 86
7	Core makers.....	"	587	188 65
8	Electrical machinists.....	"	121	223 04
9	Engineers, blacksmiths, machinists, etc. (amalgamated)....	"	371	197 89
10	Foundry and machine shop laborers.....	"	97	120 24
11	Foundrymen.....	"	200	132 65
12	Horseshoers	"	1,633	231 81
13	Iron dressers and chippers.....	"	105	173 25
14	Iron molders	"	4,949	207 98
15	Iron molders' helpers.....	"	58	112 95
16	Iron workers.....	"	162	162 62
17	Japanners and finishers (steel)	"	16	283 04
18	Locomotive and car-pipe fitters	"	56	165 43
19	Machinists	"	7,037	177 97
20	Machinists' helpers	"	277	111 70
21	Metal mechanics (allied).....	"	403	109 59
22	Pattern makers	"	705	254 55
23	Rolling mill employees.....	"	28	243 44
24	Screw makers.....	"	78	163 15
25	Steam engine makers	"	43	211 75
26	Steel cabinet makers.....	"	125	111 79
27	Stove mounters	"	115	149 68
28	Tool makers	"	59	77 90
29	Total	M	20,818	\$186 66

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	
.....	.....	25	12	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
30	13	114	1	33	84	69	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	} 32
30	11	19	38	9	.....	43	50	.....	144	156	.....	.....
.....	5	10	13	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 34
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	100	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
390	18	149	34	39	184	207	160	7	148	156	.....	.....	} 36
30	11	19	44	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	36	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 38
.....	.....	50	120	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	25	.....	25	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	21	61	256	14	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	14	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	10	7	11	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 44
.....	27	60	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	5	61	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 46
.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	36	263	282	170	168	14	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 48
.....	52	110	184	100	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
401	360	2,052	4,656	6,477	5,814	4,783	1,743	455	1,945	949	50	255	} 49
87	676	1,958	3,427	2,198	979	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHIPBUILDING.

.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17	206	186	46	78	208	.....	18	1
.....	25	.....	25	224	449	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	48	.....	158	36	4	6	.....	.....	3
2	49	10	7	105	273	276	530	297	19	.....	12	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	57	101	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	2	55	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	1	1	37	241	132	92	10	.....	72	1	7
.....	.....	.....	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	35	20	10	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	26	212	74	54	3	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	6	.....	80	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	1	4	26	26	87	150	18	721	600	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	1	32	173	345	489	1,016	1,113	1,064	212	35	469	14
.....	1	1	.....	54	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	2	14	18	120	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	4	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	18	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	96	258	33	562	1,509	2,312	1,852	303	96	.....	41	19
.....	.....	.....	52	222	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	5	4	45	323	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	7	30	52	51	557	2	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	2	117	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	1	2	1	30	17	28	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	12	.....	38	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
2	94	122	551	1,643	2,050	3,147	4,859	3,625	2,348	1,717	141	549	29

Table IX (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
--------------	--------	------	--	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND

<i>Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.</i>				
30	Beer pump makers.....	M	120	\$218 17
31	Brass finishers.....	"	34	185 48
32	Brass molders.....	"	102	217 03
33	Brass spinners.....	"	67	229 74
34	Brass workers.....	"	129	104 92
35	Chandelier filers.....	"	24	174 11
36	Chandelier makers.....	"	50	189 40
37	Chasers.....	"	55	229 98
38	Coppersmiths.....	"	159	248 69
39	Gold beaters.....	"	65	153 23
40	Gold pen makers.....	"	72	234 00
41	Jewelers.....	"	487	251 44
42	Metal polishers, buffers and platers.....	"	692	172 47
43	Surgical instrument makers.....	"	19	179 47
44	Watch case jointers.....	"	57	177 42
45	Wire frame makers.....	{ M F	75 10	108 00 84 00
46	Total.....	{ M F	2,207 10	\$203 73 84 00
<i>Engineers and Firemen.</i>				
47	Engineers (eccentric, hod-ho sting and stationary).....	M	6,322	\$231 00
48	Engineers (marine).....	"	1,028	253 02
49	Firemen (eccentric and stationary).....	"	1,153	196 97
50	Firemen (marine).....	"	705	191 60
51	Total.....	M	9,278	\$226 38
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>				
52	Dry dock employees.....	M	25	\$209 70
53	Holders-on.....	"	50	132 44
54	Iron ship builders.....	"	65	191 52
55	Sail makers.....	"	116	182 33
56	Ship carpenters and calkers.....	"	1,334	215 19
57	Ship and machinists' riggers.....	"	60	258 30
58	Ship plumbers.....	"	28	205 67
59	Spar makers.....	"	78	245 27
60	Total.....	M	1,766	\$212 33
61	Total—Group III.....	{ M F	34,099 10	\$199 90 84 00

IV. TRANS

<i>Railroads.</i>				
1	Car builders and repairers.....	M	2,084	\$135 62
2	Car builders' laborers.....	"	62	104 10
3	Carmen.....	"	597	150 74
4	Car painters.....	"	120	104 17
5	Conductors.....	"	1,771	245 74
6	Elevated railway employees.....	"	12	150 00
7	Engineers.....	"	3,390	310 09
8	Firemen.....	"	3,852	197 16
9	Railway clerks.....	"	117	145 10
10	Switchmen.....	"	745	219 18
11	Telegraphers.....	{ M F	387 3	144 34 120 00
12	Trainmen.....	M	3,767	165 42
13	Total.....	{ M F	16,904 3	\$207 22 120 00

Table IX (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings	Average earnings of each.
IV. TRANS				
Street Railways.				
14	Conductors, motormen, etc.....	M	3,968	\$153 95
Coach Drivers, Etc.				
15	Cabmen and coach drivers.....	M	820	\$150 56
16	Livery employees.....	"	146	130 00
17	Private coachmen.....	"	200	150 00
18	Total.....	M	1,166	\$147 89
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.				
19	Pilots and masters of vessels.....	M	350	\$300 00
20	Seamen	"	2,900	120 90
21	Total.....	M	3,250	\$140 18
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.				
22	Boatmen	M	30	\$90 00
23	Coal handlers.....	"	561	134 83
24	Freight handlers.....	"	180	144 08
25	Grain shovelers.....	"	802	138 05
26	Longshoremen	"	3,883	133 75
27	Lumber handlers.....	"	449	167 59
28	Machinery handlers and safe movers	"	75	173 25
29	Ore handlers.....	"	300	273 00
30	Team drivers.....	"	1,030	128 76
31	Trestle car handlers.....	"	62	161 06
32	Total	M	7,372	\$142 03
33	Total—Group IV.....	{ M F	32,660 3	\$177 24 120 00

V. PRINTING,

1	Bookbinders.....	{ M F	311 198	\$182 49 63 82
2	Bookbinders (blank books)	M	171	207 75
3	Bookbinders (collators, folders, etc.)	F	279	111 90
4	Bookbinders (edge gilders and marblers).....	M	48	300 44
5	Bookbinders (paper rulers).....	"	123	249 78
6	Bookbinders (printed books)	"	662	231 64
7	Bookbinders (stampers and gold layers)	{ M F	123 108	206 68 112 56
8	Check book makers	F	140	45 41
9	Compositors	{ M F	6,961 112	205 99 153 32
10	Electrotypers	M	219	244 39
11	Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	"	72	224 09
12	Lithographers	"	1,037	310 94
13	Mailers	"	263	209 40
14	Newspaper writers	"	20	181 35
15	Photo-engravers	{ M F	921 2	303 29 284 99
16	Plate printers.....	M	290	234 34
17	Pressmen	"	1,845	246 39
18	Pressmen's assistants and press feeders.....	{ M F	2,039 20	180 59 77 15
19	Steel and copper plate engravers.....	M	60	192 50
20	Stereotypers	"	507	137 10
21	Type founders	"	85	237 33
22	Wall paper machine printers.....	"	62	289 70
23	Wall paper print cutters	"	197	236 27
24	Total—Group V.....	{ M F	16,067 859	\$226 70 95 06

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	

PORTATION—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	40	103	165	3,073	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	470	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414	670	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	19
.....	50	350	.....	700	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	50	350	.....	700	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	21
.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	116	335	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
226	24	.....	175	1,562	262	685	620	220	109	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	2	.....	205	18	24	10	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	29
.....	.....	3	6	423	521	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
226	26	17	416	2,127	2,051	1,145	620	220	109	190	.....	225	32
228	81	367	616	4,716	6,004	8,354	4,038	1,488	1,566	1,076	867	3,259	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BINDING, ETC.

.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	101	142	23	20	4	1	.....	1
.....	40	131	27	.....	.....	46	40	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	95	140	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	38	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	60	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	105	41	221	185	.....	65	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	8	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	124	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1	2	5	47	60	215	346	770	4,800	326	249	138	2	10
1	2	3	12	17	7	27	29	7	7	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	5	.....	134	.....	.....	70	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	4	5	40	12	.....	2	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	15	20	25	17	30	5	907	14
1	.....	.....	20	31	3	3	.....	40	105	.....	60	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	3	2	1	2	.....	1	16
.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....	4	4	9	87	119	1	678	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	220	50	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	1	3	21	50	147	25	28	1,565	1	4	20
.....	.....	3	53	103	95	380	1,200	100	150	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	12	62	.....	2	.....	3	422	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	20	2	21	.....	21	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	26
.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	18	32	.....	106	.....	27	27
2	10	8	151	300	358	1,004	2,590	5,122	1,606	2,408	271	2,237	28
1	166	158	154	257	7	71	29	7	7	1	.....	1	29

Table IX (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings	Average earnings of each.
VI.				
1	Cigarette makers	{ M F	480 550	\$90 83 82 09
2	Cigar makers	{ M F	6,492 1,769	137 35 127 35
3	Cigar packers.....	{ M F	486 17	189 32 115 35
4	Tobacco workers	{ M F	74 61	113 96 76 46
5	Total—Group VI	{ M F	7,532 2,397	\$137 51 115 59
VII. FOOD AND				
Food Preparation.				
1	Bakers and confectioners.....	M	2,125	\$166 78
2	Butchers	"	1,412	167 13
3	Cooks.....	"	657	204 54
4	Flour and feed workers	"	56	132 17
5	Total	M	4,250	\$172 28
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters				
6	Brewery employees.....	M	252	\$171 97
7	Brewery employees (ale and porter).....	"	1,506	197 04
8	Brewery employees (beer drivers)	"	315	225 20
9	Brewery employees (beer drivers and bottlers).....	"	549	173 50
10	Brewery employees (engineers and firemen).....	"	350	263 26
11	Brewery employees (lager).....	"	1,178	205 05
12	Maltsters	"	108	141 00
13	Mineral water and beer bottlers.....	"	38	171 05
14	Mineral water bottlers and drivers.....	"	77	180 73
15	Total	M	4,373	\$200 23
16	Total—Group VII.....	M	8,623	\$186 45
VIII. THEATERS				
1	Actors	{ M F	1,846 305	\$508 08 459 84
2	Bill posters	M	170	87 63
3	Calcium light operators.....	"	48	53 60
4	Musicians	{ M F	2,515 25	279 45 146 40
5	Stage mechanics.....	M	895	212 76
6	Theatrical costumers	{ M F	16 4	143 00 91 00
7	Total—Group VIII	{ M F	5,490 334	\$337 14 431 83
IX. WOOD WORKING AND				
1	Box makers and sawyers	M	15	\$166 83
2	Broom and brush makers	{ M F	138 22	150 30 42 16
3	Brush makers	M	80	164 62
4	Cabinet makers	"	1,359	217 64
5	Carpet fitters and layers.....	"	83	234 00
6	Carriage and wagon makers	"	57	155 30
7	Coopers	"	739	185 27
8	Dashboard makers	"	9	122 39

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.	
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.		
TOBACCO.														
.....	120	220	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	1
.....	325	130	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	455	311	1,348	1,719	1,924	639	29	52	11	2	.....	}	2
.....	199	236	397	358	73	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	120	21	10	60	10	250	4	5	5	}	3
.....	1	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	18	33	6	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	4
.....	18	42	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	531	549	1,641	1,746	1,942	703	39	302	15	7	5	}	5
.....	542	409	502	365	73	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOBACCO.

LIQUORS.

.....	5	20	53	196	176	876	432	261	86	13	4	3	1
16	12	.....	106	404	209	369	20	20	.....	11	.....	245	2
.....	.....	3	104	3	2	20	299	16	97	38	3	72	3
.....	.....	.....	1	34	5	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
16	17	23	264	637	392	1,277	755	297	183	62	7	320	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	20	141	45	16	17	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	30	438	314	118	508	76	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	60	215	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	1	.....	23	21	31	216	122	118	16	.....	1	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	54	48	58	36	.....	122	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	111	363	570	117	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	6	.....	11	4	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	55	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	7	.....	34	75	83	1,079	988	935	937	112	1	122	15
16	24	23	298	712	475	2,356	1,743	1,232	1,120	174	8	442	16

AND MUSIC.

.....	22	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	}	1
13	14	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266		
.....	30	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	2
23	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		3
.....	83	.....	65	23	20	20	290	280	134	20	170	1,410	}	4
.....	.....	.....	1	17	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....	.....	46	33	50	16	29	56	300	165	8	150	42	}	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	6
.....		
23	135	136	127	73	122	49	346	580	299	28	320	3,252	}	7
13	14	10	6	1	17	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	267		

FURNITURE.

.....	.....	.....	3	5	53	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	30	32	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	}	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	75	106	898	101	.....	150	.....		3
.....	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	}	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5
.....	.....	.....	2	11	7	24	9	1	3	.....	.....	.....	}	6
.....	.....	14	30	79	60	197	83	.....	148	128	.....	.....		7
.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	}	8
.....		

Table IX (b)—Continued.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings.	Average earnings of each.
IX. WOOD WDRKING AND				
9	Machine wood workers	M	1,494	\$155 58
10	Mat makers	"	92	143 00
11	Millers and millwrights	"	41	259 17
12	Modelers	"	106	445 07
13	Piano and organ workers	"	65	166 56
14	Piano and organ workers (action makers, etc.)	"	299	184 00
15	Piano and organ workers (bellymen, fly finishers, etc.)	"	247	174 52
16	Piano and organ workers (case makers, etc.)	"	200	172 50
17	Piano and organ workers (finishers, regulators, etc.)	"	240	145 00
18	Piano and organ workers (movers)	"	50	151 20
19	Piano and organ workers (varnishers, rubbers, etc.)	"	700	177 47
20	Sash and blind makers	"	90	153 00
21	Upholsterers	"	948	170 69
22	Varnishers and polishers	"	150	139 93
23	Wood carvers	"	609	251 79
24	Wood turners	"	16	154 00
25	Total—Group IX	{ M	7,827	\$186 97
		{ F	22	42 16

X. RESTAURANTS AND

<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>				
1	Bartenders	M	2,110	\$165 09
2	Waiters	"	723	144 18
3	Total	M	2,833	\$159 75
<i>Retail Trade.</i>				
4	Bread peddlers	M	54	\$155 48
5	Canvassing agents	"	27	190 00
6	Clerks and salesmen	{ M	1,878	157 61
		{ F	494	85 39
7	Furniture and carpet store employees	M	100	177 22
8	Ice cream salesmen and drivers	"	45	158 89
9	Ice handlers	"	272	167 71
10	Milk peddlers	"	609	162 55
11	Venders	{ M	102	154 00
		{ F	3	154 00
12	Total	{ M	3,087	\$160 25
		{ F	497	85 81
13	Total—Group X	{ M	5,920	\$160 01
		{ F	497	85 81

XI. PUBLIC

1	Bridge tenders	M	136	\$225 00
2	Dock builders	"	1,763	206 99
3	Drivers and hostlers	"	447	191 81
4	Health department employees	"	32	136 28
5	Letter carriers	"	3,245	233 74
6	Park gardeners	"	40	210 00
7	Park laborers	"	126	182 01
8	Post-office clerks	{ M	951	218 44
		{ F	5	165 00
9	Public school janitors	{ M	90	143 86
		{ F	5	117 50
10	Railway mail clerks	M	25	225 00
11	Street cleaners	M	1,205	170 69
12	Total—Group XI	{ M	8,060	\$211 84
		{ F	10	141 25

Thlrđ Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	

FURNITURE—Concluded.

.....	.....	21	174	89	220	599	33	348	.....	.....	10	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	30	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	26	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	50	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	45	75	75	75	150	180	100	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	4	110	71	41	95	598	.....	20	9	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	2	2	3	31	30	90	164	33	37	65	152	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	1	42	392	473	817	1,680	1,536	1,591	608	204	225	258	} 25
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETAIL TRADE.

.....	2	2	9	171	398	894	328	.....	284	22	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	129	60	148	149	10	123	.....	69	.....	.....	35	2
.....	2	131	69	319	547	904	451	.....	353	22	.....	35	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	28	87	317	510	289	381	71	103	44	9	39	} 6
.....	1	188	238	25	22	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	18	.....	12	.....	.....	12	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	71	46	100	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	275	69	.....	140	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	} 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	28	87	602	728	490	691	116	116	169	9	51	} 12
.....	1	188	238	25	22	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	159	156	921	1,275	1,394	1,142	116	469	191	9	86	} 13
.....	1	188	238	25	22	3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EMPLOYMENT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563	1,100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	3	89	86	110	723	77	2,155	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	44	42	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	179	20	25	684	20	5	14	} 8	}
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	71	10	2	5	.....	1	.....	} 9	}
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	1,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	2	92	3	2	200	319	2,130	2,095	922	2,176	5	114	} 12
.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table IX (b)—Concluded.

Marg. No.	TRADE.	Sex.	Mem- bers re- porting earnings	Average earnings of each.
XII. MISCEL				
Glass.				
1	Flint glass workers.....	M	304	\$227 00
2	Green glass workers.....	"	178	74 88
3	Window glass workers	"	64	67 43
4	Total	M	546	\$152 82
Barbering.				
5	Barbers	M	1,725	\$142 60
Other Distinct Trades.				
6	Button makers.....	M	123	\$128 39
7	Color mixers.....	"	75	253 33
8	Fiber sanders.....	"	34	154 36
9	Fiber workers.....	"	129	111 64
10	Gas workers.....	"	102	186 73
11	Iron miners	"	101	115 50
12	Leather buffers.....	"	23	190 95
13	Oystermen.....	"	60	120 00
14	Paper box makers.....	"	193	153 72
15	Paper makers.....	"	502	149 29
16	Pulp workers.....	"	24	135 04
17	Saddle and harness makers.....	"	68	176 65
18	Tanners and curriers.....	"	330	148 24
19	Trunk and bag workers.....	"	16	140 50
20	Wool workers.....	"	100	183 84
21	Total	M	1,885	\$152 49
22	Mixed Employment.	M	1,525	\$106 25
23	Total—Group XII.....	M	5,681	\$137 58

Third Quarter, 1901.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WHO EARNED—													Marg. No.
\$1 to \$24.	\$25 to \$49.	\$50 to \$74.	\$75 to \$99.	\$100 to \$124.	\$125 to \$149.	\$150 to \$174.	\$175 to \$199.	\$200 to \$224.	\$225 to \$249.	\$250 to \$274.	\$275 to \$299.	\$300 or over.	
LANEUS.													
4	2	28	15	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	60	.....	.....	105	1
40	17	.....	60	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	10	35	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
44	29	63	94	61	.....	.....	90	.....	60	.....	.....	105	4
.....	.....	10	.....	245	800	485	177	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	41	9	65	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	7
.....	28	.....	.....	66	6	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	3	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	58	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	1	17	244	77	43	26	9	33	48	.....	4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	6	18	43	262	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1	28	1	64	548	307	443	237	94	33	124	.....	5	21
.....	50	10	284	1,037	75	49	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	22
45	107	84	442	1,891	1,182	977	514	94	111	124	.....	110	23

TABLE X.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I.—BUILDING, STONE		
Stone Working.		
Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.		
1	Kingston	Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters of America, L. A. 1865, K. of L.
2	New York, Manhattan ..	" " " " 3446, "
3	Saugerties.....	" " "
Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.		
4	New York, Manhattan ..	Bluestone Cutters' Helpers, L. A. 1536, K. of L.
Freestone Cutters.		
5	New York, Brooklyn	Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of North America.....
6	" Manhattan ..	" " " "
Granite Cutters.		
7	Albany	Granite Cutters' National Union.....
8	Buffalo	" " "
9	New York, Brooklyn	" " "
10	" Manhattan ..	" " "
Machine Stone Workers and Hand Rubbers.		
11	New York, Manhattan ..	Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers & Helpers' Ass'n of N. Y. & Vicinity.
Marble Cutters.		
12	New York, Manhattan ..	Reliance Labor Club, L. A. 3873, K. of L.....
Marble Cutters' Helpers.		
13	New York, Manhattan ..	Compact Labor Club of Marble Cutters' Helpers of N. Y. and Vicinity...
Marble Polishers. Rubbers and Sawyers.		
14	New York, Manhattan ..	Machine Marble Workers' Assembly, K. of L.....
15	" " ..	Whitestone Association, L. A. 4855, K. of L.....
Quarrymen.		
16	Fancher	Quarrymen's Union, L. A. 2149, K. of L.....
Stone Cutters.		
17	Albany	Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of North America.....
18	Albion	" " "
19	Auburn	" " "
20	Binghamton	" " "
21	Buffalo	" " "
22	Canajoharie	" " "
23	Chaumont	" " "
24	Cobleskill	" " "
25	Glens Falls.....	" " "
26	Gouverneur	" " "
27	Hulberton	L. A. 222, K. of L.....
28	Ithaca	Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of North America.....
29	Niagara Falls.....	" " "
30	Rochester	" " "
31	Syracuse	" " "
32	Utica	" " "
33	Watertown	" " "
34	Yonkers.....	" " "
Stone Setters.		
35	New York, Manhattan ..	Journeyman Stone Setters' Association

EACH LABOR ORGANIZATION ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.								
Cutters	M	Day	\$3 00.....	\$3 00	9	8	53	1
Cutters and curb setters...	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	8	48	2
Cutters	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	8	53	3
Helpers.....	M	Day	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	4
Cutters	M	Day	4 50.....	4 50	8	4	44	5
"	"	"	3 50-4 50.....	3 99	8	4	44	6
Cutters	M	Day	2 80-3 00.....	2 86	8	8	48	7
"	"	"	3 00-4 00.....	3 21	8	8	48	8
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	9
"	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	44	10
Planers	M	Day	3 50.....	} 2 67½	8	4	44	11
Sawyers	"	"	3 00.....					
Derrickmen.....	"	"	2 50.....					
Laborers.....	"	"	2 25.....					
Carvers.....	M	Day	5 00.....	} 4 59	8	4	44	12
Cutters	"	"	4 50.....					
Helpers	M	"	2 65.....	2 65	8	4	44	13
Machine hands	M	Day	4 50.....	} 4 05	8	4	44	14
Bed rubbers	"	"	4 00.....					
Sawyers	"	"	3 75.....					
Polishers	"	"	3 50.....					
Skilled labor.....	M	Day	2 50.....	} 2 25	10	8	58	16
Common labor	"	"	1 50.....					
Stone cutters	M	Day	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	17
"	"	"	3 20.....	3 20	8	8	48	18
"	"	"	3 60.....	3 00	9	9	54	19
"	"	"	3 25.....	3 25	9	9	54	20
"	"	Hour	44 cents.....	3 52	8	8	48	21
"	"	Day	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	22
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	23
"	"	Hour	35 cents.....	3 50	10	10	60	24
"	"	Day	3 60	3 60	9	9	54	25
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	9½	8	54	26
Paving stone cutters.....	"	Piecew'k .....	.....	2 00	10	8	58	27
Stone cutters	"	Hour	40 cents.....	3 60	9	9	54	28
"	"	Day	3 51	3 51	9	9	54	29
"	"	Hour	38-40 cents.....	3 06	8	8	48	30
"	"	Day	3 28	3 28	8½	7½	48	31
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	32
"	"	"	3 15.....	3 15	9	9	54	33
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	4	44	34
Stone setters	M	Day	5 00.....	5 00	8	4	44	35

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I. BUILDING, STONE		
Brick and Cement Making.		
Cement Workers.		
36	Binnewater.....	McClelland Assembly No. 1831, K. of L.....
37	Creek Locks.....	Jefferson Assembly No. 6640, K. of L.....
38	Eddyville.....	Henry George Assembly No. 1832, K. of L.†.....
39	Glens Falls.....	Cement Burners' Union No. 8767, A. F. of L.....
40	High Falls.....	L. A. 2066, K. of L.....
41	Le Fever Falls.....	L. A. 3482, K. of L.....
42	Rosendale	Sons of Washington Assembly No. 5271†.....
43	Whiteport.....	L. A. 1102, K. of L.....
Building and Paving Trades.		
Artificial Stone Masons.		
44	New York, all boroughs.	United Cement Masons' Union No. 1.....
45	“ Brooklyn	Cement Masons and Asphalt Layers' Union.....
Bricklayers and Masons.*		
46	Albany	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America No. 6.....
47	Amsterdam.....	“ “ “ 61.....
48	Auburn	“ “ “ 31.....
49	Binghamton	“ “ “ 42.....
50	Buffalo	“ “ “ 45.....
51	Canandaigua	“ “ “ 69.....
52	Carthage	“ “ “ 62.....
53	Clayton.....	“ “ “ 73.....
54	Cohoes.....	“ “ “ 8.....
55	Corning.....	“ “ “ 12.....
56	Cortland.....	“ “ “ 26.....
57	Elmira.....	“ “ “ 23.....
58	Fulton.....	“ “ “ 65.....
59	Geneva	“ “ “ 43.....
60	Glens Falls.....	“ “ “ 64.....
61	Hudson	“ “ “ 71.....
62	Ithaca.	“ “ “ 17.....
63	Jamestown	“ “ “ 24.....
64	Kingston	“ “ “ 14.....
65	Little Falls	“ “ “ 58.....
66	Lockport	“ “ “ 15.....
67	Mechanicville	“ “ “ 63.....
68	Middletown	“ “ “ 68.....
69	Mount Vernon.....	“ “ “ 52.....
70	Newburgh	“ “ “ 5.....
71	New Rochelle	“ “ “ 51.....
72	New York, Bronx	“ “ “ 33.....
73	“ Brooklyn	“ “ “ 1.....

* For rates reported by unions composed of stone masons only

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.—Continued.								
Coopers.....	M	Day	\$2 25	} \$1 68	10	10	60	33
Machine runners	"	"	2 00					
Stone dressers.....	"	"	2 00					
Helpers.....	"	"	1 75					
Kilumen.....	"	"	1 75					
Common labor	"	"	1 50	} 1 67	10	10	60	37
Steam drillers	"	"	2 00					
Trimmers.....	"	"	2 00					
Helpers.....	"	"	1 75					
Kiln drawers	"	"	1 50					
Laborers.....	"	"	1 50	} 2 04	12	12	84	39
Burners	"	"	2 12½					
Helpers.....	"	"	2 00					
Steam drillers	"	"	2 00					
Trimmers	"	"	2 00					
Kiln drawers	"	"	1 75	} 1 73	10	10	60	40
Helpers.....	"	"	1 75					
Laborers	"	"	1 50					
Drill runners	"	"	2 00					
Laborers	"	"	1 50					
Coopers.....	"	Piecew'k	2½ cents per bbl.	} 1 61	10	10	60	41
Trimmers	"	"	1 35 per 100 bbls.					
Drillers	"	Day	2 12	} 1 74½	10	10	60	43
Helpers	"	"	1 85					
Kiln drawers.....	"	"	1 75					
Laborers	"	"	1 50					
Artificial stone masons....	M	Day	4 40	4 40	8	8	48	44
" "	"	"	4 00	4 00	8	8	48	45
Bricklayers and masons ...	M	Day	4 00	4 00	8	8	48	46
" "	"	"	3 50	3 50	9	9	54	47
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	8	48	48
Bricklayers.....	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	8	48	49
" "	"	Hour	45 cents	3 60	8	8	48	50
Bricklayers and masons ...	"	Day	3 00	3 00	9	9	54	51
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	9	54	52
" "	"	"	3 50	3 50	9	9	54	53
" "	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	8	48	54
Bricklayers.....	"	Day	3 50	} 3 10	9	9	54	55
Masons	"	"	3 00					
Plasterers	"	"	3 00					
Bricklayers and masons ...	"	"	3 50	3 50	9	9	54	56
" "	"	Hour	35 cents	3 15	9	9	54	57
" "	"	Day	3 00-3 50	3 35	9	9	54	58
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	9	54	59
" "	"	"	3 60	3 60	9	9	54	60
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	9	9	54	61
" "	"	"	3 15	3 15	9	9	54	62
" "	"	"	3 50	3 50	9	9	54	63
" "	"	"	3 04-3 52	3 05	8	8	48	64
" "	"	Hour	35 cents	3 15	9	9	54	65
" "	"	Day	3 00	3 00	9	9	54	66
" "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	8	48	67
" "	"	"	3 60	3 60	9	8	53	68
" "	"	"	3 60	3 60	8	8	48	69
" "	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	8	48	70
" "	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	8	48	71
Bricklayers	"	Hour	60 cents	4 80	8	4	44	72
" "	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	73

see *Stone Masons*, page 400 below.

† Wages and Hours not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.					
Bricklayers and Masons—Continued.*					
74	New York, Brooklyn....	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America No. 3.....			3.....
75	" "	" "	"	"	9.....
76	" "	" "	"	"	29.....
77	" "	" "	"	"	32.....
78	" Manhattan ..	" "	"	"	4.....
79	" " ..	" " ..	"	"	7.....
80	" " ..	" " ..	"	"	11.....
81	" " ..	" " ..	"	"	34.....
82	" " ..	" " ..	"	"	35.....
83	" " ..	" " ..	"	"	37.....
84	" " ..	" " ..	"	"	47.....
85	" Queens	" "	"	"	40.....
86	" "	" "	"	"	41.....
87	" "	" "	"	"	53.....
88	" Richmond	" "	"	"	21.....
89	Niagara Falls	" "	"	"	2.....
90	Nyack	" "	"	"	46.....
91	Olean	" "	"	"	38.....
92	Oneonta	" "	"	"	57.....
93	Ossining	" "	"	"	20.....
94	Oswego	" "	"	"	54.....
95	Peekskill	" "	"	"	55.....
96	Port Chester	" "	"	"	48.....
97	Poughkeepsie	" "	"	"	44.....
98	Rochester	" "	"	"	39.....
99	Rome	" "	"	"	50.....
100	Schenectady	" "	"	"	16.....
101	Syracuse	" "	"	"	28.....
102	Tarrytown	" "	"	"	27.....
103	Tonawanda	" "	"	"	49.....
104	Troy	" "	"	"	10.....
105	Tuxedo Park	" "	"	"	67.....
106	Utica	" "	"	"	19.....
107	Watertown	" "	"	"	56.....
108	Yonkers	" "	"	"	22.....
Building Material Handlers.					
09	New York, Brooklyn....	Building Material Handlers' Union No. 3, L. A. 623, K. of L.....			
Caisson and Foundation Workers.					
10	New York, Manhattan..	United Compressed Air and Foundation Workers.....			
Carpenters and Joiners.					
11	Albany	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 446.....			
12	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 274.....			
13	"	" " " " " 659.....			
14	Alexandria Bay.....	" " " " " 270.....			
15	Amsterdam	" " " " " 6.....			
16	Auburn	" " " " " 453.....			
17	Baldwinsville	" " " " " 614.....			
18	Batavia	" " " " " 24.....			
19	Binghamton	" " " " " 233.....			
20	Buffalo	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Branch 1.....			
21	"	" " " " " 2.....			
22	"	" " " " " 3.....			
23	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 9.....			
24	"	" " " " " 355.....			

* For rates reported by unions composed of stone masons only, see *Stone Masons*, page 460 below. days are made in a week the report does not show.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Bricklayers	M	Hour	60 cents.....	\$4 80	8	4	44	74
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	75
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	76
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	77
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	78
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	79
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	80
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	81
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	82
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	83
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	84
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	85
"	"	"	60 "	4 80	8	4	44	86
"	"	Day	\$1 00.....	4 00	8	8	48	87
Bricklayers and plasterers.	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	44	88
Bricklayers and masons...	"	Hour	40 cents.....	3 60	9	9	54	89
"	"	Day	3 50.....	3 50	9	8	53	90
"	"	Hour	39 cents.....	3 50	9	9	54	91
Bricklayers.....	"	"	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	} 2 70	9	9	54	92
Plasterers & stone masons.	"	"	27 $\frac{5}{8}$ "					
Bricklayers and masons...	"	Day	3 50-4 20.....	3 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	48	93
"	"	"	3 20.....	3 20	8	8	48	94
"	"	"	3 50-4 95.....	3 74	9	9	54	95
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	96
"	"	"	3 20.....	3 20	8	8	48	97
"	"	Hour	45 cents.....	3 60	8	8	48	98
"	"	Day	3 50.....	3 50	9	9	54	99
"	"	Hour	45 cents.....	4 05	9	9	54	100
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	48	101
"	"	Day	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	102
"	"	"	3 60.....	3 60	9	9	54	103
"	"	Hour	45 cents.....	3 60	9	8	53	104
"	"	Day	3 00.....	3 00	9	8	5.	105
"	"	"	3 20.....	3 20	8	8	48	106
"	"	"	3 60.....	3 60	9	9	54	107
"	"	"	4 20.....	4 20	8	4	44	108
Building material handlers	"	Piecew'k .....	.....	4 00	10	10	60	109
Caisson workers.....	"	Day	To 50 ft. depth, \$2 75	} 3 03	{	{	48	110
			From 50 to 60 ft., 3 00					
			" 60 " 75 " 3 25					
			" 75 " 85 " 3 50					
			" 85 " 90 " 3 75					
			" 90 " 95 " 4 00					
Carpenters	"	"	\$2 25-2 75.....	2 48	8	8	48	111
"	"	"	2 25-2 75.....	2 47	8	8	48	112
"	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-9	8-9	48-54	113
"	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 40	10	9	59	114
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 31	9	9	54	115
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 06	8	8	48	116
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 07	10	10	60	117
Carpenters and mill hands.	"	"	1 75-2 75.....	} 1 92	9	9	54	118
Apprentices	"	"	1 25-1 50.....					
Carpenters	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 13	8	8	48	119
"	"	Hours	30 cents.....	2 40	8	8	48	120
"	"	"	30 "	2 40	8	8	48	121
"	"	"	30 "	2 40	8	8	48	122
"	"	"	30 "	2 40	8	8	48	123
"	"	"	30 "	2 40	8	8	48	124

† The hours given for depths below 50 feet represent a "day's work" under the scale. How many such

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.					
Carpenters and Joiners—Continued.					
25	Buffalo	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 374.....			
26	"	"	"	"	440.....
27	Canandaigua	"	"	"	502.....
28	Carthage	"	"	"	446.....
29	Clayton	"	"	"	368.....
30	Cohoes	"	"	"	99.....
31	Corning	"	"	"	700.....
32	Depew	"	"	"	503.....
33	Dobbs Ferry.....	"	"	"	649.....
34	Dunkirk.....	"	"	"	466.....
35	Elmira.....	"	"	"	532.....
36	Fishkill on Hudson	"	"	"	323.....
37	Fort Edward	"	"	"	673.....
38	Fulton.....	"	"	"	754.....
39	Geneva	"	"	"	187.....
40	Glens Falls.....	"	"	"	229.....
41	Herkimer.....	"	"	"	380.....
42	Hornellsville	"	"	"	542.....
43	Irvington	"	"	"	149.....
44	Islip.....	"	"	"	357.....
45	Ithaca.....	"	"	"	603.....
46	Jamestown	"	"	"	66.....
47	Kingston	"	"	"	251.....
48	Lake Placid	"	"	"	727*.....
49	Liberty.....	"	"	"	635*.....
50	Lindenhurst.....	"	"	"	516.....
51	Little Falls.....	"	"	"	591.....
52	Lockport	"	"	"	289.....
53	Mamaroneck	"	"	"	543.....
54	Middletown.....	"	"	"	574.....
55	Mount Vernon.....	"	"	"	212.....
56	"	"	"	"	493.....
57	Newark	"	"	"	646.....
58	Newburgh.....	"	"	"	301.....
59	New Rochelle	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 642.....			
60	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 42.....			
61	"	"	"	"	718.....
62	New York, Bronx.....	"	"	"	40.....
63	"	"	"	"	172.....
64	"	"	"	"	387.....
65	"	"	"	"	464.....
66	"	"	"	"	478.....
67	"	"	"	"	593.....
68	New York, Brooklyn	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 603.....			
69	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 109.....			
70	"	"	"	"	126.....
71	"	"	"	"	147.....
72	"	"	"	"	175.....
73	"	"	"	"	247.....
74	"	"	"	"	258.....
75	"	"	"	"	291.....
76	"	"	"	"	381.....
77	"	"	"	"	451.....
78	"	"	"	"	471.....
79	"	"	"	"	639.....
80	" Manhattan...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1.....			
81	"	"	"	"	3.....
82	"	"	"	"	4.....
83	"	"	"	"	5.....
84	"	"	"	"	6.....

* Rates and hours

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
WORKING, ETC.—Continued.								
Carpenters	M	Hour	30 cents.....	\$2 40	8	8	48	125
"	"	"	30 "	2 40	8	8	48	126
"	"	Day	\$1 75-2 25.....	2 05	9	9	54	127
"	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 32	9	9	54	128
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	129
"	"	Hour	25-30 cents.....	2 53	9	8	53	130
"	"	Day	2 20-3 00.....	} 2 19	9	9	54	131
Shop men.....	"	"	1 75-2 00.....		9	9	54	131
Carpenters	"	Hour	25 cents.....	2 25	9	9	54	132
"	"	Day	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	133
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	134
"	"	"	2 00.....	} 1 93	9	9	54	135
Mill men	"	"	1 50-2 50.....		9	9	54	135
Carpenters	"	"	2 00-2 75.....	2 36	9	9	54	136
"	"	"	1 75.....	1 75	9	9	54	137
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	138
"	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	2 02	9	9	54	139
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	140
"	"	"	2 25-3 00.....	2 30	10	9	59	141
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	142
"	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	143
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	144
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	145
"	"	"	1 75-2 25.....	1 99	9	9	54	146
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	147
								148
								149
Carpenters	M.	Day	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	150
"	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	2 19	9	9	54	151
"	"	Hour	27 cents.....	} 2 44	9	9	54	152
"	"	Day	2 50-2 70.....		9	9	54	152
"	"	"	2 75-3 50.....	2 79	8	8	48	153
"	"	"	2 25-2 70.....	2 45	9	9	54	154
"	"	"	3 00-3 06.....	3 03	8-9	4-5	44-50	155
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	4	44	156
"	"	"	1 75-2 00.....	1 94	10	9	59	157
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	158
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	159
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	160
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	161
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	4	44	162
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	4	44	163
"	"	"	3 50.....	} 3 47	8	4	44	164
Machine wood workers.....	"	Week	17 00.....		9	5	50	165
Carpenters	"	Day	3 50.....	} 3 44	8	4	44	165
Machine wood workers.....	"	Week	17 00-18 00.....		9	5	50	166
Carpenters	"	Day	3 50.....	3 50	8	4	44	166
"	"	"	3 50.....	} 3 41	8	4	44	167
Machine wood workers.....	"	Week	17 00.....		9	5	50	168
Carpenters	"	Hour	45 cents.....	3 60	8	4	44	168
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	169
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	170
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	171
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	172
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	173
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	174
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	175
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	176
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	177
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	178
"	"	"	45 "	3 60	8	4	44	179
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	180
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	181
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	182
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	183
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	184

not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.					
Carpenters and Joiners—Continued.					
185	New York, Manhattan..	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No.	51.....		
186	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	56.....		
187	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	61.....		
188	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	200.....		
189	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	240.....		
190	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	340.....		
191	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	382.....		
192	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	457.....		
193	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	468.....		
194	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	473.....		
195	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	497.....		
196	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	509.....		
197	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	513.....		
198	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	707.....		
199	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	715.....		
200	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	724.....		
201	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	774.....		
202	" Queens	" " " " " " " "	34.....		
203	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	81.....		
204	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	128.....		
205	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	324.....		
206	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	507.....		
207	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	601.....		
208	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	613.....		
209	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	640.....		
210	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	714.....		
211	" Richmond	" " " " " " " "	567.....		
212	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	606.....		
213	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " " " " "	322.....		
214	North Tonawanda	" " " " " " " "	369.....		
215	Nyack.....	" " " " " " " "	474.....		
216	Olean	" " " " " " " "	546.....		
217	Oneonta	" " " " " " " "	101.....		
218	Oswego	" " " " " " " "	749.....		
219	Peekskill	" " " " " " " "	163.....		
220	Port Chester.....	" " " " " " " "	77.....		
221	Poughkeepsie	" " " " " " " "	203.....		
222	Rochester.....	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners No. 686			
223	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 72.....			
224	"	" " " " " " " "	179.....		
225	Rye.....	" " " " " " " "	573.....		
226	Sayville	" " " " " " " "	412.....		
227	Schenectady	" " " " " " " "	146.....		
228	Seneca Falls.....	" " " " " " " "	835.....		
229	Silver Creek.....	" " " " " " " "	853.....		
230	Sloatsburg.....	" " " " " " " "	389.....		
231	Syracuse	" " " " " " " "	15.....		
232	"	" " " " " " " "	26.....		
233	"	" " " " " " " "	192.....		
234	Tarrytown.....	" " " " " " " "	895.....		
235	Troy.....	" " " " " " " "	78.....		
236	Utica	" " " " " " " "	125.....		
237	Watertown	" " " " " " " "	278.....		
238	White Plains.....	" " " " " " " "	53.....		
239	Whitesboro	" " " " " " " "	337.....		
240	Yonkers	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....			
241	"	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 273.....			
242	"	" " " " " " " "	726.....		
Derrickmen.					
243	New York, Manhattan..	United Derrickmen of New York and Vicinity.....			

*\$1 received by members

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Carpenters	M	Hour	50 cents	\$4 00	8	4	44	185
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	186
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	187
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	188
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	189
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	190
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	191
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	192
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	193
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	194
"	"	Day	\$3 50-4 00	3 61	8	4	44	195
"	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	4	44	196
"	"	"	50 "	3 58	8	4	44	197
Shop carpenters	"	Week	17 00	3 58	9	4	49	
Carpenters	"	Hour	50 cents	4 00	8	4	44	198
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	199
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	200
"	"	"	50 "	4 00	8	4	44	201
"	"	Day	3 00	3 00	8	8	48	202
"	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	8	53	203
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	8	48	204
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	8	48	205
"	"	"	2 50-4 00*	3 35	8	4	44	206
"	"	"	2 75	2 75	8	8	48	207
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	8	53	208
"	"	"	2 00-2 50	2 46	8	8	48	209
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	8	48	210
"	"	Hour	40 cents	3 20	8	4	44	211
"	"	"	40 "	3 20	8	4	44	212
"	"	"	25-30 cents	2 36	9	9	54	213
"	"	Day	2 25-3 00	2 30	9	9	54	214
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	8	53	215
"	"	"	2 00-2 50	2 31	9	9	51	216
"	"	"	1 50	1 50	10	10	60	217
"	"	"	2 00	2 00	9	9	54	218
"	"	"	2 75	2 75	9	9	54	219
"	"	"	2 75	2 75	8	8	48	220
"	"	"	2 25-2 50	2 49	8	8	48	221
"	"	"	1 66 ² / ₃ -2 50	2 43	8	8	48	222
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	8	48	223
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	8	48	224
"	"	"	2 75	2 75	8	8	48	225
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	9	54	226
"	"	"	2 70	2 70	9	9	54	227
"	"	"	2 00-2 25	2 08	10	10	60	228
"	"	"	2 00	1 88	10	9	59	229
Machine hands	"	"	1 75	1 88	10	9	59	229
Apprentices	"	"	1 25-1 50	2 62 ¹ / ₂	9	8	53	230
Carpenters	"	"	2 50-2 75	2 00	8 ¹ / ₂	7	48	231
"	"	Hour	25 cents	2 09	8 ¹ / ₂	7	48	232
"	"	Day	2 00-2 25	2 00	8	8	48	233
"	"	Hour	25 cents	2 50	8	8	48	234
"	"	Day	2 50	2 88	9	5	50	235
"	"	Hour	32 cents	2 37 ¹ / ₂	8	8	48	236
"	"	Day	2 25-2 50	2 03	9	9	54	237
"	"	"	2 00-2 75	2 75	9	8	53	238
"	"	"	2 60-2 75	2 29	9	9	54	239
"	"	"	2 25-2 50	3 28	8	4	44	240
"	"	"	3 28	3 28	8	4	44	241
"	"	"	3 28	3 28	8	4	44	242
Derrickmen	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	4	44	243
working in Manhattan Borough.								

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I. BUILDING, STONE		
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.		
Double Drum Hoister Runners.		
244	New York, Manhattan..	Metropolitan Association of Double Drum Hoister Runners.....
Electrical Workers.		
245	Albany	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 137.....
246	Binghamton	" " " 82.....
247	Buffalo	" " " 41.....
248	"	" " " 45.....
249	Elmira	" " " 139.....
250	Hornellsville	" " " 92.....
251	Jamestown	" " " 106.....
252	New York, Brooklyn....	Electrical Workers No. 12, L. A. 2191, K. of L.....
253	" Manhattan *	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3.....
254	Niagara Falls.....	" " " 58.....
255	Rochester	" " " 44.....
256	"	" " " 86.....
257	Schenectady	" " " 64.....
258	"	" " " 140.....
259	Syracuse	" " " 43.....
260	"	" " " 79.....
261	Utica	" " " 42.....
262	"	" " " 181.....
Elevator Constructors and Millwrights.		
263	New York, Brooklyn....	Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union No. 2.....
264	" Manhattan ..	" " " 1.....
Framers.		
265	New York, Brooklyn....	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 12.....
266	" Manhattan..	" " " 285.....
267	" " ..	" " " 375.....
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.		
268	New York, Manhattan..	Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers' Un. of Greater N. Y., L. A. 117, K. of L.
Gilders.		
269	New York, Manhattan..	Gilders' Union of New York and Vicinity.....
House Shorers and Movers.		
270	New York, Manhattan..	House Shorers and Movers' Union of Greater N. Y., No. 7417, A. F. of L.
Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers.		
271	Albany	Intern. Ass'n. of Bridge & Structural Iron Workers' of America No. 12..
272	Buffalo.....	" " " " 6..
273	New York, Manhattan..	" " " " 2..
274	N. Y., Manh. & Blyn....	Architectural Iron Workers' Union of New York and Vicinity.....
Lathers.		
275	Buffalo	Lathers' Protective Union No. 32.....
276	Mt. Vernon-N. Rochelle.	Lathers' Union No. 1.....
277	New York, Brooklyn....	Brooklyn Lathers' Union.....
278	Niagara Falls.....	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.....

* For wage rates of linemen in New York City

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Cable runners.....	M	Day	\$3 00.....	}	\$2 57	8	8	48	244
Hoister "	"	"	2 50.....						
Linemen.....	"	"	2 50	}	2 50	9	9	54	245
Electrical workers.....	"	"	2 00-2 25.....						
Inside wiremen.....	"	"	3 00.....	}	2 36	8	8	48	247
Helpers	"	"	83½.....						
Linemen.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	}	2 69	8	8	48	248
Electrical workers.....	"	"	2 25-2 50.....						
Linemen.....	"	"	2 50.....	}	2 36	10	10	60	249
Office men.....	"	"	2 50.....						
Apprentices.....	"	Month	50 00.....	}	2 16	10	10	60	250
Electrical workers.....	"	Day	2 00.....						
Electrical workers.....	"	"	2 25.....	}	2 01	8-10	8-10	48-60	251
Wiremen.....	"	Month	40 00-55 00.....						
Telephone journeymen....	"	Day	4 00.....	}	2 78	8	4	44	252
Wiremen's helpers.....	"	"	3 00.....						
Telephone helpers.....	"	"	2 50.....	}	3 29	8	8	48	253
Inside men.....	"	"	1 75-2 50.....						
Helpers.....	"	"	3 50-4 00.....	}	2 37	9	9	54	254
Journeymen	"	"	2 00-2 50						
Helpers.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	}	2 50	10	10	60	255
Linemen.....	"	"	1 50.....						
Inside men.....	"	"	2 50.....	}	2 25	8	8	48	256
Switch board men.....	"	"	2 25.....						
Electrical workers.....	"	Week	15 00 average.....	}	2 50	10	5	55	257
Inside men.....	"	Day	2 50.....						
Helpers.....	"	"	3 00.....	}	2 84	9½	8	54	259
Linemen.....	"	"	2 00.....						
Linemen.....	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	}	2 29	10	9	59	260
Inside men.....	"	"	2 00-2 25.....						
Inside men.....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	}	2 15	10	9	59	261
Millwrights	"	"	2 00-2 50.....						
Journeymen	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	}	2 25	10	9	59	262
Helpers	"	"	2 00-2 50.....						
Millwrights	"	"	3 75.....	}	3 75	8	8	48	263
Journeymen	"	"	3 75.....						
Helpers	"	Hour	47 cents.....	}	3 13	8	8	48	264
Framers	"	"	31½ "						
"	"	"	45 cents.....	}	3 60	8	4	44	265
"	"	"	50 "						
"	"	"	50 "	}	4 00	8	4	44	266
Fixture hangers.....	"	"	50 "						
Fixture hangers.....	"	Day	3 00.....	}	3 00	8	7½	47½	268
Gilders	"	"	3 00.....						
Gilders	"	Hour	35 cents.....	}	3 15	9	8	53	269
House shorers and movers..	"	"	35 cents.....						
House shorers and movers..	"	Day	2 50-2 75.....	}	2 67	8	8	48	270
Outside men.....	"	"	2 50-2 75.....						
Inside "	"	"	2 75.....	}	2 50	9	9	54	271
Iron workers.....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....						
Housesmiths & bridgemen	"	Hour	35 cents.....	}	2 80	8	8	48	272
Finishers	"	"	47 "						
Helpers.....	"	Day	2 75.....	}	3 76	8	8	48	273
Wood and metal lathers...	"	"	2 00.....						
Lathers.....	"	"	2 00.....	}	2 50	8-9	8	48-53	274
"	"	"	2 00.....						
"	"	"	2 00.....	}	2 50	8	8	48	275
"	"	"	2 00.....						
"	"	Piecew'k	2 00 per M.....	}	4 00	8	4	44	277
"	"	Hour	27½ cents.....						

see *Linemen*, page 392 below. † In shop 9, outside 8.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.					
Lathers—Continued.					
279	Rochester	National Union of Lathers No. 14.....			
280	Troy	Lathers' Union No. 1 of Troy and Vicinity.....			
281	Utica	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.....			
282	Yonkers.....	Lathers' Union No. 1			
Linemen.*					
283	New York, Manhattan ..	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 20			
Metal Lathers.					
284	New York, Manhattan ..	Metallic Lathers of New York and Vicinity			
Painters and Decorators.					
285	Albany	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 201			
286	Amsterdam.....	"	"	"	32
287	Auburn	"	"	"	113
288	Baldwinsville.....	"	"	"	151
289	Binghamton	"	"	"	103
290	Buffalo	"	"	"	42
291	"	"	"	"	43
292	"	"	"	"	45
293	"	"	"	"	112
294	"	"	"	"	156
295	Canandaigua	"	"	"	202
296	Carthage	"	"	"	171
297	Cohoes	"	"	"	71
298	Corning	"	"	"	232
299	Depew.....	"	"	"	152
300	Dunkirk	"	"	"	357
301	Elmira.....	"	"	"	3 4
302	Fulton.....	"	"	"	306
303	Geneva	"	"	"	179
304	Glens Falls.....	"	"	"	33
305	Gouverneur	"	"	"	340
306	Herkimer	"	"	"	320
307	Hornellsville	"	"	"	101
308	Livingston.....	"	"	"	143
309	Ithaca	"	"	"	178
310	Jamestown	"	"	"	86
311	Kingston	"	"	"	255
312	Liberty	"	"	"	284
313	Little Falls.....	"	"	"	217
314	Lockport	"	"	"	133
315	Middletown	"	"	"	207
316	Mount Vernon.....	"	"	"	52
317	Newburgh	"	"	"	122
318	New Rochelle.....	"	"	"	73
319	New York, Bronx.....	Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York, Bronx Branch.....			
320	"	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 1			
321	" Brooklyn	Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York, Brooklyn Branch..			
322	" Manhattan ...	Amalgamated Painters and Decorators of New York and Vicinity.....			
323	" ..	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 51			
324	" ..	"	"	"	88
325	" Queens	"	"	"	103

* For linemen's wage rates in other localities see *Electrical Workers*, page 390.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.								
Metal lathers.....	M	Day.....	\$2 40.....	} \$1 75	8	8	48	279
Wood ".....	"	Piecew'k.....						
Lathers.....	"	".....	2 00 per M.....	1 87½	8	8	48	280
".....	"	".....		2 25	9	9	54	281
".....	"	Day.....	3 50.....	3 50	8	4	44	282
Linemen.....	"	".....	2 50-2 75.....	2 62½	10	10	60	283
Metal lathers.....	"	".....	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	44	284
Painters, etc.....	"	".....	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	285
Paper hangers.....	"	".....	2 50.....	} 2 11	9	9	54	286
Painters.....	"	".....	2 00.....					
" etc.....	"	Hour.....	27½-30 cents.....	2 93	8	8	48	287
".....	"	Day.....	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	288
Paper hangers.....	"	".....	2 50.....	} 2 12	9	9	54	289
Painters.....	"	".....	2 00.....					
" etc.....	"	".....	2 50-3 00.....	2 63	8	8	48	290
".....	"	".....	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	291
Sign painters.....	"	†.....			8	8	48	292
Painters, etc.....	"	Day.....	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	293
".....	"	".....	2 50.....	} 2 32	8-9-10	8-9-10	48-54-60	294
Wood finishers.....	"	Week.....	13 50.....					
Painters, etc.....	"	Day.....	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	295
".....	"	".....	1 50 average.....	1 50	10	9	50	296
" and paper hangers.....	"	Hour.....	30 cents.....	2 40	8	8	48	297
Paper hangers.....	"	".....	25 ".....	} 2 07	9	9	54	298
Painters.....	"	".....	20 ".....					
Locomotive & h. painters..	"	".....	20 ".....	1 84	9	9	54	299
Painters, etc.....	"	Day.....	2 00-2 50.....	2 07	10	10	60	300
Paper hangers.....	"	".....	2 50.....	} 2 05	9	9	54	301
Painters.....	"	".....	2 00.....					
Painters, etc.....	M	Day.....	1 75-2 25.....	1 93	9	9	54	302
".....	"	".....	1 50-2 50.....	1 80	9	9	54	303
".....	"	".....	1 50-2 50.....	2 27½	10	10	60	304
".....	"	".....	2 00.....	2 00	10	9	59	305
".....	"	".....	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	306
".....	"	".....	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	307
".....	"	".....	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	308
Sign writers.....	"	Week.....	23 00.....	} 2 11	9	9	54	309
Paper hangers.....	"	Day.....	2 00-2 50.....					
Painters.....	"	".....	1 75-2 25.....	} 2 00	8	8	48	310
" etc.....	"	".....	2 00.....					
".....	"	".....	2 00.....	2 00	10	9	59	311
".....	"	".....	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	312
".....	"	Hour.....	22½ cents.....	2 0½	9	9	54	313
".....	"	Day.....	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	314
".....	"	".....	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	315
".....	"	".....	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	316
".....	"	".....	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	317
".....	"	".....	3 50-4 00.....	3 55	8	7	47	318
Decorators.....	"	".....	3 50.....	} 3 00	8	7	47	319
Painters.....	"	".....	3 00.....					
" etc.....	"	".....	3 00.....	3 00	8	6	46	320
Decorators.....	"	".....	4 00.....	} 3 56	8	7	47	321
Painters.....	"	".....	3 50.....					
Decorators.....	"	".....	4 50.....	} 3 77	8	7	47	322
Painters.....	"	".....	3 50.....					
Painters, etc.....	"	".....	3 00-4 00.....	3 43	8	7	47	323
".....	"	".....	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	324

† All members are independent contractors.

‡ Rates and hours not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.					
Painters and Decorators—Continued					
326	New York, Queens	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 121			
327	" "	"	"	"	271
328	" "	"	"	"	409
329	" Richmond	"	"	"	44
330	Niagara Falls	"	"	"	65
331	North Tonawanda	"	"	"	48
332	Olean	"	"	"	415
333	Oswego	"	"	"	38
334	Peekskill	"	"	"	148
335	Port Chester	"	"	"	85
336	Poughkeepsie	"	"	"	155
337	Rochester	"	"	"	150
338	Rome	"	"	"	285
339	Schenectady	"	"	"	62
340	Seneca Falls	"	"	"	367
341	Syracuse	"	"	"	31
342	"	"	"	"	35
343	"	"	"	"	36
344	Troy	Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Union			
345	"	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 12			
346	"	"	"	"	212
347	Utica	"	"	"	63
348	Waterloo	"	"	"	334
349	Watertown	"	"	"	173
350	Waverly	"	"	"	414
351	White Plains	"	"	"	250
352	Yonkers	"	"	"	187
Paper Hangers.					
353	Albany	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 310			
354	Buffalo	"	"	"	181
355	New York, Manhattan ..	National Paper Hangers' Protective & Beneficial Ass'n of America No. 7			
356	Rochester	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paper Hangers of America No. 286			
357	Utica	"	"	"	68
Pavers and Rammermen.					
358	Buffalo	Asphalt Pavers' Union No. 7506, A. F. of L.			
359	"	Stone Pavers' Union No. 8361, A. F. of L.			
360	New York, Brooklyn	Pavers' L. A. 690, K. of L.			
361	" "	" 2015 "			
362	" "	Rammermen's L. A. 907, K. of L.			
363	" Manhattan	Pavers' L. A. 2922, K. of L.			
364	" "	Rammermen's L. A. 2902, K. of L.			
365	" "	Pavers and Rammermen's L. A. 10558, K. of L.			
366	" "	United German Pavers' Association L. A. 2903, K. of L.			
367	Rochester	Block Pavers, Cement Walk Layers and Curb Setters' Union No. 7434, A. F. of L.			
Pipe Calkers and Tappers.					
368	New York, all boroughs.	Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union No. 7348, A. F. of L.			

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.								
Paper hangers.....	M	Day	\$3 00.....	} \$2 51	8	8	48	326
Painters.....	"	"	2 50.....					
Painters, etc.....	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	327
".....	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	328
".....	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	8	7	47	329
".....	"	Hour	27½-35 cents.....	2 67	9	9	54	330
".....	"	Day	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	331
Paper hangers.....	"	"	2 25.....	} 2 09	10	9	59	332
Painters.....	"	"	2 00-2 25.....					
Painters, etc.....	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	333
".....	"	"	2 50-2 75.....	2 54	9	9	54	334
".....	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	335
".....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 45	9	9	54	336
".....	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	8	8	48	337
Paper hangers.....	"	"	2 25.....	} 2 00	9	9	54	338
Painters.....	"	"	2 00.....					
Painters, etc.....	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	339
".....	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	10	9	59	340
".....	"	"	2 75-3 02.....	2 84	8	7	47	341
".....	"	"	2 75-3 02.....	2 80	8	7	47	342
Sign painters.....	"	"	3 15.....	3 15	9	9	54	343
Painters, etc.....	"	Hour	30 cents.....	} 2 62½	9	8	53	344
".....	"	Day	2 25.....					
".....	"	Hour	30 cents.....	2 40	8	8	48	345
".....	"	"	30 ".....	2 40	8	8	48	346
Decorators.....	"	Day	2 75-3 00.....	} 2 51	8	8	48	347
Painters.....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....					
Paper hangers.....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	} 2 10	10	9	59	348
Painters, etc.....	"	Hour	20 cents.....					
".....	"	Day	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	349
".....	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	350
".....	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	8	8	48	351
".....	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	352
Paper hangers.....	"	Piecew'k	3 00-4 00 a day (aver.)	3 19	* .....	.....	.....	353
".....	"	"	2 50-3 00 ".....	2 83				
".....	"	"	20 cts-2 50 per roll..	} 6 78	8	8	48	355
".....	"	Hour	50 cents.....					
".....	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	356
".....	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	} 2 12	8	8	48	357
".....	"	Hour	30 cents.....					
".....	"	Piecew'k	10-50 cents per roll.	} 2 00	8	8	48	358
".....	"	Week	12 00.....					
".....	"	"	12 00.....	} 2 00	8	8	48	359
".....	"	"	12 00.....					
".....	"	Hour	37½.....	3 00	8	8	48	359
Pavers.....	"	Day	4 50.....	4 50	8	8	48	360
".....	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	8	48	361
Rammersmen.....	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	362
Pavers.....	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	8	48	363
Rammersmen.....	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	364
Pavers.....	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	8	48	365
".....	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	8	48	366
Block pavers.....	"	"	3 20.....	} 2 98	8	8	48	367
Curb setters.....	"	"	3 00.....					
Cement walk layers.....	"	"	2 50.....	} 3 00	8	8	48	368
Calkers and tappers.....	"	"	3 00.....					

*Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I. BUILDING, STONE		
Building and Paving Trades--Continued.		
Pile Drivers and Dock Builders.		
369	Buffalo	Pile Drivers and Dock Builders No. 8270, A. F. of L.....
Plasterers.		
370	Binghamton	Operative Plasterers' International Association No. 151.....
371	Buffalo	" " " 9.....
372	Lockport	Plasterers' Protective Union No. 7335, A. F. of L.....
373	New York, Bronx.....	National Plasterers' Union No. 1.....
374	" Brooklyn	Operative Plasterers' Society No. 1.....
375	" Manhattan ..	Italian Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Society.....
376	" " ..	Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society of New York.....
377	Niagara Falls.....	Operative Plasterers' International Association No. 173.....
378	Olean	" " " 139.....
379	Syracuse	" " " 51.....
380	Tonawanda.....	" " " 168.....
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.		
381	Albany	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 7.
382	Amsterdam.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 126.
383	Auburn	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 187.
384	Binghamton	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 112.
385	Buffalo	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 36.
386	Canandaigua	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 197.
387	Cohoes.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 174.
388	Cortland.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 198.
389	Dunkirk.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 185.
390	Emira.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 206.
391	Geneva	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 74.
392	Glens Falls.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 225.
393	Gloversville	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 253.
394	Hornellsville	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 194.
395	Ithaca	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 109.
396	Jamestown	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 232.
397	Little Falls	Plumbers, Tinsmiths and Steam Fitters' Union No. 8327, A. F. of L.....
398	Lockport	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 242.
399	Mount Vernon.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 86.
400	New Rochelle	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 151.
401	New York, Bronx	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 2.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.								
Boss carpenter	M	Day	\$3 50.....	} \$2 65	10	10	60	369
Foremen.....	"	"	3 50.....					
Dock and crib builders....	"	"	3 00.....					
Pile drivers	"	"	2 50.....					
Pile drivers' apprentices ..	"	"	2 00.....					
Plasterers	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	370
"	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	8	48	371
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	9	9	54	372
"	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	44	373
"	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	4	41	374
"	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	41	375
"	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	4	41	376
"	"	"	3 15.....	3 15	9	9	54	377
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	378
"	"	"	3 60.....	3 60	8½	7	48	379
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	380
Plumbers, etc.....	"	"	3 20.....	3 20	8	8	48	381
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	382
"	"	"	1 75-3 00.....	2 17	8	8	48	383
Plumbers.....	"	"	2 72.....	} 2 60	{ 8	8	48	384
Steam fitters.....	"	"	1 75-2 50.....					
Plumbers.....	"	"	3 00-3 50.....	} 2 98	8	8	48	385
Steam fitters.....	"	"	3 00.....					
Gas fitters.....	"	"	2 75.....					
Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 22	9	9	54	386
Plumbers, etc.....	"	Hour	30 cents.....	2 70	9	9	54	387
"	"	Day	2 00-2 37½.....	2 26	10	10	60	388
Plumbers.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	} 2 50	10	10	60	389
Junior plumbers.....	"	"	2 00.....					
Plumbers, etc.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 70	9	9	54	390
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 34	9	9	54	391
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	8	53	392
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	10	9	59	393
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	394
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 36	9	9	54	395
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	396
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	397
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	} 2 32	9	9	54	398
Apprentices	"	"	1 50.....					
Steam fitters.....	"	"	3 50.....	} 3 03	8	8	48	399
Plumbers.....	"	"	3 25.....					
Junior plumbers.....	"	"	2 50.....					
Steam fitters' helpers	"	"	2 00.....	} 2 83	8	8	48	400
Steam fitters.....	"	"	3 00.....					
Plumbers	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	} 3 67	8	4	44	401
Plumbers and gas fitters...	"	"	3 00-3 75.....					

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I. BUILDING, STONE		
Building and Paving Trades—Continued.		
Plumbers, Etc.—Continued.		
402	New York, Brooklyn....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 1.
403	" Manhattan...	Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gas Fitters
404	" " ...	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 2 (Phoenix Council).
405	" " ...	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 2 (Standard Council).
406	" Queens	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 30
407	" "	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 93.
408	Niagara Falls.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 129.
409	Olean.....	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 201.
410	Poughkeepsie	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 180.
411	Rochester	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 13.
412	Rome	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 204.
413	Schenectady	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 105.
414	Syracuse	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 40.
415	Tarrytown	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 255.
416	Tonawanda	Plumbers and Tinsmiths' Union.....
417	Troy	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 61.
418	Utica	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 79.
419	Watertown	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 117.
420	Yonkers	United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 152.
Plumbers' Helpers.		
421	Syracuse.....	Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Helpers No. 8453, A. F. of L.....
Range Mounters, Setters, and Kitchen Outfitters.		
422	New York, Manhattan ..	Range Mounters, Setters, and Kitchen Outfitters' Union
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners.		
423	New York, Manhattan..	Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' L. A. 1962, K. of L.....
Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.		
424	Albany	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association No. 83..
425	Amsterdam.....	" " " " 49..
426	Binghamton	" " " " 22..
427	Buffalo	" " " " 71..
428	"	Slate and Tile Roofers No. 7398, A. F. of L.....
429	"	Tar and Gravel Roofers No. 8450, A. F. of L.....
430	Canandaigua	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association No. 103..
431	Dunkirk.....	" " " " 68..
432	Elmira.....	" " " " 112..
433	Ithaca	" " " " 26..
434	Lockport	" " " " 79..
435	Mount Vernon.....	" " " " 29..

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur. day.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Plumbers and gas fitters...	M	Day	\$3 75.....	\$3 75	8	8	48	402
" "	"	"	3 75.....	3 75	8	8	48	403
" "	"	"	3 75.....	3 75	8	8	48	404
" "	"	"	3 75.....	3 75	8	8	48	405
Plumbers	"	"	3 00-3 50.....	3 10	8	8	48	406
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 29	8	8	48	407
Juniors	"	"	2 50.....					
Plumbers, etc.....	"	"	2 50-3 25.....	2 71	9	9	54	408
" "	"	"	2 75-3 00.....	2 82½	9	9	54	409
" "	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	9	9	54	410
" "	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 56	8	8	48	411
Juniors.....	"	"	1 10					
Plumbers, etc.....	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	412
" "	"	"	3 00-3 50.....	3 03	9	9	54	413
" "	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 87	8½	7	48	414
" "	"	"	2 25-3 00.....	2 94	8	8	48	415
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 10	9	9	54	416
Helpers	"	"	1 00					
Plumbers, etc.....	"	"	2 75-3 00.....	2 89	9	9	54	417
" "	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 65	8	8	48	418
" "	"	Hour	25 cents.....	2 25	9	9	54	419
" "	"	Day	3 28.....	3 28	8	4	44	420
Plumbers' helpers	"	Week	3 00-12 00.....	1 35	10½	9	60	421
Senior mechanics.....	"	Day	3 00.....	2 81	8	8	48	422
Junior "	"	"	2 25.....					
Tool sharpeners.....	"	"	3 00-3 25.....	2 94	8	8	48	423
Rock drillers.....	"	"	2 75.....					
Roofers, tin and sheet iron workers.	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	424
Sheet metal workers.....	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	9	54	425
" "	"	"	1 75-3 00.....	2 17	9	9	54	426
" "	"	Hour	30 cents.....	2 84	8-9-10	8-9-10	48-54-60	427
Slate and tile roofers.....	"	"	40 "	3 60	9	9	54	428
Tar and gravel roofers.....	"	Day	1 98	1 76	9	9	54	429
Helpers	"	"	1 62.....					
Sheet metal workers.....	"	"	1 50-2 25.....	1 85	9	9	54	430
" "	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 36	10	10	60	431
" "	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	2 04	9	9	54	432
" "	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	433
" "	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	9	54	434
" "	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	435

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I. BUILDING, STONE		
Building and Paving Trades—Concluded.		
Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers—Continued.		
436	New Rochelle.....	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association No. 64..
437	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " 105..
438	" Manhattan..	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.....
439	" " ..	Roofers, Slate, Tile and Sheet Metal Workers of New York and Vicinity
440	" Richmond...	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Union No. 76.....
441	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " 69.....
442	Oswego	" " " " 100.....
443	Rochester.....	" " " " 46.....
444	Schenectady	" " " " 33.....
445	Syracuse	" " " " 39.....
446	"	Sheet, Asphalt, Tar, Gravel and Slate Roofers No. 8523, A. F. of L
447	Troy	Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association No 15...
448	Utica	" " " " 23...
449	Watertown	" " " " 85...
Stair Builders.		
450	New York, Manhattan ..	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 575.....
Steam Fitters.*		
451	Albany	National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers No. 45
452	Buffalo.....	" " " " 30
453	New York, Manhattan ..	Enterprise Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters
454	Syracuse.....	National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers No. 33
455	Yonkers	" " " " 39
Steam Fitters and Helpers.		
456	New York, Manhattan ..	National Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers L. A. 1847, K. of L ..
Steam Fitters' Helpers.		
457	New York, Manhattan ..	Progress Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers L. A. 3906, K. of L
Steam Pipe and Boiler Felters.		
458	New York, Manhattan ..	Boiler Pipe Coverers of New York and Vicinity.....
Stone Masons.†		
459	Binghamton	Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America No. 25....
460	Buffalo	" " " " 36.....
461	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " 66.....
462	" Manhattan..	" " " " 30.....
463	Yonkers.....	" " " " 59.....
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.		
464	New York, Manhattan ..	Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers' Union.....
Tile Layers and Helpers.		
465	New York, Bronx	Ceramic, Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers & Helpers Intern'l Union No. 16.
Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.		
466	Buffalo	Mosaic & Encaustic Tile Layers & Helpers International Union No. 5...
467	New York, Manhattan ..	Marble and Enamel Mosaic Workers' Association
468	" " ..	Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Intern'l Union No. 30....
469	Rochester	" " " " 18....
Tile Layers' and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.		
470	New York, Manhattan ..	Hexagon Labor Club
471	" " ..	Mosaic Workers' Helpers' Association
Varnishers		
472	New York, Manhattan ..	United Brother'd of Progressive Varnishers & Hard W'd Finishers No. 1.

* See also Plumbers, page 396. † See also

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Sat-day.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.								
Sheet metal workers.....	M	Day	\$2 75.....	\$2 75	8	8	48	436
Roofers	"	"	3 50	3 50	8	8	48	437
Sheet metal workers.....	"	"	3 75-4 00.....	3 76	8	4	44	438
Roofers, slate, tile and sheet metal workers.....	"	"	3 75.....	3 75	8	8	48	439
Sheet metal workers.....	"	"	3 00	3 00	8	8	48	440
"	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 27	9	9	54	441
"	"	"	2 00	2 00	9	9	54	442
"	"	"	2 00-2 80.....	2 20	8	8	48	443
"	"	"	2 50	2 50	9	9	54	444
"	"	"	2 25-2 75.....	2 28	9 ¹ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₈	54	445
Roofers	"	"	2 00-3 01.....	2 35	9	9	54	446
Sheet metal workers.....	"	Hour	30 cents.....	2 58	8-9	8	48-53	447
"	"	"	25 "	2 08	8-9	8-9	48-54	448
"	"	Day	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	449
Stair builders.....	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	44	450
Steam fitters.....	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	451
"	"	"	3 00.....	} 2 41	8	8	48	452
Helpers.....	"	"	1 20.....		8	8	48	453
Steam and hot water fitters.....	"	"	4 00.....	4 00	8	8	48	454
"	"	"	3 00.....	} 2 88	8 ¹ / ₂	7	48	455
Helpers	"	"	1 50.....		8	4	44	456
Steam fitters.....	"	"	3 00.....	} 2 25	8	4	44	457
Helpers.....	"	"	1 50.....		8	4	44	458
Fitters	"	"	3 50.....	} 2 73	8	8	48	459
Helpers	"	"	2 00		8	8	48	460
Helpers.....	"	"	2 30.....	2 30	8	4	44	461
Boiler pipe coverers	"	"	3 00.....	} 2 68	8	8	48	462
Helpers	"	"	2 00.....		8	8	48	463
Stone masons.....	"	Hour	37 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	3 00	8	8	48	464
"	"	"	40 "	3 20	8	8	48	465
"	"	"	40 "	3 20	8	4	44	466
"	"	Day	4 00.....	4 00	8	4	44	467
"	"	"	4 20.....	4 20	8	4	44	468
Foremen	"	"	2 75.....	} 2 29	8	8	48	469
Roofers	"	"	2 25.....		8	8	48	470
Laborers	"	"	2 00.....	} 3 57 ¹ / ₂	8	4	44	471
Tile layers.....	"	"	4 50.....		8	4	44	472
Helpers.....	"	"	2 65.....	3 00	8	8	48	473
Tile setters	"	"	3 00-3 20.....	3 14	8	8	48	474
Marble and mosaic workers.....	"	"	3 25-3 50.....	3 29	8	4	44	475
Tile layers	"	"	4 50.....	4 50	8	4	44	476
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	477
Tile layers' helpers.....	"	Hour	38 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	2 66 ² / ₃	8	4	44	478
Marble mosaic wkr's' hprs.....	"	Day	2 40.....	2 40	8	4	44	479
Varnishers	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 65	8	8	48	480

under Bricklayers and Masons, page 352.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
I. BUILDING, STONE		
Building and Street Labor.		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.		
473	Albany	Masons' Laborers' Union
474	Geneva	Hod Carriers' Protective Union No. 7341, A. F. of L.....
475	Mamaroneck	Hod Carriers' Protective Association No. 2
476	Middletown	Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union No. 8334, A. F. of L.....
477	New Rochelle.....	Hod Carriers' Protective Association No. 1.....
478	New York, Bronx.....	First National Plasterers and Masons' Laborers' Union of New York....
479	" "	Laborers' Union Protective Society No. 10.....
480	" Brooklyn	German Laborers' Protective Union No. 3.....
481	" "	Italian-American Laborers' Union No. 1.....
482	" "	Laborers' Protective Union Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (3 unions)
483	" Manhattan... ..	Laborers' Union Protective Soc. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 (10 unions)
484	" "	Masons and Plasterers' Laborers' L. A. 706, K. of L.....
485	" "	Plasterers' Laborers' Union
486	" Richmond....	Laborers' Union Protective Society No. 12
487	Peekskill	Masons' Laborers' Union No. 1.....
488	Tarrytown	Hod Carriers' Union.....
489	Yonkers.....	" "
Cement and Asphalt Laborers.		
490	New York, Manhattan ..	Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union.....
Plumbers' Laborers.		
491	New York, Brooklyn	Plumbers' Laborers' L. A. No. 4854, K. of L.....
492	" "	" " 7079, "
General Building and Street Labor.		
493	Auburn	Building Laborers' Union No. 7603, A. F. of L.....
494	Binghamton	Building Laborers' International Protective Union No. 11.....
495	Buffalo	" " 7.....
496	"	Italian Laborers' Union.....
497	Canandaigua	Building Laborers' Union No. 9654, A. F. of L.....
498	Mt. Vernon.....	Building Laborers' International Protective Union No. 12.....
499	Rochester	Street and Building Laborers' Union No. 7405, A. F. of L.....
500	"	" " 7507, "
501	"	" " 7543, "
502	"	" " 8138, "
503	Syracuse	Laborers' Protective Union No. 7455, A. F. of L.....
504	Utica	Italian Street and Building Laborers' Union No. 9147, A. F. of L.....
II. CLOTHING		
Garments.		
Buttonhole Makers.		
1	New York, Manhattan ..	United Garment Workers of America No. 94.....
2	Syracuse	" " 112.....
Cloak Makers.		
3	New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.	United Brotherhood of Cloak Makers Nos. 1 to 8 (8 unions).....
Cloth Examiners.		
4	New York, Manhattan..	Cloth Examiners' Union No. 8395, A. F. of L.....
Clothing Cutters.		
5	Buffalo	United Garment Workers of America No. 46.....

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

Masons' laborers	M	Day	\$2 00.....	\$2 00	8	8	48	473
Hod carriers.....	"	"	1 62.....	1 62	9	9	54	474
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	8	8	48	475
"	"	"	1 80.....	} 1 74	9	8	53	476
Laborers	"	"	1 50.....					
Hod carriers.....	"	"	2 00	2 00	8	8	48	477
Plasterers and masons' lab	"	"	2 50	2 50	8	4	44	478
Masons' laborers	"	"	2 64	2 64	8	4	44	479
Building laborers.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 57	8	4	44	480
"	"	Hour	30 cents.....	2 40	8	8	48	481
"	"	Day	2 75	2 75	8	8	48	482
Masons' laborers	"	"	2 64	2 64	8	4	44	483
"	"	Hour	33 cents.....	2 64	8	4	44	484
Plasterers' laborers.....	"	Day	3 00	3 00	8	4	44	485
Hod carriers.....	"	"	2 00	2 00	8	4	44	486
Masons' laborers	"	"	1 75	1 75	9	9	54	487
Hod carriers.....	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	8	8	48	488
"	"	"	2 64.....	2 64	8	4	44	489
Cement and asphalt lab. ..	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	8	8	48	490
Plumbers' laborers	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	491
"	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	8	8	48	492
Building laborers.....	"	"	1 50.....	1 50	8	8	48	493
Plasterers' helpers	"	"	1 75-2 00.....	1 95	8	8	48	494
Building laborers.....	"	Hour	25 cents.....	2 00	8	8	48	495
Laborers	"	Day	1 25-1 75.....	1 40	8-10	8-10	48-60	496
Building laborers.....	"	"	1 50	1 50				
"	"	"	1 75	1 75	8	4	44	498
Laborers	"	Hour	20 cents.....	1 60	8	8	48	499
"	"	"	20 "	1 60	8	8	48	500
"	"	"	20 "	} 1 62	8	8	48	501
Building laborers.....	"	Day	1 70-1 75.....					
Street laborers.....	"	"	1 75.....	} 1 61	8	8	48	502
Laborers	"	"	1 60.....					
"	"	Hour	20 cents.....	1 80	9½	8	54	503
"	"	Day	1 50.....	1 50				

AND TEXTILES.

Buttonhole operators.....	M	Week.....	\$12 00.....	Aver. per week. \$12 00	10	9	59	1
"	F	"	9 00.....	9 00	10	9	59	
" makers.....	"	"	5 00-9 00.....	7 30	9	9	54	2
Cloak makers.....	M	"	18 00.....	} 18 00	10	9	59	3
"	"	Piecew'k .....	.....				
"	F	Week.....	12 00.....	} 12 00	10	9	59	
"	"	Piecew'k .....	.....				
Cloth examiners.....	M	Week.....	20 00.....	20 00	9½	6	53	4
Operators.....	"	"	22 00	} 13 52	8	7	55	5
Markers	"	"	20 00.....					
Lining cutters.....	"	"	18 00					
Apprentices	"	"	6 00 minimum.....					

Table X.--Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
II. CLOTHING AND		
Garments--Continued.		
Clothing Cutters--Continued.		
6	New York, Brooklyn....	United Garment Workers of America No. 5.....
7	" Manhattan..	Cloak and Suit Cutters' Association.....
8	" " ..	United Garment Workers of America No. 4.....
9	Rochester	" " 136.....
10	Syracuse	" " 128.....
11	Utica	" " 141.....
Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers.		
12	New York, Manhattan ..	Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers' Union.....
Coat Makers.		
13	New York, Brooklyn....	United Garment Workers of America No. 55.....
14	" Manhattan ..	Tailors' Progressive Union No. 11, S. T. & L. A.....
15	" " ..	United Garment Workers of America No. 30.....
16	Syracuse	" " 135.....
17	Utica	" " 36.....
18	"	" " 40.....
Jacket Makers.		
19	New York, Manhattan ..	United Garment Workers of America No. 10.....
Lining Cutters and Trimmers.		
20	Syracuse	United Garment Workers of America No. 133.....
Neckwear Cutters.		
21	New York, Manhattan ..	United Neckwear Cutters' Union No. 6949, A. F. of L.....
Neckwear Makers.		
22	New York, Manhattan ..	Neckwear Makers' Union No. 8671, A. F. of L.....
Overall Workers.		
23	Binghamton	United Garment Workers of America No. 44.....
24	Buffalo	" " " 13.....
25	Newburgh.....	" " " 18.....
26	"	" " " 50.....
27	New York, Manhattan ..	" " " 92.....

* Summer schedule. Winter schedule, beginning October 1, 54 per week. † Summer schedule.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

TEXTILES—Continued.								
Cutters	M	Week.....	\$20 00.....	\$18 60	9½	4½	*52	6
Trimmers	"	"	18 00.....					
Liners	"	"	15 00.....					
Cutters	"	"	24 00.....	24 00	9	8	53	7
"	"	"	20 00-25 00.....	18 74	9½	6½	54	8
Others	"	"	13 50-18 00.....					
Cutters	"	"	9 00-18 00.....	15 13	9½	5	54	9
"	"	"	18 00-25 00.....	22 64	9	9	54	10
"	"	"	14 00-22 00.....	16 00	9½	5	54	11
Trimmers	"	"	14 00-22 00.....					
Lining cutters	"	"	6 00-15 00.....	12 53	9½	4½	†52	12
Finishers	"	"	15 00.....					
Machine workers	"	"	15 00.....					
Rollers-up	"	"	15 00.....					
Doublers-up	"	"	12 00.....					
Rollers on board	"	"	12 00.....					
Takers-off	"	"	12 00.....					
Helpers	"	"	8 00.....	15 14	10	§9	59	13
Operators	"	Piecew'k ..	18 00 per week (av.)..					
Pressers	"	"	16 00 ..					
Basters	"	"	14 00 ..					
Finishers	"	"	12 00 ..	8 38	10	§9	59	14
Basters	F	"	7 00-9 00 ..					
Coat makers	M	"	1 50 a day (aver.)..	9 00	†	-----	-----	15
Operators	"	Week.....	12 00 ..	12 00	10	9	59	16
"	F	"	9 00 ..	9 00	10	9	59	17
Coat makers	"	"	5 00-10 00.....	6 14	10	9	59	18
"	M	Day	1 00- 2 50.....	11 67	10	9	59	19
"	F	Week.....	4 50- 7 00.....	6 08	10	9	59	20
"	M	Day	1 00- 2 00.....	9 30	10	9	59	21
"	F	"	0 50- 1 00.....	4 79	10	9	59	22
Operators	M	Week.....	15 00.....	13 51	10	9	59	23
Assistant operators	"	"	12 00-13 00.....					
Basters	"	"	13 00-14 00.....					
Assistant basters	"	"	12 00-13 00.....	10 50	10	9	59	24
"	F	"	10 00-11 00.....					
Lining cutters & trimmers	M	"	13 00.....	13 00	9½	8½	54	25
Silk cutters	"	"	18 00.....	17 32	9	8	53	26
Lining cutters	"	"	15 00.....					
Neckwear makers	"	"	9 00 ..	9 00	†	-----	-----	27
"	F	"	6 00-9 00.....	7 35	†	-----	-----	
Overall workers	M	Piecew'k ..	{ 65c-\$1 25 per dozen	12 00	9½	8½	53	28
"	F	"	{ garments	9 00	8½	8½	53	
"	"	Week	\$3 00-7 00.....	4 80	8	8	48	29
Pants pressers	M	Piecew'k ..	26½ cents per dozen..	11 70	9½	5	54	30
Cutters	"	Day	\$2 00.....					
Basters and hemmers	F	Piecew'k ..	23½ cents per dozen..	8 24	9½	5	54	31
Pants makers	"	"	17½ cents per pair..					
Overall makers	"	"	8 ..	3 00	9½	5	54	32
Boys and girls	"	Day	\$0 50.....					
Cutters	M	Week	10 00-16 00.....	9 75	10	5	55	33
Shippers	"	"	8 00-15 00.....					
Pressers	"	Piecew'k ..	8 00 per wk. (aver.)	6 62	10	5	55	34
Operators	F	Week	5 00-11 00.....					
Overall workers	"	"	7 50.....	7 50	†	-----	-----	35

Winter schedule, beginning October 1, 57 per week.

§ Nine on Friday or Saturday.

† Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.		Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.	
			II. CLOTHING AND	
			Garments—Continued.	
			Overall Makers—Continued.	
28	Port Jervis.....	United Garment Workers of America No. 89.....		
29	Wappinger Falls.....	" " " 84.....		
			Pants Makers.	
30	New York, Brooklyn....	United Garment Workers of America No. 9.....		
31	" Manhattan..	Knee Pants Makers' Union.....		
32	" " ..	United Garment Workers of America No. 8.....		
			Pants and Vest Makers.	
33	Potsdam	United Garment Workers of America No. 149.....		
34	Syracuse	" " " 111.....		
35	Utica	" " " 37.....		
			Tailors.	
36	Albany	United Garment Workers of America No. 145.....		
37	Binghamton	Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 52.....		
38	Buffalo	" " " 46.....		
39	"	United Garment Workers of America No. 116.....		
40	Elmira.....	Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 91		
41	"	United Garment Workers of America No. 65		
42	Gloversville	Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 326§.....		
43	Ithaca	" " 93.....		
44	Jamestown	" " 80.....		
45	Little Falls.....	" " 318.....		
46	New York, Brooklyn	Benevolent and Protective Union No. 23§		
47	" "	United Garment Workers of America No. 15.....		
48	" "	" " 145.....		
49	" Manhattan.	Independent Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 1.....		
50	" " ..	United Garment Workers of America No. 2.....		
51	" " ..	United Journeyman Tailors' Union.....		
* No female members employed during September quarter. † Irregular.				

* No female members employed during September quarter. † Irregular.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

TEXTILES—Continued.								
Operators	F	Piecew'k	\$1 00-1 25 a day (av.)	\$7 57½	10	5	55	28
Overall workers.....	M	Day	1 00-2 50.....	} 8 38	10	5	55	29
"	"	Week	4 00.....					
"	"	Piecew'k	1 50 a day (aver.)..	} 8 80	10	5	55	
"	F	"	75c-\$2 00 " ..					
"	"	Week	8 00.....					
Pants makers.....	M	"	9 00-14 00.....	13 38	10	†9	59	30
Operators.....	"	Piecew'k	34c-\$1 34 per doz..	} 10 91	10	9	59	31
Pressers.....	"	"	10-24 cents " ..					
Operators.....	F	"	34c-\$1 34 " ..	10 00	10	9	59	
"	M	"	12 00-18 00 a wk. av.	} 14 10	10	†9	59	32
Pressers	"	"	15 00 " ..					
Operators.....	F	"	9 50 " ..	9 50	10	†9	59	
Pants and vest makers....	M	Day	2 25.....	13 50	10	10	60	33
"	F	"	1 00.....	6 00	10	10	60	
"	"	Week	2 00-6 00.....	4 23	10	9	59	34
Pants makers.....	M	"	9 00-18 00.....	} 14 22	10	9	59	35
Vest "	"	"	9 00-18 00.....					
Pants finishers.....	F	"	2 50-8 00.....	} 6 06	10	9	59	
Vest makers.....	"	"	2 50-8 00.....					
Pants makers.....	M	Piecew'k	10 00 per wk. (aver.)	10 00	10	10	60	36
"	F	"	5 00 " ..	5 00	10	10	60	
Tailors	M	"	2 50 a day (aver.)..	15 00	10	10	60	37
"	"	Day	2 00.....	} 13 02	10	10	60	38
"	"	Piecew'k	2 25-2 50 a day (av.)					
"	F	"	1 65-2 00.....	10 32	10	10	60	
Operators	M	Week	13 00-15 00.....	} 11 10	9	9	54	39
Bushelmen	"	"	11 00-13 00.....					
Pressers	"	"	12 00.....	} 11 31	10	10	60	40
Basters	"	"	11 00.....					
Under pressers.....	"	"	8 00.....	} 11 31	10	10	60	40
Coat makers	"	"	15 00.....					
"	"	Piecew'k	6 25-11 00 a wk. av.	} 11 31	10	10	60	40
Pants makers.....	"	"	1 75 a day (aver.)..					
"	F	"	1 75 " ..	*	10	10	60	
Tailors	M	Day	1 50-3 00.....	15 00	10	9	59	41
"	F	"	1 00.....	6 00	10	9	59	
Tailors	M	Day	2 50.....	15 00	10	10	60	42
"	F	"	1 00.....	6 00	10	10	60	43
"	M	"	2 00 average.....	12 00	8	8	48	44
"	F	"	1 00 " ..	6 00	8	8	48	
"	M	Piecew'k	10 00-14 00 a wk. av.	10 50	†			45
Operators.....	M	Week.....	19 00.....	} 14 64	10	9	59	47
Basters	"	"	16 00.....					
Pressers	"	"	15 00.....	} 12 67	10	†9	59	48
Finishers	"	"	14 00.....					
Bushelers	"	"	12 00.....	} 12 00	10	9	59	
"	F	"	12 00.....					
Operators.....	M	"	16 00.....	} 12 67	10	†9	59	49
Basters	"	"	14 00.....					
Helpers.....	"	"	8 00.....	} 5 88	10	†9	59	49
Finishers	F	"	4 00-7 00.....					
Tailors	M	"	15 00-18 00.....	15 98	9	9	54	
Operators	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	} 13 12½	10	†9	59	50
Basters	"	"	12 00-17 00.....					
Pressers	"	"	9 00-15 00.....	} 7 00	10	†9	59	
Finishers	"	"	10 00-13 00.....					
Basters	F	"	6 00-10 00.....	7 00	10	†9	59	
Custom tailors.....	M	Piecew'k	10 00-22 50 wk. (av.)	18 57	†			51

† Nine on Friday, 10 on Saturday. § New union; rates and hours not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
II. CLOTHING AND					
Garments—Continued.					
Tailors—Continued.					
52	Niagara Falls	Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 286.....			
53	Olean	" " " 289.....			
54	Poughkeepsie	" " " 18.....			
55	Rochester	" " " 259.....			
56	Schenectady	" " " 69.....			
57	Syracuse.....	" " " 45.....			
58	"	United Garment Workers of America No. 95.....			
59	"	" " " 142.....			
60	"	" " " 143.....			
61	Troy.....	Journeyman Tailors' Union of America No. 14.....			
62	Unadilla.....	" " " 304.....			
Vest Makers.					
63	New York, Manhattan..	United Garment Workers of America No. 16.....			
64	" " ..	" " " 17.....			
65	" " ..	Vest Makers' Union No. 3.....			
Waist Makers.					
66	New York, Manhattan..	Ladies' Waist Makers' Union of New York.....			
Wrapper Makers.					
67	New York, Brooklyn....	Ladies' Wrapper Makers' Union No. 2.....			
68	" Manhattan..	" " 1.....			
Hats, Caps and Furs.					
Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.					
69	New York, Manhattan..	Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters' Union No. 6167, A. F. of L.....			
Fur Workers.					
70	New York, Brooklyn....	Fur Skin Dressers' Union.....			
71	" Manhattan..	Furriers' Union No. 1.....			
Hat Finishers.					
72	Matteawan	Matteawan Hat Finishers' Association.....			
73	Newburgh.....	Newburgh Branch Danbury Hat Finishers' Association.....			
74	New York, Brooklyn....	United Hatters of North America No. 8.....			
75	" Manhattan..	Silk and Fur Hat Finishers' Association.....			
76	Yonkers	Wool Hat Finishers' Union			
77	"	United Hatters of North America.....			
Hat Makers.					
78	Newburgh.....	Hat Makers Association			
79	New York, Brooklyn....	United Hatters of North America No. 7			

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur. day.	Weekly.	

TEXTILES—Continued.								
Tailors	M	Day	\$2 00-3 00.....	\$16 00	10	10	60	52
"	F	"	1 00-1 50.....	7 50	10	10	60	
"	M	Piecework	15 00 per wk (aver.)	15 00	8	8	48	53
"	F	"	10 00 " "	10 00	8	8	48	
"	M	"	6 75-12 00 wk (av.)	9 76	*			54
"	"	Day	2 00.....					
"	"	Week.....	13 00.....	13 00	10	10	60	55
"	"	Piecework	2 00 per day (aver.)	12 00	*			56
"	F	"	1 25 " "	7 50	*			
Bushelmen	M	Week.....	12 00-18 00.....	14 66	10	10	60	57
Others	"	Piecework	15 00 per wk (aver.)					
Tailors	"	Week.....	7 00-15 00.....	10 64	10	9	59	58
"	"	"	5 00-12 00	8 37	10	9	59	59
Coat makers.....	F	"	2 50 9 00.....	4 95	10	9	59	60
Tailors	M	Piecework	12 00-15 00 wk (av.)	15 71	10-12	10-12	60-72	61
"	F	"	8 00 per wk (aver.)	8 00	10	10	60	
"	M	Day	2 00-2 50.....	12 60	10	10	60	62
"	F	"	1 00.....	6 00	10	10	60	
Operators	M	Piecework	7-11 cents per vest...	15 20	10	9	59	63
Pressers	"	"	2½-3½ " "					
Basters	F	"	4½-7 " "	9 50	10	9	59	
Operators	M	"	8 -10 " "	12 93	10	9	59	64
Pressers	"	"	3½-4 " "					
Basters	F	"	8 -10 " "	7 00	10	9	59	
Operators	M	"	5 -7 " "	13 00	10	9	59	65
Pressers	"	"	2½-3½ " "					
Basters	F	"	2½-3½ " "	6 30	10	9	59	
Operators on silk.....	M	Piecework	28-34 cents per waist.	11 40	9	8	53	66
" flannel.....	"	"	18-25. " "					
" cotton	"	"	\$0.75-\$3per doz. waists					
" silk.....	F	"	28-34 cents per waist.	9 71	9	8	53	
" flannel.....	"	"	18-25 " "					
" cotton	"	"	\$0 75-\$3per doz. waists					
Wrapper makers	M	"	6-35 cts. per wrapper.	8 91	9½	8	55½	67
"	F	"	2-35 " "	9 69	9½	8	55½	
"	M	Day	\$1 00-2 11.....	10 08	10½	8½	59	68
"	F	"	0 83-1 83.....	7 76	10½	8½	59	
Cutters	M	Week.....	17 00-22 00.....	17 58	9½	8½	56	69
Skin dressers.....	"	Piecework	2 50 per day (aver.)	15 00	10	10	60	70
Furriers	"	Day	3 00.....	18 00	9-9½	8-9	54	71
Hat finishers	"	Piecework	24 00-33 28 a wk (av.)	27 87	*			72
"	"	"	15 00 per wk (aver.)	15 00	10	5	55	73
"	"	"	2 17 per day (aver.)	11 93	10	5	55	74
Curriers	"	Day	3 25.....	16 87½	10	5	55	75
Finishers	"	Piecework	62 cents per piece					
Body makers.....	"	"	54 " "					
Hat finishers	"	Day	2 50-3 50.....	16 12	8-9	8	48-53	76
"	"	Week.....	10 00-14 80.....	12 98	9	9	54	77
Hat makers.....	"	Day	3 00-6 00.....	18 14	10	5	55	78
"	"	Piecework	2 50-3 50 day (av.)					
"	"	"	12 00 a wk (av.)	12 00	10	5	55	79

* Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
II. CLOTHING AND		
Hats, Caps and Furs—Continued.		
Hat Trimmers.		
80	Newburgh.....	Danbury Hat Trimmers' Association.....
81	New York, Manhattan ..	Hat Trimmers' Union
Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.		
Boot and Shoe Makers.		
82	Buffalo	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 13.....
83	Jamestown	" " " 246
84	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " 227
85	" "	Goodyear Turn and Welt Shoe Workers' L. A. 2394, S. T. & L. A.....
86	" Manhattan..	Boot and Shoe Workers' L. A. 298, S. T. & L. A.....
87	" " ..	Ladies Custom Shoe Makers' Society.....
88	" " ..	Manhattan Society Custom Shoe Makers.....
89	Rochester	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 15.....
90	"	" " " 150 †.....
91	Syracuse	" " " 159.....
Glove Cutters.		
92	Gloversville	American Table Glove Cutters' Union.....
93	"	Block Glove Cutters' Union No 8576, A. F. of L.....
94	Gloversville-Johnstown ..	International Table Glove Cutters' Union.....
Glove Makers (Leather).		
95	Gloversville	Gauged Glove Makers' Union.....
96	"	Lockstitch Operators' Union
97	"	Overseam Operators' Union.....
98	"	Pique Glove Makers' Union.....
99	"	Prix Seam Workers' Union.....
100	Johnstown	Lockstitch Operators' Union.....
101	"	Overseam Operators' Union.....
Wax Threaders (Glove).		
102	Gloversville	Wax Threaders' Union.....
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.		
Collar Turners.		
103	Troy	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 63.....
Laundry Drivers.		
104	Buffalo	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 15.....
Laundry Workers.		
105	Albany	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 11.....
106	Amsterdam.....	" " 47.....
107	Berlin	" " 13.....
108	Cohoes	" " 5.....
109	Glens Falls.....	" " 6.....
110	Jamestown	" " 41.....

* Irregular. † Summer schedule. In winter, 9 on Saturday. ‡ Average.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
TEXTILES—Continued.								
Trimmers	F	Piecew'k	\$1 50 a day (aver.)..	\$9 00	10	5	55	80
Operators	"	"	1 50 " " " " " "					
Hat trimmers.....	"	"	8 50 a week (aver.)..	8 50	*	.....	.....	81
Lasters	M	Day	1 75-2 25.....	12 84	10	10	60	82
Second lasters	"	"	1 75-2 25.....					
Machine hands	"	"	2 00.....	4 17	10	10	60	83
Stitchers	F	Week	3 00-5 00.....					
Stitchers' apprentices	"	"	2 50.....	9 15	10	10	60	84
Boot and shoe workers	M	Day	1 25-3 00.....					
" "	"	Piecew'k	8 00 a week (av.)..	8 00	10	10	60	84
" "	"	"	9 00 " " " " " "	9 00	10	8½	58½	85
" "	"	"	10-14 " " " " " "	12 68	10	9	59	86
" "	F	"	8-12 " " " " " "	10 33	10	9	59	86
Custom shoemakers	M	"	2 75-4 00 per pair..	13 50	*	.....	.....	87
" "	"	"	3 50-4 50 " " " "	15 61	*	.....	.....	88
Boot and shoe workers	"	"	12 00 a wk. (aver.)..	12 00	10	† 5	55	89
Fitters	F	"	" " " " " " " "	.....	10	† 5	55	90
Boot and shoe workers.....	M	Day	2 00.....	12 00	10	10	60	91
Table cutters.....	"	Piecew'k	2 25 a day (aver.)..	13 50	10	9	59	92
Block cutters.....	"	"	1 50 " " " " " "	9 00	10	9	59	93
Table cutters.....	"	"	2 00-2 25 a day (av.)..	12 85	10	9	59	94
Glove makers.....	F	"	5 92-11 63 wk (av.)..	8 01	10	9	59	95
Silkers	"	Day	1 60.....	7 64	10	9	59	96
Fitters-up	"	"	1 30.....					
Outseam makers.....	"	"	1 30.....	9 00	10	9	59	97
Inseam "	"	"	1 00.....					
Hemmers	"	"	1 00.....	7 50	10	9	59	98
Glove makers.....	"	"	1 50.....					
"	M	Piecew'k	1 25 a day (av.)..	7 50	10	9	59	98
"	F	"	0 75-1 00 day (av.)..	5 40	10	9	59	99
"	"	"	1 75 " " " " " "	10 50	10	9	59	99
"	"	Day	0 85-1 35.....	6 28	10	9	59	100
"	"	Piecew'k	1 00 a day (aver.)..	6 00	10	9	59	101
Wax threaders	M	"	2 00 a day (aver.)..	12 00	10-9	9	54-59	102
Collar turners	"	"	1 25-2 00 day (av.)..	8 57	10	9	59	103
Laundry drivers.....	"	§	2 00 " " " " " "	12 00	*	.....	.....	104
Laundry workers.....	M	Piecew'k	10 00 a week (aver.)..	10 00	10	10	60	105
" "	F	"	6 00 " " " " " "	6 00	10	10	60	106
" "	M	"	8 00-12 00 " " " "	9 28	† 10 25	† 7	† 60	106
" "	F	"	8 50 " " " " " "	8 50	† 10 25	† 7	† 60	107
" "	M	"	0 67-2 01 day (av.)..	9 83	*	.....	.....	107
Shirt ironers.....	"	"	2 00 " " " " " "	12 00	10	5-10	55-60	108
Laundry workers.....	"	"	10 00 a week (aver.)..	10 00	10	9	59	109
" "	F	"	8 00 " " " " " "	8 00	10	9	59	109
" "	M	"	18 00 " " " " " "	18 00	9	9	54	110
" "	F	"	6 00 " " " " " "	6 00	9	9	54	110

§ Paid salary and commission.

† New union; rates of wages not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
II. CLOTHING AND		
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry—Continued.		
<i>Laundry Workers—Continued.</i>		
111	Little Falls.....	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 78.....
112	Troy.....	" " 3.....
113	"	" " 8.....
114	"	" " 9.....
115	"	" " 14.....
116	"	Shirt and Shirt Waist Makers' Union No. 8616, A. F. of L.....
<i>Shirt Cutters.</i>		
117	New York, Manhattan ..	Gotham Association of Knife Cutters.....
118	" " ..	Manhattan Knife Cutters' Association.....
<i>Shirt Folders.</i>		
119	Cohoes.....	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 16.....
<i>Shirt, Waist and Collar Cutters.</i>		
120	Albany.....	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union No. 80.....
121	Glens Falls.....	" " 50.....
122	Troy.....	" " 44.....
Textiles.		
<i>Block Printers (Carpet).</i>		
123	Newburgh.....	Amalgamated Block Printers' Protective Association.....
<i>Finishers and Dyers.</i>		
124	Cohoes.....	Textile Assembly L. A. 1471, K. of L.....
125	Jamestown	International Union of Textile Workers of America No. 271.....
<i>Knit Goods Cutters.</i>		
126	Little Falls	Rock City Assembly L. A. 1204, K. of L
<i>Loom Fixers.</i>		
127	Cohoes	Loom Fixers' Mutual Benefit Association.....
128	Jamestown	Loom Fixers' Union No. 270.....
129	Utica	" " 13.....
<i>Loopers.</i>		
130	Cohoes	Joan of Arc Assembly, L. A. 1492, K. of L.....
<i>Spinners (Jack).</i>		
131	Amsterdam.....	Amulet Association of Jack Spinners L. A. 2205, K. of L
132	Cohoes	" " " 3911, "
133	Little Falls.....	" " " 2104, "
134	Utica.....	Jack Spinners' Protective Association L. A. 12003, K. of L.....
<i>Spinners (Mule).</i>		
135	Utica	Mule Spinners' Association
<i>Textile Workers.</i>		
136	Hornellsville	International Union of Textile Workers No. 196
137	Jamestown	" " " 200
138	"	Warp Dressers, Twistors and Warpers' Union.....

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

TEXTILES—Continued.								
Laundry workers.....	M	Week	\$10 00.....	\$10 00	10	10	60	111
	F	Hour.....	15 cents.....	9 00	10	10	60	
Shirt ironers.....	M	Piecew'k .	10 00-12 00 a wk. av.	11 88	10	9	59	112
	F	"	9 00-12 00 "	10 74	10	9	59	
" washers	M	Week.....	12 00.....	9 00	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	4	46	113
" ironers	"	"	9 00.....					
Machine hands	F	"	6 00.....	4 91	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	4	46	
Shirt folders.....	"	"	5 00.....					
" starchers	"	"	2 60.....	13 96	8	8	48	114
" ironers, common.....	M	Day	2 40.....					
" " samples, etc.	"	"	2 25.....	11 21	9	9	54	115
" makers	F	Piecew'k .	1 50-2 50 a day (av.)					
		"	8 00 per wk. "	8 00	10	10	60	116
Waist cutters	M	Week	20 00.....	19 51	8 $\frac{4}{5}$	8	52	117
Shirt cutters.....	"	"	18 00.....					
Knife cutters.....	"	"	19 00.....	15 95	9	7	52	118
Assistants.....	"	"	14 00.....					
Shirt folders.....	"	Piecew'k .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per piece ...	6 65	10	9	59	119
	F	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. "	8 50	10	9	59	
Cutters	M	Piecew'k .	2 50-3 00 a day (av.)	15 80	10	9	59	120
"	"	Day	2 00.....					
"	"	"	2 00.....	12 00	10	9	59	121
"	"	Piecew'k .	15 00-16 00 wk (av.)	13 26	9-10	9-10	54-60	122
Apprentices	"	"	6 00 "					
Block printers.....	"	Day	3 00.....	18 00	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	45	123
Finishers	F	Week	6 00-10 00.....	9 04	10	10	60	124
Dyers and finishers.....	M	Day	1 25-1 50.....	7 62	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	125
Cutters	"	Piecew'k .	1 50 a day (aver.)..	8 42	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	126
	"	Day	1 25.....					
Loom fixers.....	"	Day	1 80.....	10 80	11	5	60	127
"	"	"	2 25.....	13 50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	128
"	"	"	1 92.....	11 52	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{12}$	60	129
Loopers	F	Week	7 00-9 00.....	8 76	10	10	60	130
Jack spinners	M	Piecew'k .	2 00 a day (aver.)..	12 00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	131
"	"	"	10 00 per wk (aver.)	10 00	11	5	60	132
"	"	"	1 75 a day (aver.)..	10 50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	
Helpers.....	"	"	1 00 "	6 00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	133
Jack spinners	"	Week	8 00-11 00.....	10 25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	134
Mule spinners.....	"	Piecew'k .	11 60-15 40 a wk (av.)	14 12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	135
Textile workers	"	Day	1 50.....	9 00	10	9	59	136
	F	Piecew'k .	1 00 a day (aver.)..	6 00	10	9	59	
Spinners, drawers, comb- ers and carders. }	M*	Day	0 75.....	4 50	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	137
	F	"	0 80.....	4 80	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	
Warp dressers, twist- ers and warpers.	M	"	2 00.....	15 00	10	10	60	138

* Boys

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
-----	-----------	-------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND

Textiles—Continued.

Textile Workers—Continued.

139	Lockport	International Union of Textile Workers.....
140	Seneca Falls.....	" " "
141	Jamestown	Weavers. International Union of Textile Workers No. 164.....
142	Cohoes	Winders and Knitters. Progressive Assembly No. 1493, K. of L.....
143	Little Falls.....	Latch Kneedle Knitters' L. A. 2171, K. of L.....
144	Jamestown	Wool Sorters. Wool Sorters' Union.....

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Iron and Steel.

Blacksmiths.

1	Albany	International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths No. 150.....
2	Amsterdam	" " 163.....
3	Auburn	" " 186.....
4	Buffalo	" " 128.....
5	Corning	" " 189.....
6	Dunkirk.....	" " 123.....
7	Elmira.....	" " 202
8	Green Island	" " 195.....
9	Hornellsville	" " 146.....
10	Lockport	" " 200.....
11	New York, Manhattan ..	" " 100.....
12	Niagara Falls	" " 194.....
13	Oneonta	" " 164.....
14	Oswego.....	" " 204.....
15	Rochester	" " 197.....
16	Schenectady.....	" " 135.....
17	Seneca Falls.....	" " 152.....
18	Tonawanda	" " 169.....

Blacksmiths' Helpers.

19	Albany	Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union No. 1.....
20	Buffalo	" " 8090, A. F. of L.....
21	Dunkirk.....	" " 7553 "
22	New York, Manhattan..	" " 6931 "
23	Schenectady.....	" " 8285 "

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

TEXTILES—Concluded.

Weavers.....	F	Week	\$3 50-6 00.....	\$4 41	10 $\frac{1}{10}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	139
Cutters and folders.....	"	"	4 00-5 00.....					
Winders.....	"	"	3 00-4 00.....					
Drawers.....	"	Day	1 00.....	7 59	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	140
Hemmers	"	Piecework	0 70 per hundred ..					
Weavers and spinners.....	M	Day	1 00-1 25.....					
	"	Piecework	1 34 a day (aver.)..	6 69	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	
	F	"	1 05-1 18 a day (av.)					
Weavers	M	"	1 25 a day (aver.)..	7 50	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	141
Cutters	"	Day	2 25.....	9 20	11	5	60	142
Brush boys.....	"	"	1 25.....					
Yarn carriers (boys).....	"	"	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$					
" pilers	"	"	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 50	11	5	60	
Needle boys.....	"	Week	5 25.....					
Jack winders.....	F	Piecework	1 25 a day (aver.)..					
Knitters	"	Day	1 25.....	7 50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	143
"	M	"	1 25.....					
Wool sorters	"	"	2 25.....	13 50	10	10	60	144

AND SHIPBUILDING.

				Aver. per day.				
Blacksmiths.....	M	Hour	24 cents.....	\$2 16	9	9	54	1
"	"	Day	2 00 average.....	2 00	10	9	59	2
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 52	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	3
Shipsmiths	"	"	2 75.....	2 49	10	10	60	4
Machinery blacksmiths.....	"	"	2 25.....					
Carriage	"	"	2 00.....	2 44	10	10	60	5
Blacksmiths	"	"	2 30.....					
"	"	Piecework	2 40-2 60 a day (av.)	3 20	10	5	55	6
"	"	"	3 49-4 87 ..					
"	"	Day	2 25-2 50.....	2 49	9-10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	54-60	7
"	"	"	2 30-2 75.....					
"	"	Hour	16-27 cents.....	2 06	10	5	55	8
"	"	Day	1 40-2 60.....	2 11	10	9	59	9
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	10
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	9	9	54	11
(All employers)	"	"	"					12
Blacksmiths	"	Hour	16-25 cents.....	2 13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	13
"	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.)..	2 23	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	56	14
"	"	Day	1 60-2 20.....					
"	"	Hour	18-25 cents.....	2 19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	15
"	"	Piecework	2 50-3 00 a day (av.)	2 67	10	5	55	16
"	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	17
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 09	10	10	60	18
Locomotive firemen.....	"	Month ...	50 00.....	1 35	9	9	54	19
Helpers.....	"	Hour	15 cents.....					
"	"	Day	1 50.....	1 50	9-10	9-10	54-60	20
"	"	"	1 50-2 25.....	1 80	10	10	60	21
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	22
"	"	Piecework	2 50 per day (aver.)	1 93	10	5	55	23
"	"	Day	1 65.....					

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
III. METALS, MACHINERY					
Iron and Steel—Continued.					
Blast Furnace Men					
24	Buffalo	Blast Furnace Workers' Union No. 8360, A. F. of L.....			
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.					
25	Albany	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America No. 197			
26	Buffalo	"	"	"	7
27	Corning	"	"	"	20
28	Dunkirk	"	"	"	125
29	Elmira	"	"	"	225
30	Geneva	"	"	"	188
31	Green Island.....	"	"	"	73
32	Hornellsville	"	"	"	186
33	Newburgh.....	"	"	"	211
34	New York, Brooklyn...	"	"	"	36
35	" "	"	"	"	45
36	" "	"	"	"	171
37	New York, Manhattan..	"	"	"	21
38	" Queens.....	"	"	"	264
39	" Richmond...	"	"	"	200
40	Niagara Falls.....	"	"	"	273
41	Olean.....	"	"	"	231
42	Oswego.....	"	"	"	175
43	Rochester	"	"	"	229
44	Schenectady.....	"	"	"	202
45	Utica.....	"	"	"	223
Boiler Makers' Helpers.					
46	Albany	Boiler Makers' Helpers Union No. 1.....			
47	Buffalo	Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Helpers and Heaters' Union No. 8001, A. F. of L.			
Car Wheel Makers.					
48	Rochester	Car Wheel Workers' Union No. 9128, A. F. of L.....			
Core Makers.					
49	Albany	Core Makers International Union of America No. 45.....			
50	Auburn	"	"	"	10.....
51	Buffalo	"	"	"	3.....
52	"	"	"	"	21.....
53	Coxsackie	"	"	"	79.....
54	Lancaster	"	"	"	24.....

* Furnacemen 84 per

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.								
Furnace keepers.....	M	Day	\$2 73.....	} \$2 07	10-12	10-12	*70-84	24
Brakemen.....	"	"	2 60.....					
Water tenders.....	"	"	2 28.....					
Furnacemen.....	"	"	1 92-2 20.....					
Oilers.....	"	"	2 10.....					
Firemen.....	"	"	1 92.....					
Laborers.....	"	"	1 50.....					
Boiler makers.....	"	Hour	22½-26 cents.....	2 19	9	9	54	25
Iron ship builders.....	"	"	28 ".....	} 2 46	{ 9	9	54	26
Boiler makers in contract shops.	"	"	28 ".....					
Boiler makers in railroad shops.	"	"	26 ".....					
Boiler makers.....	"	"	23-24 ".....	2 32	10	10	60	27
".....	"	"	18-26 ".....	2 38	10	5	55	28
".....	"	"	20-26 ".....	2 21	10	10	60	29
".....	"	Day	2 25.....	2 25	10	9	59	30
".....	"	"	2 50.....	} 2 27	10	9	59	31
Helpers.....	"	"	1 50.....					
Boiler makers.....	"	"	All idle.....					32
".....	"	"	\$2 50.....	2 50	10	9	59	33
Boiler makers and ship builders.	"	"	2 80.....	2 80	8-9	8-9	48-54	34
Boiler makers and ship builders.	"	"	2 80.....	2 80	8-9	8-9	48-54	35
Boiler makers.....	"	"	2 80-3 00.....	2 82	8-9	8-9	48-54	36
Fitters.....	"	"	3 00.....	} 2 79	9	8	53	37
Riveters.....	"	"	2 80.....					
Holders.....	"	"	2 25.....					
Boiler makers.....	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	10½	7½	60	38
" old work.....	"	Hour	35 cents.....	} 2 80	8-9	8-9	48-54	39
" new work.....	"	"	31 cents.....					
Boiler makers.....	"	Day	2 00-2 50.....	} 1 90	9	9	54	40
Helpers.....	"	"	1 50.....					
Boiler makers.....	"	"	2 25-2 40.....	} 2 19	10	10	60	41
Handy men.....	"	"	1 75.....					
Boiler makers.....	"	"	2 35 average.....	2 35	10½	9	60	42
".....	"	Hour	20-26 cents.....	2 38	10½	9	60	43
".....	"	Day	2 10.....	2 10	10½	9	60	44
".....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 25	10	9	59	45
Helpers.....	"	Hour	15 cents.....	1 35	9	9	54	46
Iron workers.....	"	"	20 cents.....	} 1 71	9	9	54	47
Helpers.....	"	"	17½-20 cents.....					
Heaters.....	"	"	12½-15 cents.....					
Molders.....	"	Day	3 20.....	} 1 84	10½	9	60	48
Molders' helpers.....	"	"	1 75.....					
Machine hands.....	"	"	1 60.....					
Core makers.....	"	"	1 50.....					
Laborers.....	"	"	1 40.....					
Core makers.....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 06	10	10	60	49
".....	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	10½	9	60	50
".....	"	"	2 15-2 90.....	2 24	10	10	60	51
".....	"	"	2 00.....	} 2 22	10	5	55	52
".....	"	Piecew'k	2 25 a day (aver.)..					
".....	"	Day	2 35.....	} 2 28	10½	9	60	53
Apprentices.....	"	"	1 40.....					
Core makers.....	"	Piecew'k	2 40 a day (aver.)..	} 2 31	10½	9	60	54
".....	"	Day	2 15.....					

week, laborers 70.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
III. METALS, MACHINERY					
Iron and Steel—Continued.					
Core Makers—Continued.					
55	Lockport	Core Makers International Union of America	No. 23.....		
56	New York, Brooklyn...	"	"	"	41.....
57	" Manhattan..	"	"	"	42.....
58	Ossining	"	"	"	27.....
59	Rochester	"	"	"	46.....
60	Schenectady	"	"	"	18.....
61	Seneca Falls.....	"	"	"	32.....
62	Syracuse	"	"	"	33.....
63	Troy.....	"	"	"	26.....
64	Utica	"	"	"	5.....
Electrical Machinists.					
65	New York, Manhattan..	International Association of Machinists	No. 313.....		
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).					
66	Buffalo	Amalgamated Society of Engineers.....			
67	New York, Brooklyn....	"	"	No. 528.....	
68	" "	"	"	566.....	
69	" "	"	"	567.....	
70	" Manhattan ..	"	"	585.....	
71	Schenectady	"	"		
72	Troy.....	"	"	596.....	
Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers.					
73	Albany	Foundry Laborers' Union	No. 1.....		
74	Rochester	Foundrymen and Iron Workers Helpers' Union	No. 8259, A. F. of L.....		
75	Watertown	Federal Labor Union	No. 7549, A. F. of L.....		
Foundrymen.					
76	New York, Manhattan	Foundrymen's Association of New York and Vicinity			
Gun Makers.					
77	Syracuse	Gun Makers' Union			
Horseshoers.					
78	Albany	Journeyman Horseshoers' Union	No. 55.....		
79	Auburn	"	"	"	18.....
80	Binghamton	"	"	"	103.....
81	Buffalo	"	"	"	23.....
82	Ithaca	Blacksmiths and Horseshoers' Union	No. 6.....		
83	Lockport	Journeyman Horseshoers' Union	No. 114.....		
84	New Rochelle	"	"	"	84.....
85	New York, Brooklyn	"	"	"	7.....
86	" Manhattan ..	"	"	Protective and Benevolent Union	No. 1.....
87	Rochester	"	"	Union	No. 44.....
88	Syracuse	"	"	"	36.....
89	Troy.....	"	"	"	46.....
90	Yonkers	"	"	"	73.....

* Not employed at the trade

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Core makers.....	M	Day	\$2 15-2 25.....	\$2 24	10 ¹ / ₁₀	9	59 ¹ / ₂	55
"	"	"	2 60.....	2 60	10	8	58	56
"	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 67	10	9	59	57
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	58
"	"	"	2 15-2 65	2 28	10	10	60	59
"	"	Piecew'k .	3 25 a day (aver.)..	} 2 94	10	5	55	60
"	"	Day	2 25.....					
"	"	"	1 75-2 25.....	2 13	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	61
"	"	"	2 60.....	2 00	10	10	60	62
"	"	"	2 00-2 25.....	2 04	10	10	60	63
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	64
Electrical machinists.....	"	"	2 50-4 00.....	} 2 97	9-10	9	54-59	65
Apprentices	"	"	1 50.....					
Blacksmiths	"	"	2 75.....	} 2 34	9-10	9-10	54-60	66
Pattern makers.....	"	"	2 75.....					
Machinists	"	"	2 25.....	} 2 50	9	9	54	67
Blacksmiths	"	"	2 50.....					
Machinists	"	"	2 50.....	} 2 50	8-9	8-9	48-54	68
Pattern makers.....	"	"	2 50.....					
Blacksmiths	"	"	2 50.....	} 2 50	9	9	54	69
Engineers	"	"	2 50.....					
Machinists	"	"	2 50.....	} 2 91	9	9	54	70
Blacksmiths	"	"	3 25-3 50.....					
Pattern makers.....	"	"	3 25.....	} 2 50	10	5	55	71
Machinists	"	"	2 50-3 00.....					
Machinists	"	"	2 50.....	} 2 72	8	8	48	72
Pattern makers.....	"	"	2 72.....					
Engineers	"	"	2 72.....	} 1 61	10	10	60	73
Cupola men.....	"	"	2 50.....					
Others	"	"	1 50.....	} 1 69	10	10	60	74
Foundrymen and iron workers' helpers	"	"	1 60-2 25.....					
Laborers	"	"	1 37 ¹ / ₂ -1 50.....	1 47	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	75
Foundrymen	"	"	1 75.....	1 75	10	9	59	76
Gun makers	"	"	*2 75.....	*2 75	10	10	60	77
Horseshoers	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 60	10	9	59	78
"	"	"	2 00-2 25.....	2 04	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	79
Firemen	"	"	2 25-2 50	} 2 09	9	9	54	80
Floormen	"	"	2 00-2 25.....					
Horseshoers	"	"	2 50-2 75-3 00.....	2 63	9	9	54	81
Blacksmiths & horseshoers	"	"	2 00	2 00	10	10	60	82
Horseshoers	"	"	2 00-2 25.....	2 05	10	10	60	83
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 22	9	8	53	84
"	"	"	3 00-3 25-3 50.....	3 22	10	10	60	85
Firemen	"	"	3 50.....	} 3 25	9	8	53	86
Floormen	"	"	3 00.....					
Horseshoers	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	10	9	59	87
"	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 73	9	9	54	88
"	"	"	2 50-2 75.....	2 61	10	8	58	89
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	10	8	58	90

during September quarter.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
III. METALS, MACHINERY		
Iron and Steel—Continued.		
Iron Dressers and Chippers.		
91	New York, Brooklyn ..	Iron Chippers' Union No. 7573, A. F. of L.....
Iron Molders.		
92	Albany	Iron Molders' Union of North America No. 8.....
93	"	" " " 292.....
94	Amsterdam.....	" " " 57.....
95	Auburn	" " " 107.....
96	Batavia.....	" " " 123.....
97	Binghamton	" " " 274.....
98	Buffalo	" " " 13.....
99	"	" " " 84.....
100	"	" " " 100.....
101	Corning	" " " 282.....
102	Cortland.....	" " " 92.....
103	Coxsackie	" " " 278.....
104	Dunkirk.....	" " " 90.....
105	Elmira	" " " 289.....
106	Frankfort	" " " 246.....
107	Geneva	" " " 109.....
108	Lancaster.....	" " " 260.....
109	Lockport	" " " 238.....
110	Middletown	" " " 268.....
111	Newburgh	" " " 228.....
112	New York, Bronx	" " " 89.....
113	" Brooklyn	" " " 22.....
114	" "	" " " 96.....
115	" Manhattan ..	" " " 25.....
116	Ossining.....	" " " 131.....
117	Oswego	" " " 169.....
118	Peekskill	" " " 6.....
119	Poughkeepsie	" " " 50.....
120	Rochester	" " " 11.....
121	"	" " " 12.....
122	Sandy Hill	" " " 130.....
123	Schenectady	" " " 120.....
124	Seneca Falls.....	" " " 49.....
125	Shortsville	" " " 319.....
126	Silver Creek.....	" " " 318.....
127	Suffern	" " " 353.....
128	Syracuse	" " " 80.....
129	Troy.....	" " " 2.....
130	"	" " " 108.....
131	Utica	" " " 112.....
132	Watertown	" " " 78.....
133	Yonkers.....	" " " 173.....
Iron Molders' Helpers.		
134	Lockport	Laborers' Protective Union No. 7178, A. F. of L.....
Iron Workers.		
135	Buffalo	Iron Workers' Union No. 15
136	Tarrytown	" L. A. 3873, K. of L.
Japanners and Finishers (Steel).		
137	Jamestown	Japan Finishers' Union No 9069, A. F. of L.....
Locomotive and Car Pipe Fitters.		
138	Buffalo	Locomotive and Car Pipe Fitters' Union

† Rates of wages prevailing at

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.								
Iron chippers.....	M	Day	\$2 25-2 50.....	\$2 25	9-10	8-9	53-59	91
Stove plate molders	"	Piecework	2 50-4 00 a day (av.)	2 77	10	10	60	92
Machinery molders.....	"	Day	2 75.....	2 75	10	10	60	93
"	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 45	10 ¹ / ₁₀	9 ¹ / ₂	60	94
"	"	"	2 50-3 25.....	2 83	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	95
Agri. & machinery molders	"	Day & pwk	2 50-3 50 (aver.) ..	2 78	10	9-10	60	96
Machinery molders.....	"	Day	2 00-2 75.....	2 33	9-10	9	54-60	97
Stove plate molders.....	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.) ..	2 50	*	*	57	98
Iron molders.....	"	Day	2 50-3 00.....	2 74	10	10	60	99
"	"	Piecework	2 25 a day (aver.) ..	2 25	10	10	60	100
Stove pl. & mach. molders.	"	Day	2 25-3 25.....	2 61	10	9	59	101
"	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.) ..	2 50	10	10	60	102
Machinery molders.....	"	Day	2 00-3 00.....	2 60	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	103
"	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.) ..	2 50	10	10	60	104
"	"	Day	2 50-2 75.....	2 54	10	10	60	105
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	106
Stove pl. & mach. molders.	"	Day & pwk	2 50-4 00.....	3 18	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	107
Brass molders	"	"	2 75.....	2 76	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	108
Iron molders	"	Day	2 50-2 80.....	2 69	10	10	60	109
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	110
Machinery molders	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 71	10	9	59	111
Stove, etc., molders.....	"	"	2 50-3 30.....	2 87	10	10	60	112
Machinery molders	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	10	9	59	113
"	"	"	3 00-3 50.....	3 14	10	8	58	114
"	"	"	2 75-4 00.....	3 27	9-10	9-10	54-60	115
"	"	"	2 75-3 25.....	3 00	10 ¹ / ₂	9	60	116
"	"	Piecework	2 00-3 00 a day (av.)	2 59	10 ¹ / ₅	9	60	117
Stove plat. & mach. molders	"	"	2 50-3 75.....	3 20	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	57	118
Machinery molders.....	"	Day & pwk	3 00 a day (aver.) ..	3 00	10	9	59	119
"	"	Day	2 65-3 37 ¹ / ₂	2 82	10	10	60	120
Stove plate molders.....	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.) ..	2 50	10	10	60	121
Iron molders	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	10	9	59	122
Iron and brass molders....	"	Piecework	3 90 a day (aver.) ..	3 90	10	5	55	123
Machinery molders.....	"	Day	2 50-3 00.....	2 65	9 ¹ / ₁₀	8 ¹ / ₂	54	124
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	125
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	10	9	59	126
"	"	"	2 25-3 00.....	2 34	10	10	60	127
Apprentices	"	"	1 50.....	2 65	10	10	60	128
Heater molders	"	"	3 00.....	2 65	10	10	60	129
Stove plate molders.....	"	"	3 00.....	2 50	10	10	60	130
Machinery	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.) ..	2 50	10	10	60	131
Stove plate	"	Day	2 75-3 50.....	2 99	10	10	60	132
Machinery	"	Day & pwk	2 75-4 25.....	3 68	9	9	54	133
Heater, stove & mach. mold.	"	"	2 50-3 00 a day (av.)	2 73	10	10	60	134
Machinery molders.....	"	Day	2 75.....	2 75	9-10	9	54-59	135
Molders' helpers.....	"	"	1 40-1 60.....	1 50	10 ¹ / ₁₀	9	59 ¹ / ₂	136
Machinists	"	"	1 75.....	1 92	9	9	54	137
Iron workers.....	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	2 25	9 ¹ / ₂	5	54	138
Helpers.....	"	"	1 50.....	1 63	10	10	60	139
Iron workers.....	"	"	2 25.....	2 19	10	10	60	140
Japanners and finishers....	"	"	1 40-2 00.....	2 19	10	10	60	141
Pipe fitters	"	"	2 30-2 50.....	2 19	10	10	60	142
Helpers	"	"	1 50.....	2 19	10	10	60	143

end of June quarter. * Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.	
III. METALS, MACHINERY			
Iron and Steel—Continued.			
Machinists.			
139	Albany	International Association of Machinists No. 428.....	
140	Amsterdam.....	" "	100.....
141	Auburn	" "	153.....
142	Binghamton	" "	374.....
143	Buffalo	" "	326.....
144	"	" "	330.....
145	Corning	" "	372.....
146	Depew	" "	480.....
147	Dunkirk.....	" "	324.....
148	Elmira	" "	421.....
149	Green Island	" "	369
150	Hornellsville	" "	201.....
151	Little Falls	" "	444.....
152	Lockport	" "	439.....
153	New York, Bronx.....	" "	405.....
154	" Brooklyn....	" "	323.....
155	" "	" "	401.....
156	" "	" "	434.....
157	" Manhattan ..	" "	320.....
158	" "	" "	335.....
159	" "	" "	402.....
160	" "	" "	406.....
161	" Richmond ..	" "	417.....
162	Niagara Falls.....	" "	318.....
163	Oneonta	" "	74.....
164	Oswego	" "	240.....
165	Pearl River.....	" "	467.....
166	Poughkeepsie	" "	462.....
167	Rensselaer	" "	220.....
168	Rochester	" "	93.....
169	Rome	" "	445.....
170	Sandy Hill	" "	2.....
171	Schenectady	" "	90.....
172	"	" "	204.....
173	Seneca Falls.....	" "	375.....
174	Silver Creek.....	" "	464.....
175	Syracuse	" "	381.....
176	Tarrytown	" "	415.....
177	Tonawanda	" "	129.....
178	Troy	" "	365.....
179	Utica	" "	425.....
180	Watertown	" "	194.....
181	Watervliet	" "	196.....
182	Yonkers	" "	60.....
Machinists' Helpers.			
183	Albany	Machinists Helpers' Union No. 1.....	
184	Rochester	International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics No. 17.....	
Metal Mechanics (Allied).			
185	Auburn	International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics No. 67.....	
186	Dunkirk.....	" "	
187	Lockport	" "	87.....
188	Poughkeepsie	" "	106.....
189	Seneca Falls.....	" "	74.....
Pattern Makers.†			
190	Auburn	Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	
191	Buffalo	" "	
192	New York, Manhattan..	" "	
193	Rochester	" "	
194	Schenectady	" "	
195	Seneca Falls.....	" "	

* Rates of wages end June quarter. † Summer months. ‡ See also

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Aver- age earn- ings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur- day.	Week- ly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Machinists	M	Day	\$2 20-2 50.....	\$2 35	9	9	54	139
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	9-10	9-10	54-60	140
"	"	"	2 35-3 00.....	2 63	9	9	54	141
"	"	"	2 25-3 00.....	2 68	9-10	9-10	54-60	142
"	"	"	*2 25-3 00.....	2 47½	9	9	54	143
"	"	"	2 20-3 20.....	2 34	9-10	9-10	54-60	144
"	"	"	2 20-2 50.....	2 24	10	10	60	145
"	"	"	2 07-2 34.....	2 19	9	9	54	146
"	"	"	2 20 (average)	2 20	10	10	60	147
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	148
"	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 33	10½	15	60	149
"	"	"	2 30.....	2 30	10	10	60	150
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 34	9	9	54	151
"	"	"	2 25-3 00.....	2 59	10	9½	59½	152
"	"	"	2 50-2 60.....	2 60	9-10	9	54-59	153
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	9½	9½	57	154
"	"	"	2 50-2 75.....	2 63	9	9	54	155
"	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	9	9	54	156
"	"	"	2 50-3 25.....	3 00	9	9	54	157
"	"	"	2 50-4 00.....	2 72	9-10	9-8	53-59	158
"	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 61	9½	8½	56	159
"	"	"	2 50-3 50.....	2 84	9	9	54	160
"	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 69	9	9	54	161
"	"	"	2 40.....	2 40	9	9	54	162
"	"	"	1 50-2 50.....	2 24	10½	9	60	163
"	"	"	2 00 average.....	2 00	9-10	9-10	54-60	164
"	"	"	2 25	2 25	9	9	54	165
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	10	9	59	166
"	"	"	2 00-2 40.....	2 35	10½	9	60	167
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 39	9	9	54	168
"	"	"	2 00-2 25.....	2 07	10	10	60	169
"	"	"	2 25.....	2 25	10	9	59	170
"	"	"	2 50-3 25.....	2 70	10	5	55	171
"	"	"	2 50-3 25.....	2 72	10	5	55	172
"	"	"	1 75-2 35.....	2 04	9	9	54	173
"	"	"	1 50-2 25.....	2 00	10	9	59	174
"	"	"	2 25-3 00.....	2 45	9-10	8-9	53-59	175
"	"	"	2 65 average.....	2 65	9½	5	54	176
"	"	"	2 25-2 60.....	2 37	10	10	60	177
"	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	2 32	10	10	60	178
"	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	2 36	10	9	59	179
"	"	"	2 40 average.....	2 40	10	9	59	180
"	"	"	2 48-3 20.....	2 79	8	8	48	181
"	"	"	2 25-2 75.....	2 42	9	5	50	182
Machinists' helpers.....	"	"	1 35.....	1 35	9	9	54	183
"	"	"	1 00-2 00.....	1 36	9-10	9-10	54-60	184
Metal workers.....	"	"	1 55-1 85.....	1 73	9	9	54	185
"	"	"	1 50 average.....	1 50	10	9	59	186
Drillers and tool workers..	"	"	1 40-2 00.....	1 64	10	9½	59½	187
Metal workers.....	"	"	1 70-2 00.....	1 85	10	9	59	188
"	"	"	1 40.....	1 40	10½	9	60	189
Pattern makers.....	"	"	2 85-2 95.....	2 92	10	9	59	190
"	"	"	2 50-3 75.....	3 10	10-10½	9-10	60	191
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	9	8	53	192
"	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	9	9	54	193
"	"	"	2 50-3 50.....	3 13	10	5-10	55-60	194
"	"	"	2 00-3 15.....	2 41	10	5	55	195
Apprentices	"	"	1 00.....					

wages of pattern makers under *Engineers, Blacksmiths, Etc.*, page 418.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
III. METALS, MACHINERY		
Iron and Steel—Continued.		
196	Lockport	<i>Rolling Mill Employees</i> Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Union No. 1.....
197	Schenectady	<i>Screw Makers.</i> International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics No. 28.....
198	New York, Brooklyn....	<i>Steam Engine Makers.</i> Steam Engine Makers' Society.....
199	Jamestown	<i>Steel Cabinet Makers.</i> Steel Cabinet Workers' Union No. 7294, A. F. of L.....
200	Buffalo	<i>Stove Mounters.</i> Stove Mounters & Steel Range Workers' Union of North America No. 18.
201	Geneva	" " " " 37.
202	Rochester	" " " " 39.
203	Troy	" " " " 10.
204	Frankfort	<i>Tool Makers.</i> Federal Labor Union No. 8690, A. F. of L.....
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.		
205	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Beer Pump Workers.</i> Beer Pump Workers No. 8671, A. F. of L.....
206	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Brass Finishers.</i> Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Work's Int. U. of N. A. No. 87
207	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Brass Molders.</i> Metal Polish's, Buffers, Platers & Brass Mould's Int. U. of N. A. No. 61
208	Troy.....	" " " " 111
209	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Brass Spinners.</i> Metal Spinners' Union of New York and Vicinity.....
210	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Brass Workers.</i> Onward Labor Club L. A. 2291, K. of L.....
211	Schenectady	Metal Polish's, Buffers, Platers & Brass Work's Int. U. of N. A. No. 109
212	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Chandelier Filers.</i> Metal Polish's, Buffers, Platers & Brass Work's Int. U. of N. A. No. 110
213	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Chandelier Makers</i> Brotherhood of Chandelier Makers of North America.....
214	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Chasers.</i> Chasers' League of New York.....
215	New York, Manhattan..	<i>Coppersmiths.</i> Coppersmiths' Union No. 1 of New York and Vicinity.....
216	New York, Manhattan ..	<i>Gold Beaters.</i> Gold Beaters' Protective Union of City of New York
217	New York, Manhattan ..	<i>Gold Pen Makers.</i> Gold Pen Makers' Union No. 8030, A. F. of L.... ..
218	Buffalo	<i>Jewelers.</i> Jewelers' Protective Union No. 3.....
219	New York, Manhattan ..	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America No. 1

* Hours not

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Aver. age earn- ings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur- day.	Week- ly.	
AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.								
Heaters, rollers, roughers, helpers, etc.	M	Day	\$1 75-12 00.....	\$3 74	10	10	60	196
Screw makers.....	"	Piecework	1 60-2 50 (average).	2 33	10	5	55	197
Machinists	"	Day	2 75.....	2 75	9	9	54	198
Steel cabinet workers.....	"	"	1 40-1 75.....	1 46	16	10	60	199
Stove mounters.....	"	Piecework	1 02-2 80 a day (aver.)	2 17	9	9	54	200
"	"	Day	2 00.....	2 00	10	9	59	201
"	"	"	1 75-2 62½.....	2 30	10	9½	59½	202
"	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.)..	2 47	10	10	60	203
"	"	Day	2 25.....					
Farm tool makers.....	"	"	1 50-2 50.....	1 97	10½	8½	60	204
Beer pump makers.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 83	9½	8½	56	205
Brass finishers.....	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	2 41	10	9	59	206
Brass molders.....	"	"	2 75-3 00.....	2 91	9	4½	49½	207
"	"	"	2 50.....	2 50	10	10	60	208
Metal spinners.....	"	Week	16 50-30 00.....	3 17	10	9	59	209
Brass workers.....	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	8-10	8-9	48-59	210
"	"	Piecework	.....	2 30	10	5	55	211
Chandelier filers.....	"	Week	12 00-14 00.....	2 26	10	9	59	212
Chatdelier makers.....	"	"	15 00.....	2 50	10	9	59	213
Chasers.....	"	"	17 00-24 00.....	2 95	9-10	9	54-59	214
Coppersmiths.....	"	Day	3 00-3 50.....	3 31	*	*	*	215
Gold beaters.....	"	Week	12 00.....	2 00	9½-10	6-8	52-58	216
Gold pen makers	"	"	18 00.....	3 00	10	9	59	217
Jewelers.....	"	"	7 50-21 00.....	2 78	9½	9½	57	218
"	"	"	12 00-40 00... ..	3 35	9	8½	53½	219
Setters	"	"						
Engravers	"	"						

given.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
III. METALS, MACHINERY		
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel—Continued.		
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.		
220	Albany	Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union No. 29.....
221	Buffalo	" " " " 17.....
222	Dunkirk.....	" " " " 41.....
223	Elmira	" " " " 57.....
224	Geneva.....	" " " " 156.....
225	Ilion.....	" " " " 42.....
226	Jamestown	" " " " 38.....
227	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " " 12.....
228	" Manhattan ..	" " " " 34.....
229	Niagara Falls.....	" " " " 115.....
230	Rochester	" " " " 113.....
231	Rome	" " " " 131.....
232	Schenectady.....	" " " " 76.....
233	Troy	" " " " 79.....
234	Watertown.....	" " " " 125.....
Surgical Instrument Makers.		
235	New York, Brooklyn....	Surgical Instrument Makers' Union
Watch Case Jointers.		
236	New York, Brooklyn....	Watch Case Jointers' Union No. 8614, A. F. of L.....
Wire Frame Makers.		
237	New York, Manhattan..	Wire Frame Makers' Union
Engineers and Firemen.		
Engineers (Eccentric, Hod Hoisting and Stationary).		
238	Albany	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 9.....
239	"	" " " " 21.....
240	Amsterdam.....	International Union of Steam Engineers No. 46.....
241	Auburn	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 5.....
242	Binghamton	" " " " 12.....
243	Buffalo	" " " " 16.....
244	"	International Union of Steam Engineers No. 17.....
245	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 50.....
246	"	International Union of Steam Engineers No. 32
247	Elmira	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 19.....
248	Geneva.....	" " " " 51.....
249	Hudson.....	" " " " 35.....
250	Jamestown	" " " " 36.....
251	Little Falls.....	" " " " 6.....
252	Lockport	" " " " 30.....
253	Middletown	" " " " 49.....
254	Mount Vernon.....	" " " " 22.....
255	Newark	" " " " 45.....
256	Newburgh	" " " " 18.....
257	New York, Bronx	" " " " 47.....
258	" Brooklyn	Eccentric Association of Engineers No. 2, L. A. No. 1205, K. of L.....
259	" "	" " " " 3, " 8622 "
260	" "	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 8.....
261	" "	" " " " 27.....
262	" "	" " " " 31.....
263	" "	" " " " 39.....
264	" "	" " " " 41.....
265	" "	" " " " 48.....
266	" "	" " " " 54.....
267	" Manhattan ..	Amalgamated Ass'n of Eccentric & Stationary Engineers No. 20.
268	" "	German American Engineers, National Association of S. E. No 29

a Rates of wages at end of June. c Wages and hours

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.								
Metal polishers.....	M	Piecework	\$2 50 a day (aver)..	\$2 50	8	8	48	220
"	"	Day	3 00.....	3 00	8	8	48	221
"	"	"	2 15-2 50.....	2 36	10	5	55	222
"	"	"	2 00-3 50.....	3 24	10	10	60	223
"	"	"	1 50-3 50.....	2 21	10	9	59	224
"	"	Piecework	2 50-3 00 (aver.) ...	2 88	10½	9	60	225
"	"	Day	2 25-2 50.....	2 44	10	10	60	226
"	"	Piecework	2 50-2 84 (aver.) ...	2 51	10	9	59	227
Brass workers.....	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	10	9	59	228
Metal polishers.....	"	Piecework	1 89-2 50 (aver.) ...	2 17	10	5	55	229
"	"	"	2 08 a day (aver.)..	2 08	10	9	59	230
"	"	"	2 00 " "	2 00	11	5	60	231
"	"	"	3 25 " "	3 25	10	5	55	232
"	"	"	2 50 " "	2 50	9	7	52	233
"	"	Day	2 25-2 50.....	2 22	10	9	59	234
Apprentices	"	"	1 00.....					
Surgical instrument makers	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 47	10	9	59	235
Watch case jointers.....	"	Week.....	12 00-25 00.....	2 55	10	5	55	236
Wire frame makers.....	"	"	9 00.....	1 50	*	*	*	237
"	F	"	7 00.....	1 16½	*	*	*	
Stationary engineers.....	M	Wk. & mo.	c	c	c	c	c	238
"	"	Month	75 00.....	2 03	10	10	60-70	239
"	"	Week	10 50-30 00.....					
"	"	Day	1 75.....	1 50	10½-12	8½-12	60-72	240
"	"	Week	9 00 (aver.).....					
"	"	Day	2 00-4 00.....	2 47	10½	9	60	241
"	"	Month	40 00-120 00.....	2 26	10	10	60-70	242
"	"	"	100 00-150 00.....	3 15	10	10	60	243
"	"	Week	12 50-18 00.....					
Hoisting engineers.....	"	Day	3 00.....	3 00	8-10	8-10	48-60	244
Stationary engineers.....	"	"	1 60-5 00.....	2 39	10	10	70	245
"	"	"	2 25-3 50.....	2 58	10	10	60	246
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	12	12	84	247
"	"	Week	12 00.....	2 00	10½	9	60	248
"	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	10	10	60	249
"	"	"	1 50-2 00.....	1 70	10-12	10-12	60-84	250
"	"	Week	10 00-13 00.....	1 78	12	12	72	251
"	"	"	12 00-21 00.....	2 29	10-12	10-12	60-72	252
"	"	Month	100 00-125 00.....	2 61	10	10	60	253
"	"	Day	2 00-3 00.....					
"	"	"	2 25-4 00.....	2 88	9½	8	54	254
"	"	"	1 00-2 50.....	1 64	10-12	10-12	60-84	255
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 25	10	10	60	256
"	"	"	"	2 50	12	12	84	257
Engineers	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	56	258
Stationary engineers	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	10-12	10-12	60-72	259
"	"	"	2 00-6 00.....	3 03	8-12	8-12	48-84	260
"	"	"	"	3 00	d	d	d	261
"	"	Week.....	18 00-28 00.....	3 47	10	10	60	262
"	"	Day	"	3 00	d	d	d	263
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	d	d	d	264
"	"	"	"	3 00	10-12	10-12	60-72	265
"	"	Year.....	1,277 50-2,500 00	3 08	8	8	56	266
Engineers	"	Week	30 00.....	2 86	8-10-12	8-10-12	48-60-84	267
"	"	Day	2 50-3 50.....					
"	"	Week	16 00-30 00.....	2 84	11	9	64-75	268

not reported. d Hours not reported. * Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
III. METALS, MACHINERY		
Engineers and Firemen—Continued.		
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Hod Hoisting and Stationary)—Continued.</i>		
269	New York, Manhattan ..	German Practical Engineers' Society.....
270	" "	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 1.....
271	" "	" " " 7.....
272	" "	" " " 23.....
273	" "	" " " 24.....
274	" "	" " " 25.....
275	" "	" " " 44.....
276	" "	Safety Association Steam Engineers L. A. 1943, K. of L.....
277	" "	United Engineers No. 1
278	" "	" Portable Hoisting Engineers
279	" Queens	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 15.....
280	" "	" " " 42.....
281	" "	" " " 55.....
282	Niagara Falls	" " " 37.....
283	Norwich.....	" " " 53.....
284	Olean.....	" " " 52.....
285	Poughkeepsie	" " " 10.....
286	Rochester	" " " 3.....
287	"	" " " 14.....
288	"	International Association of Steam Engineers No. 71.....
289	Rome.....	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 32.....
290	Syracuse	International Association of Steam Engineers No. 11.....
291	"	National Association of Stationary Engineers No. 34.....
292	Tonawanda.....	" " " 26.....
293	Troy.....	" " " 13.....
294	"	" " " 20.....
295	Utica.....	" " " 11.....
296	Youkers.....	" " " 28.....
<i>Engineers (Marine).</i>		
297	Albany	Marine Engineers Beneficial Association No. 80.....
298	Buffalo	" " " 1.....
299	Kingston	" " " 57.....
300	New York, Manhattan..	" " " 33 (consolidated).....
301	Tonawanda.....	Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association No. 7.....
<i>Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).</i>		
302	Buffalo	International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen No. 11.....
303	New York, Manhattan..	" " " 56.....
304	Niagara Falls	" " " 84.....
305	Rochester	" " " 37.....
306	Syracuse	" " " 17.....
<i>Firemen (Marine).</i>		
307	Buffalo	Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders Benevolent Association
308	"	Tug Firemen and Linemen's Protective Association No. 6.....
Shipbuilding.		
<i>Dry Dock Employees.</i>		
309	New York, Brooklyn....	Dry Dock Employees' Protective Association L. A. 3283, K. of L.....
<i>Holders On.</i>		
310	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Holders On 8224, A. F. of L.....

b Summer schedule; in winter 10. c Wages and hours not reported

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Engineers	M	Week	\$14 00					
"	"	Day	3 75	\$2 48	12	12	72	269
Stationary engineers	"	Month	75 00-120 00	3 14	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	6 6	70	270
Engineers	"	Day	3 00	3 00	10-12	7-12	67-84	271
Stationary engineers	"	Month	60 00-150 00	2 85	12	12	72	272
Engineers	"	Day	4 00 average	4 00	d	d	d	273
Stationary engineers	"	"	3 00-5 00	3 30	10	10	60-70	274
Engineers	"	Week	20 00	2 98	12	12	72-84	275
Portable engineers	"	Day	3 50					
Engineers on lighters	"	Week	18 00	3 37	8	8	48	276
Brewery engineers	"	Day	3 50					
Stationary engineers	"	Week	15 00-18 00	2 81	10-12	9-12	59-84	277
Portable engineers	"	Day	4 50	4 50	8	4-8	44-48	278
Stationary engineers	"	"	3 00 average	3 00	10-12	10-12	60-84	279
"	"	"	3 00 average	3 00	12	12	72	280
"	"	"	3 00	3 00	12	12	72	281
"	"	Month	100 00					
"	"	Day	2 50-3 00	2 96	10	10	60-70	282
"	"	"	2 00 average	2 00	10	10	60	283
"	"	Month	60 00-90 00					
"	"	Week	12 00	1 98	12	12	84	284
"	"	Day	1 50					
"	"	"	2 60	2 00	10	9	59	285
"	"	Week	12 00-14 00	2 00	e 11	e 11	e 66-77	286
"	"	Day	2 00	2 00	e 11	e 11	e 66-77	287
"	"	"	2 00 average	2 00	12	12	72	288
"	"	"	2 00 average	2 00	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	60	289
"	"	Week	12 00-25 00	2 55	12	12	72-84	290
"	"	Day	2 50-2 75	2 57	d	d	d	291
"	"	Month	90 00					
"	"	Day	2 50-3 00	2 80	10-12	10-12	60-84	292
"	"	"	2 00-3 00	2 50	10	10	60-70	293
"	"	Month	75 00 average	2 50	10	10	60-70	294
"	"	Day	2 50 average	2 50	10	10	60	295
"	"	"	2 25-6 00	2 48	10	5	55	296
Steamboat engineers	"	Month	75 00					
"	"	Day	2 50	2 65	*	*	*	297
Marine engineers	"	Month	c	c	c	c	c	298
"	"	"	65 00	2 17	*	*	*	299
"	"	Day	2 75	2 75	d	d	d	300
Tug pilots	"	"	3 00-4 50					
Marine engineers	"	"	3 00-4 00	3 22	12-14	12-14	84-98	301
Machinists	"	"	2 25					
Stationary firemen	"	"	1 75-2 25	1 94	8-10-12	8-10-12	56-70-84	302
Firemen, coal passers, oilers	"	"	2 00-2 50	2 37	d	d	d	303
Stationary firemen	"	"	2 00	2 00	11	10	65	304
"	"	"	2 00	2 00	8-12	8-12	56-84	305
"	"	"	2 00	2 00	12	12	84	306
Firemen, oilers, watert'nd's	"	Month	45 00 f	f 1 50	12	12	72-84	307
Firemen and linemen	"	Day	50 00 f	f 1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	*	*	*	308
"	"	"	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ f					
Dry dock employees	"	"	2 33	2 33	9	8	53-61	309
Holder on	"	"	2 07					
Apprentices	"	"	1 37	1 72	9	9	5	310

d Hours not reported. e Average f With board. * Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
-----	-----------	-------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Shipbuilding—Continued.

<i>Iron Ship Builders.</i>		
311	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Boiler Makers & Iron Ship Builders of America No. 277...
<i>Sail Makers.</i>		
312	New York, Manhattan ..	United Trade Society of Journeymen Sail Makers.....
<i>Ship Carpenters and Calkers.</i>		
313	Buffalo	Ship Carpenters and Calkers' Union No. 7477, A. F. of L.....
314	Newburgh.....	Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Calkers' Union No. 2243, A. F. of L.....
315	New York, Brooklyn....	Ship Joiners and Grain Ceilers' L. A. 10055, K. of L.....
316	" "	Shipwrights' Association No. 1.....
317	" "	Shipwrights' L. A. 514, K. of L.....
318	" Manhattan..	Manhattan Ship Joiners' Association
319	" "	Shipwrights' Union No. 1
320	Tonawanda.....	Ship Carpenters and Calkers' Union.....
<i>Ship and Machinists' Riggers.</i>		
321	New York, Manhattan..	Ship and Machinists' Riggers L. A. 1635, K. of L.....
<i>Ship Plumbers.</i>		
322	New York, Brooklyn....	U. S. Organization of Journeymen Ship Plumbers.....
<i>Spar Makers</i>		
323	New York, Brooklyn....	Spar and Derrick Makers' L. A. 1243, K. of L.....

IV. TRANS

Railroads.

<i>Car Builders and Repairers.</i>		
1	Albany	International Association of Car Workers No. 30.....
2	Buffalo	" " 1.....
3	"	" " 5.....
4	"	" " 11.....
5	Rochester	" " 4.....
6	"	" " 6.....
<i>Carmen.</i>		
7	Binghamton	Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America No. 35.....
8	Buffalo	International Association of Car Workers No. 2
9	Elmira.....	Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America No. 63
10	Port Jervis.....	" " 95
<i>Car Builders' Laborers.</i>		
11	Buffalo	Car Builders Laborers' Union No. 8349, A F. of L.....
<i>Car Painters.</i>		
12	Albany	Car Painters' Union No. 1
<i>Conductors.</i>		
13	Albany	Order of Railway Conductors No. 56.....
14	Binghamton	" " 154.....
15	Buffalo	" " 2.....
16	Corning	" " 176.....
17	East Syracuse.....	" " 43.....

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Iron ship builders	M	Day	\$2 52.....	\$2 52	9	9	54	311
Sail makers.....	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	312
Ship carpenters.....	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	9	9	54	313
"	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	9-10	9-10	54-60	314
Grain ceilers.....	"	"	3 25.....	3 25	9	9	54	315
Shipwrights	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	316
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8-9	8-9	48-54	317
Ship joiners	"	"	3 50-3 52.....	3 53	8	8	48	318
House "	"	"	3 62-4 00.....					
Shipwrights	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	319
Ship carpenters.....	"	"	2 25-2 50.....	2 48	9	9	54	320
Riggers.....	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	321
Ship plumbers.....	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	322
Spar makers.....	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	8	8	48	323

PORTATION.

Carpenters	"	Hour	18-23 cents.....	1 69	9	9	54	1
Others	"	"	14 cents.....					
Air brake inspectors.....	"	Day	2 50.....	1 63	10	10	60	2
Painters	"	"	2 50.....					
Material tenders.....	"	"	1 50.....	1 60	10	10	60	3
Car repairers	"	"	1 60.....					
Freight car builders.....	"	"	2 75 (average)	2 75	10	10	60	4
Car workers	"	"	1 30-2 00.....	1 56	10½	9	60	5
Builders and repairers.....	"	"	1 50-2 00.....	1 67	10	9	59	6
Carmen.....	"	"	1 40-2 00.....	1 46	10	10	70	7
Car and air brake inspectors	"	Month.....	48 00-55 00.....	1 70	10-12	10-12	70-84	8
Car builders.....	"	Week.....	11 25.....	2 01	10-11	9	59-77	9
"	"	Hour	25 cents.....					
"	"	Day	1 50-1 80.....	1 68	10-12	10-12	60-72	10
Car inspectors	"	"	1 50-1 60.....					
Air brake inspectors	"	"	1 50-1 60.....					
Apprentices	"	"	1 80.....					
Laborers	"	"	1 50.....	1 50	10	10	60	11
Car painters.....	"	Piecework	2 00 a day average.	2 00	9	9	54	12
Passenger conductors.....	"	Day	3 30-3 50.....	3 25	*	*	*	13
Freight "	"	"	3 00-3 40.....					
Yard masters	"	Month	90 00.....	3 60	10	10	70	14
Conductors	"	Mile	108 00 a month (av).					
"	"	Day	3 00 average.....	3 00	10	10	70	15
Freight conductors.....	"	"	2 75.....	2 73	10	10	70	16
Passenger "	"	Month	80 00.....					
Conductors	"	Day	3 00 average.....	3 00	12	12	84	17

* Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.		
IV. TRANSPORTA				
Railroads—Continued.				
Conductors—Continued.				
18	Elmira	Order of Railway Conductors No.	2.....	
19	"	"	"	374.....
20	Hornellsville	"	"	225.....
21	Middletown	"	"	104.....
22	New York, Manhattan ..	"	"	54.....
23	" Queens	"	"	391.....
24	" Richmond ..	"	"	284.....
25	Norwich	"	"	341.....
26	Ogdensburg	"	"	25.....
27	Oneonta	"	"	45.....
28	Oswego	"	"	157.....
29	Port Jervis.....	"	"	52.....
30	Rensselaer	"	"	359.....
31	Rochester	"	"	8.....
32	Syracuse	"	"	155.....
33	Troy.....	"	"	171.....
34	Utica	"	"	150.....
Elevated Railroad Employees.				
35	New York, Manhattan..	Empire Association L. A. 6434, K. of L.....		
Engineers.				
36	Albany	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 46.....		
37	Binghamton	"	"	311.....
38	Buffalo	"	"	15.....
39	"	"	"	241.....
40	"	"	"	328.....
41	"	"	"	382.....
42	"	"	"	533.....
43	"	"	"	544.....
44	Corning	"	"	244.....
45	Dunkirk.....	"	"	67.....
46	East Syracuse	"	"	288.....
47	Elmira	"	"	41.....
48	"	"	"	434.....
49	Hornellsville	"	"	47.....
50	Mechanicville	"	"	418.....
51	Middletown	"	"	292.....
52	New York, Bronx	"	"	145.....
53	" Brooklyn ..	"	"	419.....
54	" Manhattan ..	"	"	105.....
55	" Queens	"	"	269.....
56	" Richmond ..	"	"	541.....
57	Norwich.....	"	"	560.....
58	Ogdensburg	"	"	377.....

* Irregular. d Hours

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
TION—Continued.								
Conductors	M	Day	\$2 10-3 00.....	\$2 73	*	.....	.....	18
"	"	"	3 20.....	3 20	10	10	70	19
Passenger conductors.....	"	"	3 46.....	} 2 67	10-12	10-12	70-84	20
Freight "	"	"	2 70.....					
Flagmen.....	"	"	1 90.....	} 3 02	10-12	10-12	73-84	21
Conductors	"	Month ...	49 50-140 00.....					
"	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	d	.....	.....	22
"	"	Month ...	75 00-85 00.....	2 86	*	.....	.....	23
"	"	"	60 00-80 00.....	2 45	12	12	84	24
Passenger conductors.....	"	Day	3 40.....	} 3 24	12	12	84	25
Freight "	"	"	3 10.....					
Conductors	"	Month ...	40 00-85 00.....	} 2 63	10-12	10-12	60-72	26
"	"	Day	2 25-3 50.....					
"	"	"	2 00-3 75.....	2 74	d	.....	.....	27
Passenger conductors.....	"	"	3 50.....	} 2 97	12	12	72	28
Freight "	"	"	2 50.....					
Passenger "	"	"	3 46.....	} 2 90	12	12	84	29
Freight "	"	"	2 25-2 70.....					
Conductors	"	"	3 00-3 15.....	3 00	12	12	72-84	30
"	"	"	3 00 (aver.).....	3 00	*	.....	.....	31
"	"	Mileage ..	70 00-90 00 mo. (av.)	2 40	*	.....	.....	32
"	"	"	43 00-100 00 "	2 82	*	.....	.....	33
"	"	"	75 00-105 00 "	3 14	10-12	10-12	70-84	34
Car builders.....	"	Day	2 50.....	} 2 50	10	9	59	35
Car painters.....	"	"	2 50.....					
Carpenters.....	"	"	2 50.....	} 3 44	*	.....	.....	36
Passenger engineers.....	"	Mile	3½ cents.....					
Freight "	"	"	4 "	} 3 35	12	12	72-84	37
Switching "	"	Day	3 50.....					
Passenger "	"	Mile	3 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀ cents.....	} 3 38	10-12	10-12	70-84	38
Freight "	"	"	3 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀ "					
Switching "	"	Day	3 25.....	} 3 50	10-00	10-12	70-84	39
Engineers	"	"	3 00-3 50.....					
Freight engineers.....	"	"	4 00.....	} 3 49	10-12	10 12	70-84	40
Passenger "	"	"	3 50.....					
Engineers, 2d year.....	"	"	3 00.....	} 3 73	12	12	84	41
" 1st year	"	"	2 75.....					
Engineers	"	"	2 75-4 00.....	} 3 73	12	12	84	41
"	"	Mile	3 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ cents					
"	"	"	3½ cents.....	} 4 11	12	12	72	42
"	"	Day	3 12.....					
"	"	Mile	3-4 cents.....	} 3 60	*	.....	.....	43
"	"	Month ...	100 00-110 00.....					
"	"	Day	3 50-4 00.....	} 3 63	*	.....	.....	44
Firemen	"	"	2 00.....					
Engineers	"	"	3 33½.....	} 3 33½	*	.....	.....	45
Passenger engineers.....	"	Mile	3½ cents.....					
Freight "	"	"	4 "	} 3 85	10	10	70	46
Yard "	"	Day	3½ "					
Engineers	"	Month ...	85 00 average.....	2 83½	*	.....	.....	47
"	"	Mileage ..	95 00-160 00 mo (av.)	4 14	12	12	84	48
"	"	Day	3 60.....	3 60	12	12	84	49
"	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	10	10	60	50
"	"	"	3 50-3 60	3 58	*	.....	.....	51
"	"	Mileage ..	2 00-11 50 day (av.)	4 60	*	.....	.....	52
"	"	Day	3 50.....	3 50	10	10	70	53
"	"	"	3 50-5 15.....	3 55	9	9	63	54
"	"	"	3 00-3 85.....	3 59	*	.....	.....	55
"	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	12	12	72-84	56
"	"	Mileage ..	3 60 a day (aver)...	3 60	12	12	84	57
"	"	Day	2 00-3 75.....	3 12	*	.....	.....	58

not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.		
IV. TRANSPORTA				
Railroads—Continued.				
Engineers—Continued:				
59	Olean	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 345.....		
60	Oneonta	"	"	58.....
61	Oswego	"	"	152.....
62	Port Jervis.....	"	"	54.....
63	Rensselaer	"	"	59.....
64	Rochester	"	"	18.....
65	"	"	"	35.....
66	Schenectady	"	"	172.....
67	Syracuse	"	"	169.....
68	"	"	"	367.....
69	"	"	"	441.....
70	Troy	"	"	87.....
71	Utica	"	"	14.....
72	Watertown	"	"	277.....
73	Whitehall	"	"	217.....
Firemen.				
74	Albany	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen No. 230.....		
75	Binghamton	"	"	227.....
76	Buffalo	"	"	12.....
77	"	"	"	85.....
78	"	"	"	101.....
79	"	"	"	241.....
80	"	"	"	276.....
81	"	"	"	316.....
82	"	"	"	472.....
83	Corning	"	"	121.....
84	East Syracuse.....	"	"	834.....
85	Elmira	"	"	242.....
86	"	"	"	463.....
87	Hornellsville	"	"	169.....
88	Malone	"	"	524.....
89	Mechanicville	"	"	74.....
90	Middletown	"	"	232.....
91	New York, Bronx.....	"	"	363.....
92	" Brooklyn....	"	"	291.....

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
TION—Continued.								
Passenger engineers.....	M	Month	\$110 00.....	} \$3 88	10	10	60-70	59
Freight & switch engineers	"	"	100 00.....					
Engineers	"	100 miles..	3 50.....	3 32	12	12	84	60
"	"	Day	3 75.....	3 75	12	12	72	61
Road engineers	"	"	3 60.....	} 3 58	12	12	72-84	62
Switch "	"	"	3 00.....					
Engineers	"	"	3 64-4 00.....	3 82	10	10	70	63
"	"	Mile	3½ cents.....	3 50	*			64
"	"	Month	60 00-125 00.....	3 03	*			65
"	"	Day	4 00.....	4 00	12	12	84	66
"	"	"	2 00-4 00.....	3 25	*			67
"	"	"	3 25-7 82.....	4 58	10	10	60-70	68
Passenger engineers.....	"	100 miles..	3 50.....	} 3 63	10-12	10-12	60-84	69
Freight engineers, 1st year	"	"	2 75.....					
" 2d "	"	"	8 25.....					
" 3d "	"	"	8 50-4 00.....					
Engineers	"	Month	85 00.....	} 3 35	*			70
"	"	Day	3 25-3 50.....					
"	"	Month	105 00-200 00.....	4 26	10-12	10-12	60-84	71
"	"	Day	3 00-4 69.....	3 84	12	12	72-84	72
"	"	Mile	8½ cents.....	3 47	*			73
"	"	Day	3 50.....	} 2 43	12	12	84	74
Firemen	"	"	1 90.....					
Yard firemen.....	"	Month	50 00.....	} 2 22	12	12	72-84	75
Road "	"	Mile	1½-2½ cents.....					
Firemen	"	Mileage	1 90-2 20 day (av.)	1 99	*			76
Engineers	"	Day	3 15-3 50.....	} 2 10	10-12	10-12	70-84	77
Firemen	"	"	1 93.....					
Engineers	"	"	2 75-4 00.....	} 2 68	10-12	10-12	70-84	78
Firemen	"	"	1 90-2 20.....					
Engineers	"	"	3 00-3 12.....	} 2 33	12	12	84	79
Firemen	"	"	1 90-2 20.....					
Engineers	"	"	3 25.....	} 2 11	10-12	10-12	70-84	80
Firemen	"	"	1 95.....					
"	"	"	2 10 (aver.).....	} 2 10	12	12	84	81
Engineers	"	"	3 25-3 50.....					
Firemen	"	"	2 40.....	} 2 54	*			82
Passenger firemen.....	"	"	1 75.....					
Freight "	"	"	2 10.....	} 2 03	11	11	77	83
Switch "	"	"	1 80.....					
Engineers	"	"	2 75.....	} 2 07	12	12	72-84	84
Passenger firemen.....	"	"	1 90.....					
Through freight firemen.....	"	"	2 20.....	} 2 30	12	12	84	85
Local freight "	"	"	2 00.....					
Firemen	"	Mile	2½-2½ cents.....	} 2 28	*			86
Engineers	"	Day	3 00.....					
Firemen	"	"	1 80-2 60.....	} 2 15	12	12	84	87
Engineers	"	"	2 75-3 60.....					
Firemen	"	"	1 75-2 12.....	} 1 50	*			88
Hostlers	"	"	2 25.....					
Firemen	"	"	1 50.....	} 3 50-3 71				
Engineers	"	"	3 50-3 71.....					
Firemen	"	Month	40 00-86 80.....	} 2 35	11½	11½	80½	89
Engineers	"	Day	1 75-2 00.....					
Firemen	"	"	3 00-3 60.....	} 2 64	12	12	84	90
Passenger firemen.....	"	"	2 10-2 50.....					
Small engine firemen	"	Mile	1½ cents.....	} 2 36	*			91
Mogul "	"	"	2 cents.....					
Hostlers	"	"	2½ cents.....	} 2 28				
Day	"	Day	2 28.....					
Firemen	"	Hour	17½ cents.....	} 1 81	10	10	70	92
Hostlers	"	"	20 cents.....					

* Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.		
IV. TRANSPORTATION.				
Railroads—Continued.				
Firemen—Continued.				
93	New York, Manhattan..	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen No. 149		
94	" "	"	"	155
95	" Queens	"	"	309
96	" Richmond ...	"	"	339
97	Niagara Falls	"	"	362
98	Norwich	"	"	216
99	Olean	"	"	398
100	Oneonta	"	"	71
101	Oswego	"	"	92
102	Port Jervis	"	"	1
103	Rensselaer	"	"	215
104	Rochester	"	"	99
105	Schenectady	"	"	210
106	Syracuse	"	"	120
107	"	"	"	213
108	"	"	"	509
109	Troy	"	"	315
110	Utica	"	"	229
111	Watertown	"	"	212
112	Whitehall	"	"	209
Railway Clerks.				
113	Buffalo	Order of Railway Clerks of America		
114	Corning	"	"	No. 12
Switchmen.				
115	Binghamton	Switchmen's Union of North America No. 114		
116	Buffalo	"	"	4
117	Hornellsville .....	"	"	.....
Telegraphers.				
118	Binghamton	Order of Railroad Telegraphers No. 82		
119	Buffalo	"	"	8
120	New York, Queens	"	"	44
Trainmen.				
121	Albany	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 3		
122	"	"	"	37
123	Binghamton	"	"	36

* Irregular.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur-day.	Week-ly.	
TION—Continued.								
Engineers	M	Day	\$3 00-3 50.....	} \$2 37	9	9	63	93
Firemen	"	"	1 90-2 00.....					
Hostlers	"	"	2 50.....	} 2 00	9	9	63	94
Firemen	"	"	2 00.....					
Passenger firemen.....	"	"	2 10-2 25.....	} 2 16	12	12	72-84	95
Freight "	"	"	2 10.....					
Firemen	"	"	1 75.....	} 1 75	10-12	10-12	60-84	96
Engineers, 1st year.....	"	"	2 75.....					
" 2d "	"	"	3 25.....	} 2 35	10-12	10-12	70-84	97
" 3d "	"	"	3 50.....					
Passenger firemen.....	"	"	2 25.....	} 2 15	12	12	72-84	98
Freight and yard firemen..	"	"	1 90.....					
Passenger firemen.....	"	100 miles..	2 00.....	} 2 15	12	12	72-84	99
Freight "	"	"	2 15.....					
Firemen	"	Month....	55 00 (aver.)	} 2 12	12	12	72-84	100
"	"	Day	2 12.....					
"	"	Month....	50 00 (aver.)	} 1 92	12	12	72-84	101
"	"	Day	2 12.....					
Engineers	"	Mileage ..	4 00-5 00 a day (av.)	} 3 16	12	12	72	103
Firemen	"	"	2 00-2 25.....					
Engineers	"	Day	3 50.....	} 2 58	12	12	72-84	104
Firemen	"	"	1 90-2 40.....					
"	"	Month....	60 00-75 00.....	} 2 17	12	12	84	105
"	"	Day	1 90.....					
Passenger firemen.....	"	100 miles..	1 90.....	} 2 14	10	10	60-70	107
Through freight firemen...	"	"	2 20.....					
Local "	"	"	2 00.....	} 2 15	10	10	70	108
Firemen	"	Day	2 00-2 30.....					
Engineers	"	"	3 50.....	} 2 44	10-12	10-12	70-84	109
Firemen	"	"	2 00-2 35.....					
Engineers	"	Month....	90 00-105 00.....	} 2 78	*	.....	.....	110
Firemen	"	"	50 00-75 00.....					
"	"	Day	1 60-2 00.....	} 1 93	12	12	84	111
Engineers	"	"	3 50.....					
Firemen	"	"	2 12½.....	} 2 44	12	12	72	112
Railway clerks	"	Month....	48 00 (aver.)					
"	"	"	40 00-55 00.....	} 1 60	8½-11	8½-11	59½-66	113
Switchmen	"	Day	2 25 (aver.)					
"	"	Month....	75 00 "	} 2 50	10-11	10-11	70-77	116
"	"	Day	2 09.....					
"	"	Night.....	2 16.....	} 1 90	12	12	72-84	117
Switch tenders	"	Month....	40 00-55 00.....					
Telegraphers	"	Month....	45 00 (aver.)	} 1 50	10	10	70	118
"	"	"	45 00 "					
"	"	"	50 00-75 00.....	} 1 75	12	12	84	120
"	F	"	40 00.....					
Trainmen	M	" ..	55 00 (aver.)	} 2 13	10-12	10-12	70-84	121
Pin pullers	"	" ..	65 00 "					
Road conductors.....	"	Day	3 00.....	} 2 19	12	12	72-84	122
Night yard conductors ..	"	"	2 46.....					
Day "	"	"	2 34.....	} 2 19	12	12	72-84	122
Night brakemen.....	"	"	2 28.....					
Day "	"	"	2 16.....	} 2 09	10	10	70	123
Road "	"	"	2 10.....					
Others	"	"	1 50.....	} 2 04-2 28	10	10	70	123
Night switchmen.....	"	"	2 04-2 28.....					
Day "	"	"	2 10-2 34.....	} 2 00	10	10	70	123
Trainmen	"	"	2 00.....					
† Average.								

† Average.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.		
IV. TRANSPORTATION				
Railroads—Continued.				
Trainmen—Continued.				
124	Buffalo	Brotherhood of Railroad	Trainmen No.	187.....
125	"	"	"	417.....
126	"	"	"	572.....
127	Corning	"	"	195.....
128	East Syracuse.....	"	"	143.....
129	Elmira	"	"	229.....
130	"	"	"	413.....
131	Fishkill on Hudson.....	"	"	287.....
132	Hornellsville	"	"	186.....
133	Mechanicville	"	"	311.....
134	Middletown	"	"	40.....
135	Newark	"	"	291.....
136	New York, Bronx	"	"	197.....
137	" Manhattan ..	"	"	163.....
138	" Queens	"	"	517.....
139	" Richmond ...	"	"	560.....
140	Norwich	"	"	252.....
141	Olean	"	"	133.....
142	Oneonta	"	"	1.....
143	Oswego.....	"	"	69.....
144	Plattsburg.....	"	"	540.....
145	Port Jervis	"	"	253.....
146	Ravena	"	"	565.....
147	Rensselaer.....	"	"	250.....
148	Rochester	"	"	289.....
149	Rotterdam Junction	"	"	300.....
150	Salamanca	"	"	137.....
151	Schenectady	"	"	166.....
152	Syracuse	"	"	230.....

* Irregular.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
TION—Continued.								
Trainmen	M	Day	\$1 60-2 00.....	\$1 80	12	12	84	124
Passenger trainmen.....	"	Mileage ..	2 25 a day (aver.)..	2 30	10-12	10-12	70-84	125
Freight "	"	"	2 10 "					
Yardmen	"	Day	2 34 "	2 50	10-11	10-11	70-77	126
Switchmen	"	Month.....	75 00 (aver.).....					
Conductors	"	Day	2 50-2 70.....	1 86	*	.....	.....	127
Trainmen.....	"	"	1 80-1 90.....					
"	"	"	2 10 (aver.).....	2 10	12	12	72	128
"	"	Mileage ..	2 52 a day (aver.)..	2 52	*	.....	.....	129
"	"	Month.....	45 00 (aver.).....	1 73	*	.....	.....	130
Conductors	"	Day	3 00.....	2 30	12	12	72	131
Trainmen	"	"	2 00-2 10.....					
Others	"	"	1 50.....	1 89	12	12	84	132
Flagmen	"	"	1 90.....					
Trainmen	"	"	1 80.....	1 89	12	12	84	132
Day switchmen.....	"	Month.....	65 00.....					
Night "	"	"	68 50.....	1 89	12	12	84	132
Day yardmen.....	"	"	75 00.....					
Night "	"	"	78 50.....	2 85	10-11	10-11	60-66	133
Freight conductors.....	"	Day	2 85.....					
Asst. yard masters.....	"	"	2 65.....	2 08	10-11	10-11	60-66	133
Yard conductors.....	"	"	2 25.....					
Freight trainmen.....	"	"	2 00.....	1 97	10	10	70	134
Yard "	"	"	1 90.....					
Extra "	"	"	1 90.....	1 97	10	10	70	134
Conductors	"	"	3 10-3 40.....					
Trainmen	"	"	1 80-1 90.....	2 14	11	11	77	135
Others.....	"	Month.....	40 00.....					
Conductors	"	Day	3 00.....	2 05	8	8	56	136
Trainmen.....	"	"	2 75-3 00.....					
Trainmen	"	"	1 95.....	2 22	12	12	72-84	137
"	"	"	2 18-2 34.....					
Passenger conductors	"	Month.....	90 00.....	1 80	12	12	72-84	138
Freight "	"	"	75 00.....					
Yard "	"	"	65 00.....	1 80	12	12	72-84	138
Passenger trainmen	"	"	45 00.....					
Freight "	"	"	50 00.....	1 64	12	12	72-84	139
Yard "	"	"	50 00.....					
Passenger "	"	"	45 00.....	1 96	*	.....	.....	140
Freight "	"	"	50 00.....					
Conductors	"	Day	3 10.....	2 09	11	11	77	141
Trainmen.....	"	"	1 80-2 25.....					
"	"	"	2 09 (average).....	2 00	12	12	84	142
Switchmen	"	100 miles..	2 00.....					
Trainmen	"	Day	2 00.....	1 86	12	12	72	143
Conductors	"	"	1 85-2 28.....					
Trainmen.....	"	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 24	10	10	60	144
Conductors	"	"	2 00-2 12.....					
Trainmen.....	"	Month.....	71 00.....	1 84	*	.....	.....	145
Trainmen.....	"	Day	1 60-2 00.....					
Yard masters.....	"	Month.....	100 00.....	2 13	12	12	84	146
" conductors.....	"	"	72 00.....					
Car catchers.....	"	"	62 00.....	2 03	12	12	72-84	147
Switch tenders	"	"	40 00.....					
Road men.....	"	Day	2 10.....	1 85	*	.....	.....	148
Trainmen.....	"	"	2 00-2 10.....					
"	"	"	1 85.....	2 24	11	11	77	150
Yard conductors.....	"	Month.....	75 00.....					
Yard brakemen.....	"	"	65 00.....	2 24	10-12	10-12	70-84	151
Trainmen.....	"	"	75 00.....					
"	"	Day	2 00-2 62.....	1 90	*	.....	.....	152
"	"	Mile	2 cents					
"	"	Month.....	57 00 (average).....					

† Wages not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
IV. TRANSPORTA		
Railroads—Continued.		
Trainmen—Continued.		
153	Troy	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 90.....
154	Utica	" " " 164.....
155	Walton	" " " 175.....
156	Whitehall	" " " 296.....
Street Railways.		
Conductors, Motormen, Etc.		
157	Albany	Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees No. 148.....
158	Elmira	" " " " 179.....
159	Ithaca	" " " " 201.....
160	Jamestown	" " " " 188.....
161	New York, all boroughs ..	Empire Protective Association, D. A. 75, K. of L.....
162	Oswego	Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees No. 92.....
163	Troy	" " " " 132.....
164	Watertown	" " " "
Coach Drivers, Etc.		
Cabmen and Coach Drivers.		
165	Buffalo	Cabmen's Protective Union No. 62.....
166	New York, Brooklyn....	Coach Drivers' Union No. 1, L. A. 5021, K. of L.....
167	" "	" " " 2, " 784, "
168	" Manhattan..	Amalgamated Association of Coach Drivers.....
169	Niagara Falls.....	Hackmen's Union No. 58.....
170	Rochester	Hack Drivers' Union No. 264, A. F. of L.....
Livery Employees.		
171	Albany	Livery Employees' Union No. 1
172	Troy	" " " 7026, A. F. of L.....
Private Coachmen.		
173	New York, Manhattan ..	Private Coachmen's Protective Legion of Greater New York
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.		
Pilots and Masters of Vessels.		
174	New York, Manhattan ..	U. S. Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association
Seamen.		
175	Buffalo	International Seamen's Union of America.....
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.		
Boatmen.		
176	Glens Falls.....	Boatmen's Union No. 130
* Irregular. b All members idle at the end of		

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur-day.	Week-ly.	

TION—Continued.

Trainmen.....	M	Month	\$55 00-65 00.....	\$1 86	10-12	10-12	70-84	153
Conductors	"	"	90 00.....	2 04	10	10	60-70	154
Trainmen.....	"	"	46 80-70 00.....					
"	"	100 miles..	1 80.....	1 80	12	12	84	155
Switchmen	"	Day	1 80.....					
Conductors	"	Mile	2½ cents.....	2 39	12	12	72	156
Trainmen.....	"	"	2 cents.....					
Conductors	"	Hour	20 cents.....	1 98	10	10	70	157
Motormen	"	"	" "					
Shopmen	"	"	" "					
Linemen.....	"	"	" "					
Helpers	"	"	18½ cents.....	1 52	11½	6-18	80	158
Switchmen	"	"	12½ "					
Conductors	"	"	15 "					
Motormen	"	"	" "					
Others	"	Day	2 00.....	1 63	*	.....	.....	159
Conductors	"	Hour	15-16 cents					
Motormen	"	"	" "					
Conductors	"	"	18 "					
Motormen	"	"	" "	1 65	11½	11½	80½	161
Conductors	"	Day	1 65.....					
Motormen	"	"	1 65.....					
Conductors	"	Hour	13-15 cents.....					
Motormen	"	"	13-15 "	1 60	11-12	11-12	77-84	162
Conductors	"	"	20 "					
Motormen	"	"	20 "					
Pitmen	"	"	20 "					
Flagmen	"	"	15 "	1 82	10	10	70	163
Conductors	"	"	15 "					
Motormen	"	"	15 "					
Motormen	"	"	15 "					
Cabmen.....	"	Week	10 00.....	1 43	10-10½	10-10½	70-75	165
Coach drivers.....	"	"	12 00.....	1 71	16	16	112	166
"	"	"	12 00.....	1 71	10-18	10-18	70-126	167
Hack "	"	Day	2 00.....	2 00	14	14	98	168
"	"	d	d	d	*	*	.....	169
"	"	Week	10 00.....	1 43	*	*	.....	170
Coach driv. & liv. employes	"	"	10 00.....	1 43	12	12	84	171
"	"	"	10 00.....	1 43	12	12	72-84	172
Private coachmen	"	Month	50 00 (average)	1 66½	15	15	105	173
Pilots.....	"	"	100 00 (average)c ...	c3 33½	12	12	84	174
Seamen	"	"	45 00 (average)	c1 56	*	.....	.....	175
"	"	Day	1 50-1 75 (average).					
Boatmen.....	"	Month	c30 00.....	c1 00	*	.....	.....	176
September.	c With board.		d Commission.					

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
IV. TRANSPORTA		
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.—Continued.		
Coal Handlers.		
177	Albany	Coal Handlers' Protective Union No. 1.....
178	Amsterdam.....	" Union No. 8286, A. F. of L.....
179	Buffalo	Coal Heavers' Union No. 10.....
180	Troy.....	Coal Handlers' Union No. 6580, A. F. of L.....
Freight Handlers.		
181	Buffalo	Package Freight Handlers' Union.....
182	"	Warehouse Freight Handlers.....
183	New York, Bronx.....	Harlem River Freight Handlers' Union.....
Grain Shovelers.		
184	Buffalo	Grain Shovelers' Union No. 109.....
185	Ogdensburg	International Association of Longshoremen No. 232.....
Longshoremen.		
186	Albany	Grain Handlers and Bag Tiers' Union.....
Freight Handlers' L. A. 1200, K. of L.		
187	Buffalo	Freight Handlers' L. A. 1200, K. of L.....
188	New York, Brooklyn...	Longshoremen's Union Protective Association No. 4.....
189	" "	" " " 6.....
190	" "	" " " 9.....
191	" "	" " " 10.....
192	" "	" " " 11.....
193	" "	" " " 16.....
194	" "	" " " 17.....
195	" "	" " " 18.....
196	New York, Manhattan..	" " " 1.....
197	" "	" " " 2.....
198	" "	" " " 3.....
199	" "	" " " 12.....
200	" "	" " " 13.....
201	" "	" " " 15.....
202	Ogdensburg	International Longshoremen's Association No. 202.....
203	Oswego	" " " 94.....
Lumber Handlers.		
204	Buffalo	International Longshoremen's Association No. 127.....
205	Jamestown	Lumber Handlers' Union No. 9033, A. F. of L.....
206	Ogdensburg	International Longshoremen's Association No. 217.....
207	"	" " " 238.....
208	Troy.....	Lumber Handlers' Union No. 8449, A. F. L.....
Machinery Handlers and Safe Movers.		
209	New York, Manhattan ..	Hercules Club Machinery Handlers and Safe Movers' L. A. 1684, K. of L.
Ore Handlers.		
210	Buffalo	Iron Ore Handlers' Local Union No. 111.....
Team Drivers.		
211	Albany	Team Drivers' International Union of America No. 294.....
212	Amsterdam.....	" " " 173.....
213	Auburn.....	" " " 11.....
214	"	" " " 41.....
215	Binghamton	" " " 44.....

* Irregular. † 45 cents for work at night, on Sundays and on holidays.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rate.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

TION—Continued.								
Coal handlers.....	M	Week	\$10 00.....	\$1 66½	10	10	60	177
Teamsters.....	"	"	10 00.....	} 1 57	10	9	59	178
Helpers.....	"	"	9 00.....					
Coal heavers (hard coal)...	"	Ton	4-5 cents.....	} 2 00	*			179
" (soft coal).....	"	"	14 ".....					
Coal handlers.....	"	Week	11 00.....	1 83½	10	10	60	180
Freight handlers.....	"	Hour	30 cents.....	1 83½	10	10	60	181
".....	"	Day	1 50.....	1 50	10	10	60	182
".....	"	"	1 75.....	1 75	10	10	70	183
Grain shovelers.....	"	1,000 bush.	2 00.....	1 82	*			184
" scoopers.....	"	Hour	23 cents.....	} 2 10	10	10	60	185
".....	"	Day	1 50-1 66½.....					
Shoveling in boats.....	"	100 bushels	15 cents.....	} 3 62	*			186
" cars.....	"	"	25 ".....					
Bagging in boats.....	"	"	60 ".....					
" cars.....	"	"	40 ".....					
" malt house	"	"	60 ".....					
Longshoremen.....	"	Hour	30 ".....	2 40	8	8	48	187
".....	"	"	30-45† cents.....	3 00	10	10	60	188
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	189
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	190
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	191
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	192
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	193
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	194
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	195
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	*			196
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	197
".....	"	"	30-45-60† cents ..	3 00	*			198
".....	"	"	30-45† cents	3 00	*			199
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	*			200
".....	"	"	30-45† ".....	3 00	10	10	60	201
".....	"	"	25 cents.....	} 1 50	*			202
".....	"	Day	1 50.....		*			
".....	"	"	1 50.....	1 50	*			203
Lumber handlers.....	"	Hour	50 cents.....	5 00	*			204
".....	"	Day	1 50-1 75.....	1 62½	10	10	60	205
".....	"	"	1 50.....	} 1 49	10	10	60	206
Machine runners.....	"	"	1 75-1 85.....					
Lumber inspectors	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	10	10	60	207
" handlers.....	"	Week	9 00-11.....	1 76	10	9	59	208
Mach. h'dlers & safe mov'rs	"	Day	2 25.....	2 25	9	9	54	209
Ore handlers.....	"	Piecework	13 cents per ton..	4 00	12	12	72	210
Team drivers.....	"	Week	11 00.....	} 2 00	10	10	60	211
Owners and truckmen.....	"	Day	2 50-3 75 (av.) with team.					
Team drivers.....	"	"	1 50-2 00 (aver.)...	1 83	10	10	60	212
Truckmen	"	Job	2 00 a day (aver.)..	2 00	*			
Team drivers.....	"	Day	1 50.....	1 50	10	10	60	213
" owners.....	"	"	3 50 (av.) with team	3 50	*			214
Draymen	"	"	f.....	f	*			215

† 45 cents for night work, 60 cents on Sundays and holidays. f Not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.	
IV. TRANSPORTA			
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.—Continued.			
Team Drivers—Continued.			
216	Buffalo	Van and Cartmen's Union No. 1.....	
217	"	Team Drivers' International Union of America No. 49.....	
218	"	"	83.....
219	"	"	158.....
220	Canandaigua	"	26.....
221	"	"	192.....
222	Cohoes	"	123.....
223	Geneva	"	186.....
224	"	"	199.....
225	Jamestown	"	144.....
226	Little Falls	"	17.....
227	Lockport	"	23.....
228	"	"	55.....
229	Newark.....	"	212.....
230	Niagara Falls.....	"	59.....
231	"	"	181.....
232	Olean	"	135.....
233	Rochester	"	201.....
234	"	"	304.....
235	Syracuse	"	19.....
236	"	"	29.....
237	Tonawanda.....	"	15.....
238	"	"	188.....
239	Troy.....	"	35.....
Trestle Car Handlers.			
240	Buffalo	Trestle Car Handlers' Union No. 138.....	
V. PRINTING,			
Bookbinders.			
1	Albany	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 10.....	
2	Buffalo	"	17.....
3	"	"	103.....
4	New York, Manhattan..	Pioneer Alliance, Blank Book Workers' L. A. 215, S. T. & L. A.....	
5	Rochester	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 80.....	
6	"	"	89.....
7	Syracuse	"	68.....
8	Utica	"	82.....
Bookbinders (Blank Books).			
9	New York, Manhattan ..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 6	
Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc).			
10	New York, Manhattan ..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 43.....	
Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).			
11	New York, Manhattan ..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 11.....	
Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).			
12	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 9	
f Not reported			

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

TION—Concluded.

Team owners	M	Day	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	*			216
" drivers	"	Week	\$9 00-13 00.....	\$1 79	10	10	60	217
Delivery wagon drivers.....	"	Day	1 75.....	1 75	10	10	60	218
Hack owners.....	"	"	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	*			219
Team "	"	"	3 50 (av.) with team	3 50	10	9	59	220
" "	"	"	3 50-4 00	} 1 33½	10	10	60	221
" drivers.....	"	Week	8 00.....		10	10	60	222
" "	"	"	8 00-12 00	1 52	12-15	12-15	72-90	222
" "	"	"	10 00.....	1 66⅔	10	10	60	223
" owners.....	"	Day	4 00 (av.) with team	4 00	10	10	60	224
" drivers.....	"	Week	10 00 (average).....	1 66⅔	10	14	64	225
" owners.....	"	Day	3 50 (av.) with team	3 50	*			226
Truckmen	"	"	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	*			227
Team drivers.....	"	"	1 50-1 83½.....	1 63	10	10	60	228
" "	"	"	1 50	} 1 50	10	10	60	229
" owners.....	"	"	4 00 (av.) with team		10	10	60	229
" "	"	"	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	*			230
" drivers.....	"	Week	10 00.....	1 63⅔	10-12	10-12	60-72	231
" "	"	"	9 00-13 00.....	} 1 98	10	10	60	232
" owners.....	"	Day	4 00 (av.) with team		10	10	60	232
" drivers.....	"	"	1 50.....	1 50	10	10	60	233
Teamsters	"	"	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>			234
Cartmen (owners)	"	Hour	50 cents (average)	<i>f</i>	10	10	60	235
Team drivers.....	"	Day	1 50.....	1 50	10½	9	60	236
" "	"	"	1 50-1 75.....	1 64	*			237
" owners.....	"	"	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	*			238
" drivers	"	Week.....	10 00.....	1 66⅔	10-12	10-12	60-72	239
Hoisting gang.....	"	} Day	2 00.....	2 00	*			240
Emptying "	"							
Placers	"							

BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinders	"	Week	15 00.....	} 2 54	9	9	54	1
Cutters	"	"	15 00.....					
Stampers	"	"	18 00.....	} 2 56	9	9	54	2
Bookbinders	"	Day	2 50.....					
"	F	Piecework	4 00-8 00 w'k (av.)	0 98	9	9	54	3
"	M	"	2 08½ a day (av.)...	2 33½	10	7½	57½	4
"	"	Week.....	8 00-22 00.....	2 13	9	9	54	5
"	F	"	4 50-6 00.....	0 80½	9	9	54	6
"	M	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 50	9	9	54	7
"	"	"	10 00-18 00.....	2 21	9½	8½	54	8
Finishing forwarders.....	"	"	21 00.....	} 3 11½	9	9	54	9
" " 2d	"	"	18 00.....					
Half bound "	"	"	15 00.....					
Folders	F	Piecework	1 00-2 00 day (av.)	1 43½	9½	5	54	10
Edge gilders and marblers	M	Week.....	21 00.....	} 4 05	9	9	54	11
" "	"	Piecework	3 cents a leaf ...					
Paper rulers.....	"	Week.....	18 00-21 00.....	3 24	9	9	54	12

*Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
V. PRINTING,		
Bookbinders (Printed Work)		
13	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 1.....
14	" " ..	" " " " 77.....
Bookbinders (Stampers and Gold Layers).		
15	New York, Manhattan..	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders of North America No. 22.....
Check Book Makers.		
16	Niagara Falls.....	Federal Labor Union No. 8426, A. F. of L.....
Compositors.		
17	Albany	International Typographical Union of North America No. 4.....
18	Amsterdam.....	" " " 274.....
19	Binghamton	" " " 232.....
20	Buffalo	" " " 4 (Ger. Am.) 9.....
21	Canandaigua	" " " 396.....
22	Cohoes	" " " 325.....
23	Elmira	" " " 19.....
24	Glens Falls	" " " 96.....
25	Gloversville-Johnstown.	" " " 268.....
26	Hornellsville	" " " 395.....
27	Jamestown	" " " 205.....
28	Kingston	" " " 322.....
29	Little Falls.....	" " " 386.....
30	Lockport	" " " 67.....
31	Mohawk, Herkimer and Ilion.	" " " 443.....
32	Newburgh.....	" " " 305.....
33	New York, all boroughs.	" " " 6.....

a For English composition; other languages 50 cents to \$1.80 per 1,000 ems

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.	
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.		
BINDING, ETC.—Continued.									
Book cutters.....	M	Week.....	\$18 00-21 00.....	\$3 17	9½-9¾	4½-5	54	13	
Finishers	"	"	18 00-24 00.....						
Forwarders	"	"	18 00-21 00.....						
Machine operators	"	"	20 00.....						
Smashers and sheet men.....	"	"	15 00-16 00.....						
Finishers.....	"	"	24 00.....	3 41	9	9	54	14	
Finishers' assistants	"	"	18 00.....						
Coverers.....	"	"	20 00.....						
Forwarders.....	"	"	20 00.....						
Book cover stampers	"	"	18 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	15	
Gold layers.....	F	"	9 00.....	1 50					
Check book binders.....	"	"	3 00-4 50.....	58½	9	9	54	16	
Machine men.....	M	"	23 00†	2 68	8-9	8-9	48-54	17	
"	"	"	20 00.....						
Compositors	"	Day	2 50.....						
"	F	"	2 50.....	2 50	8-9	8-9	48-54	18	
Machine men.....	M	Week.....	17 00†						
"	"	"	14 00.....						
Foremen.....	"	"	15 00.....						
Compositors	"	"	14 00†	2 25	9½	8½	54	18	
"	"	"	12 00.....						
Machine men.....	"	"	18 00†						
"	"	"	16 00.....	2 68	8-9	8-9	48-54	19	
Compositors	"	"	13 50.....						
"	"	"	13 50.....						
"	F	"	13 50.....	2 25	8	8	48	20	
"	M	"	14 00-18 00.....						
"	"	Day	2 50-3 50.....						
"	F	"	2 50-3 00.....	2 79	8-9	8-9	48-54	21	
"	M	Week	9 00.....						
"	F	"	9 00.....						
"	M	"	13 00-20 00.....	1 50	9	9	54	22	
Machine men.....	"	"	17 00-18 00 f.....						
Compositors	"	Day	2 25-3 00.....						
"	"	"	1 20-4 50.....	2 43	8-9	8-9	48-54	23	
"	"	Week	9 00-18 00.....						
"	F	"	12 00.....						
Machine operators.....	"	Hour	20 cents.....	2 10	9	9	54	24	
"	F	Day	2 00-3 00.....						
Compositors	M	"	2 00.....						
"	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 00	8	8	48	25	
"	"	Week	10 00-15 00.....						
"	F	"	9 62.....						
Machine operators.....	M	Day	2 66½.....	2 12	9½	8½	54	26	
Foremen.....	"	"	2 50.....						
Compositors	"	Week	8 00-14 00.....						
"	"	"	3 33½.....	2 30	9	9	54	27	
Machine operators.....	"	Day	2 50.....						
Compositors	"	"	2 00.....						
Morning papers	"	1,000 ems.	50 cents	2 12	9	9	54	28	
Afternoon papers.....	"	Day	4 50.....						
"	"	1,000 ems.	40 cents.....						
Book work	"	Day	4 00.....	3 77	8-9	8-9	48-54	29	
" and job work.....	"	1,000 ems.	a 37-43 cents.....						
Weekly papers, etc.....	"	Day	3 00.....						
Machine operators, after-noon papers.....	"	"	3 00-4 00.....	1 8½	9	9	54	30	
Machine operators, morn-ing papers.....	"	"	b 4 00						
Machine operators, weekly papers and book work.....	"	"	b 4 50						
"	F	"	Same as for males.....	1 60½	10	9	59	31	
"	"	"	Same as for males.....						
"	"	"	Same as for males.....						
"	"	"	Same as for males.....	2 79	8-9	8-9	48-54	32	
"	"	"	Same as for males.....						
"	"	"	Same as for males.....						

b Extras \$5 per day.

f \$13 for Sunday work

† Night work.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
V. PRINTING,					
Compositors—Continued.					
24	New York, Manhattan ..	Bohemian Progressive Typographical Union.....			
35	“ “ ..	International Typographical Union of North American No. 7 (Ger. Am.)			
36	“ “ ..	“	“	“	131 (Bohemian)
37	“ “ ..	“	“	“	83 (Hebrew) ..
38	“ “ ..	“	“	“	261 (Italian)...
39	Niagara Falls.....	“	“	“	233
40	Norwich.....	“	“	“	453
41	Olean.....	“	“	“	345
42	Oneonta.....	“	“	“	135.....
43	Oswego.....	“	“	“	445.....
44	Peekskill	“	“	“	269.....
45	Platt-sburg	“	“	“	451.....
46	Poughkeepsie	“	“	“	316.....
47	Rochester	“	“	“	5 (Ger. Am.)
48	“	“	“	“	15.....
49	Rome	“	“	“	44.....
50	Rotterdam.....	“	“	“	292.....
51	Rouses Point... ..	“	“	“	403.....
52	Saratoga.....	“	“	“	149.....
53	Schenectady.....	“	“	“	167.....
54	Syracuse	“	“	“	55.....
55	Troy.....	“	“	“	52.....
56	Utica.....	“	“	“	62.....
57	Watertown.....	“	“	“	308.....
Electrotypers.					
58	Buffalo	Electrotypers' Union No. 34			

e Not reported.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur-day.	Week-ly.	

BINDING, ETC.—Continued.								
Compositors	M	Week	\$10 00.....	\$1 66½	9	5	50	34
Machine operators.....	"	"	22 50†.....	e	e	e	40	
"	"	"	21 15.....	e	e	e	40	
Hand compositors	"	"	20 00†.....	3 91	e	e	44	35
"	"	"	17 40.....	e	e	e	40	
Job compositors	"	"	19 00.....	e	e	e	48	
Compositors	"	Piecework	12 00-14 00 wk. (av.)	1 82	8	8	48	36
"	"	Week	13 00-20 00.....	2 33½	8	8	48	37
"	"	Piecework	12 00-15 00 wk. (av.)	1 82	9	7	52	38
"	"	Week	9 00-14 00.....	1 82	9	7	52	38
"	"	1,000 ems.	35 cents.....	1 82	9	7	52	38
Machine operators.....	"	Week	18 00.....	2 47	9	9	54	39
Compositors	"	"	13 50-16 00.....	2 47	9	9	54	39
"	"	Piecework	2 60 a day (average)	e	e	e	-----	40
Machine operators.....	M	Week	15 00.....	2 43	9	9	54	41
Foremen.....	"	"	14 00.....	2 43	9	9	54	41
Compositors	"	"	12 00.....	1 50	9	9	54	42
"	"	"	9 00.....	1 66½	9	9	54	42
"	F	"	10 00.....	1 66½	9	9	54	42
"	M	1,000 ems.	20 cents.....	1 69	9	9	54	43
Job compositors	"	Week	10 00.....	1 69	9	9	54	43
Compositors	"	Day	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	44
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	44
"	F	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	44
"	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	44
"	M	Week	9 00-12 00.....	1 62	9	9	54	45
"	"	"	12 00-15 00.....	1 62	9	9	54	45
"	"	1,000 ems.	30 cents.....	2 10	9	9	54	46
Machine operators	"	Week	14 00†.....	2 10	9	9	54	46
"	"	"	12 00.....	2 21	8	8	48	47
Compositors	"	"	12 00-14 00.....	2 21	8	8	48	47
Machine operators.....	"	"	21 00†.....	2 48	8-9	8-9	48-54	48
"	"	"	18 00.....	2 48	8-9	8-9	48-54	48
Compositors	"	"	14 00.....	2 33½	8-9	8-9	48-54	48
"	F	"	14 00.....	2 33½	8-9	8-9	48-54	48
"	M	"	10 00.....	1 66½	9	9	54	49
"	"	1,000 ems.	25 cents.....	1 66½	9	9	54	49
"	"	Week	15 00.....	2 55	9½	5	52½	50
Foremen.....	"	"	20 00.....	2 55	9½	5	52½	50
Compositors	"	"	10 00.....	1 66½	10	9	59	51
Machine operators.....	F	"	10 00.....	1 66½	10	9	59	51
Compositors	M	"	20 00†.....	2 29	9	9	54	52
"	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 29	9	9	54	52
Apprentices.....	"	"	8 00.....	2 34	9	9	54	53
Machine operators	"	"	21 00†.....	2 34	9	9	54	53
"	"	"	18 00.....	2 34	9	9	54	53
Job compositors	"	"	12 00.....	2 34	9	9	54	53
News (ad) compositors	"	"	12 00.....	2 34	9	9	54	53
News compositors	F	1,000 ems.	25 cents	2 00	9	9	54	53
Compositors	"	Week	12 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	53
Newspaper compositors.....	M	Day	3 00-3 50.....	2 73	8-9	8	48-53	54
Job	"	Week	14 00.....	2 73	8-9	8	48-53	54
Newspaper	F	Day	3 00.....	2 73	8-9	8	48-53	54
Job	"	Week	14 00.....	2 73	8-9	8	48-53	54
Compositors	M	"	16 00-23 00.....	2 97	8-9	8-9	48-54	55
"	"	Day	3 00.....	2 97	8-9	8-9	48-54	55
Machine operators.....	"	Week	21 00†.....	2 75	10	5-9	55-59	56
"	"	"	18 00.....	2 75	10	5-9	55-59	56
Machine tenders.....	"	"	21 00.....	2 75	10	5-9	55-59	56
Proof readers.....	"	"	14 00-21.....	2 75	10	5-9	55-59	56
Jobbers.....	"	"	14 00.....	2 75	10	5-9	55-59	56
Compositors	"	Day	2 17-2 83.....	2 35	9	9	54	57
"	F	"	2 17.....	2 17	9	9	54	57
Electrotypers.....	M	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 26	9	9	54	58
Helpers.....	"	"	1 50.....	2 26	9	9	54	58

† Night work.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
V. PRINTING,		
<i>Electrotypers—Continued.</i>		
59	New York, Manhattan ..	Electrotypers' Union No. 1.....
<i>Electrotypers and Stereotypers.†</i>		
60	Albany	Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union No. 28.....
61	Rochester	" " 49.....
62	Syracuse	" " 23.....
63	Utica	" " 46.....
<i>Lithographers.</i>		
64	Buffalo	Lithographers' International Protective and Benevolent Ass'n No. 2....
65	New York, Manhattan ..	" " " " 1....
66	Rochester	" " " " 11....
<i>Mailers.</i>		
67	Buffalo	Mailers' Union No. 11
68	New York, Manhattan ..	" " 6
<i>Newspaper Writers.</i>		
69	Troy.....	Newspaper Writers' Union No. 8.....
<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>		
70	Albany	International Photo Engravers' Union No. 21
71	Buffalo	" " 4
72	New York, Manhattan ..	" " 1
73	" " ..	" " 23
74	Rochester	" " 22
75	Syracuse	" " 7
<i>Plate Printers.</i>		
76	New York, Manhattan..	Plate Printers' Benevolent and Protective Brotherhood.....
77	" " ..	Plate Printers' Union No. 5.....
<i>Pressmen.</i>		
78	Albany	International P'ting Pressmen and Ass'ts' Union of N. America No. 23..
79	Binghamton	" " " " 57..
80	Buffalo	" " " " 27
81	"	Web Pressmen's Union No. 6.....
82	New York, Manhattan..	Adams, Cylinder and Web Press Printers' Association No. 51.....
83	Niagara Falls.....	International P'ting Pressmen and Ass'ts' Union of N. America No. 80..
84	Rochester	" " " " 38..
85	Syracuse	" " " " 66..
86	Utica	" " " " 58..
87	Watertown	" " " " 93..
<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>		
88	Buffalo	Press Feeders and Helpers' Union No. 15.....
89	New York, Manhattan..	Lithographic Press Feeders' Union.....
90	" " ..	International Pressmen and Press Feeders No. 23 (Franklin Ass'n).....
91	Rochester	Pressmen's Assistants' Union No. 36.....
92	Syracuse	Pressmen's Assistants and Feeders' Union No. 32.....

† See also under

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

BINDING, ETC.—Continued.												
Molders	M	Day	\$1 00.....	} \$3 35	9	8	53	59				
Builders	"	"	3 00.....									
Backers	"	"	3 00.....									
Battery.....	"	"	3 00.....									
Electrotypers.....	"	Week	18 00.....	} 3 03	8-9	8-9	48-54	60				
Stereotypers	"	"	18 00-21 00.....									
Electrotypers.....	"	"	20 00.....	} 2 56	8	8	48	61				
Stereotypers	"	"	20 00.....									
" assistants.....	"	"	16 00.....									
Helpers	"	"	12 00.....									
Apprentices	"	"	8 00.....	} 3 09	8	8	48-56	62				
Stereotypers.....	"	Day	2 75-3 50.....									
Electrotyp'rs & ster'typ'rs.	"	Week	12 00-15 00.....	2 28	8	8	48-56	63				
Lithographers	"	"	12 00-30 00.....	3 17	9	8	53	64				
"	"	"	22 00-35 00.....	4 16½	9½	5	53	65				
"	"	"	15 00-35 00.....	3 41	9	8	53	66				
Mailers	"	"	8 00-12 00.....	1 55	9	9	54	67				
"	"	Day	2 50-3 00.....	2 75	7	10	52	68				
Reporters.....	"	Week	8 00-25 00.....	2 33	*	-----	-----	69				
Photo-engravers	"	"	12 00-25 00.....	} 2 51	9	9	54	70				
Apprentices	"	"	6 00-8 00.....									
Photo-engravers	"	"	25 00.....	} 3 29	8½	8½	51	71				
"	"	Day	3 00-3 33.....									
"	"	Week	19 00-30 00.....	3 97	} 9	9	54	72				
"	F	"	20 00-25 00.....	3 75								
"	M	"	24 00-36 00.....	4 41					9	9	54	73
"	"	"	14 00-20 00.....	2 77					9	9	54	74
"	"	Day	2 50-3 00.....	2 80	9	9	54	75				
Plate printers.....	"	Piecework	18 00 a week (aver.)	3 00	8	7	47	76				
"	"	"	3 00 a day	} 3 17	8	8	48	77				
"	"	Day	3 50.....									
Web pressmen.....	"	Week	21 00.....	} 2 71	8-9	8-9	48-54	78				
Cylinder "	"	"	15 00.....									
Platen "	"	"	12 00.....	} 2 00	9	9	54	79				
Pressmen	"	Day	2 00.....									
"	"	"	2 50-3 50.....	2 61	9	9	54	80				
"	"	Week	18 00-35 00.....	3 54	9	9	63	81				
"	"	Day	3 33.....	3 33	9	9	54	82				
"	"	Week	10 00.....	} 1 93	9	9	54	83				
"	"	Day	2 00-3 00.....									
Assistants	"	Week	7 00.....	} 2 50	9	9	54	84				
Pressmen	"	"	15 00.....									
"	"	Day	2 34-3 50.....	2 56	9	9	54	85				
"	"	Week	11 00-20 00.....	} 2 01	9	9	54	86				
Assistants	"	"	7 00-10 00.....									
Pressmen	"	"	16 00 (average)	2 66½	9	9	54	87				
Press feeders.....	"	Day	1 00-1 66½.....	1 40	9	9	54	88				
"	"	Week	10 00-15 00.....	2 05	9	8	53	89				
Pressmen	"	"	18 00.....	} 2 56	8-9	8-9	48-54	90				
Press feeders.....	"	"	14 00-16 00.....									
Pressmen's assistants.....	"	"	8 00-12 00.....	1 58	} 9	9	54	91				
"	F	"	6 00.....	1 00								
Ass't pressmen & feeders..	M	"	4 00-12 00.....	1 38	} 9-10½	9	54-60	92				
"	F	"	6 00.....	1 00								

Stereotypers. * Irregular.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
V. PRINTING,		
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.		
93	New York, Manhattan ..	Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League of America
Stereotypers.		
94	Buffalo	Stereotypers' Union No. 25
95	New York, Manhattan ..	" " 1
Type Founders.		
96	New York, Manhattan ..	Type Founders Union No. 1
Wall Paper Machine Printers.		
97	New York, Manhattan ..	Wall Paper Machine Printers' Union L. A. 5566, K. of L.....
Wall Paper Print Cutters.		
98	New York, Manhattan ..	Wall Paper Print Cutters' Association of America.....
VI.		
Cigarette Makers.		
1	New York, Manhattan ..	Paper Cigarette Makers' Union
2	" "	Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union of America.....
Cigar Makers.		
3	Albany	Cigar Makers International Union No. 68.....
4	Amsterdam.....	" " 231.....
5	Auburn	" " 311.....
6	Binghamton	" " 16.....
7	"	" " 218.....
8	Buffalo.....	" " 24.....
9		
10	Cortland.....	" " 116.....
11	Coxsackie	" " 327.....
12	Dansville.....	" " 119.....
13	Elmira.....	" " 52.....
14	Geneva	" " 283.....
15	Glens Falls.....	" " 298.....
16	Gloversville	" " 483.....
17	Hornellsville	" " 78.....
18	Hudson	" " 136.....
19	Ithaca.....	" " 121.....
20	Jamestown.....	" " 370.....
21	Kingston	" " 175.....
22	Lockport	" " 142.....
23	New York, Brooklyn....	" " 87.....

* Not reported. † Prices reported by No. 2 are all for straight hand-made cigars.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur-day.	Week-ly.	

BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

Engravers	M	Week.....	\$30 00.....	\$5 00	*	-----	-----	93
Stereotypers	"	Day	3 00.....	1 93	8	8	48	94
Assistants	"	"	2 00.....					
Helpers	"	"	1 00.....	4 34	8	8	50-63	95
Evening papers.....	"	"	4 50.....					
Morning "	"	"	4 50.....					
Job and column	"	"	4 50.....					
Electrotype finishing.....	"	"	4 00.....					
Type foundry	"	Week	12 00-25 00.....	3 04	9	9	54	96
Machinists	"	"	20 00-30 00.....					
Molders	"	"	18 00.....					
Machine printers.....	"	"	22 00.....	3 66½	10½	9	60	97
Cutters	"	"	20 00.....	3 48	10-10½	5-9	55-60	98
Draughters	"	"	20 00.....					
Others	"	Day	4 00.....					

TOBACCO.

Cigarette makers.....	"	Piecework	1 66½ day (average)	1 66½	10	8	54	1
"	F	"	1 66½	1 50				
Rollers	M	"	1 25 per M.....	1 50				
Bunchers	"	"	60 cents per M...	1 50				
Rollers	F	"	1 25 per M.....	1 50	8	8	48	5
Bunchers	"	"	60 cents per M...	1 50				
Cigar makers.....	M	"	2 25 day (average).	2 25			47-48	3
"	"	"	2 50	2 50				
"	"	"	8 00-10 00 per M...	2 00	8	8	48	6
"	F	"	"	1 50				
"	M	"	7 00-15 50	1 80				
"	"	"	1 50-2 00 day (av.)	1 95				
"	F	"	1 50-1 66½	1 63	8	4	44	7
Clear Havana.....	M	"	12 00-17 00 per M...	1 83½				
Seed and Havana	"	"	10 00-15 00	1 83½				
Havana scraps	"	"	9 00-13 00	1 83½				
Mixed scraps.....	"	"	9 00-12 00	1 83½	8	8	48	8
Seed filler.....	"	"	9 50-11 50	1 83½				
Seed scraps.....	"	"	9 00-11 00	1 83½				
"	F	"	Same as for males...	83½				
Cigar makers.....	M	"	7 00-16 00 per M...	1 85	8	8	48	10
"	F	"	7 00-16 00	1 66½				
"	M	"	1 75-2 25 a day (av.)	1 95				
"	"	"	1 69 a day (aver.)	1 69				
"	"	"	2 00	2 00	8	8	48	13
"	F	"	2 00	2 00				
"	M	"	8 00-14 00 per M...	1 35				
"	F	"	8 00-14 00	1 35				
"	M	"	1 57 a day (aver.)	1 57	8	8	48	15
"	"	"	2 34	2 34				
"	"	"	2 00	2 00				
"	"	"	1 50	1 50				
"	"	"	2 26	2 26	8	8	48	19
"	"	"	1 83½	1 83½				
"	"	"	7 00-16 00 per M...	2 18				
"	"	"	8 00-12 00	1 50				
"	"	"	15 00 a week (aver.)	2 50	8	8	48	23
"	F	"	15 00	2 50				

For shape cigars price is \$1 per M extra; for perfecto shape \$2 per M extra.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.	
VI. TOBACCO—			
Cigar Makers—Continued.			
24	New York, Brooklyn....	Cigar Makers' International Union No. 132.....	
25	" " ..	" " 149.....	
26	" Manhattan..	" " 13.....	
27	" " ..	" " 90.....	
28	" " ..	" " 141.....	
29	" " ..	" " 144.....	
30	Niagara Falls	" " 429.....	
31	Norwich.....	" " 125.....	
32	Oneida	" " 12.....	
33	Oneonta	" " 112.....	
34	Oswego	" " 430.....	
35	Owego	" " 280.....	
36	Peekskill	" " 81.....	
37	Plattsburg.....	" " 279.....	
38	Poughkeepsie	" " 74.....	
39	Rochester	" " 5.....	
40	Rome	" " 210.....	
41	Salamanca	" " 246.....	
42	Saugerties	" " 84.....	
43	Schenectady	" " 89.....	
44	Syracuse	" " 6.....	
45	Troy.....	" " 9.....	
46	Utica	" " 7.....	
47	Watertown	" " 124.....	
48	Waverly.....	" " 265.....	
49	Wellsville	" " 203.....	
Cigar Packers.			
50	Albany	Cigar Workers' International Union No. 289.....	
51	New York, Brooklyn....	" " 292.....	
52	" Manhattan..	" " 213.....	
53	" " ..	" " 251.....	
54	Syracuse	" " 241.....	
Tobacco Workers.			
55	Albany	National Tobacco Workers' Union No. 24.....	
56	New York, Manhattan ..	" " 41.....	
57	Rochester	" " 23.....	
58	Utica	" " 69.....	
VII. FOOD			
Food Preparation.			
Bakers and Confectioners.			
1	Albany	Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union No. 10.....	

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
Concluded.								
Cigar makers.....	M	Piecework	\$1 75 a day (aver.)..	\$1 75				
".....	F	"	1 38	1 38	8	6	46	24
".....	M	"	7 00-14 00 per M...	2 50	8	8	48	25
".....	"	"	12 00 a week (aver.)..	2 00	8	6	46	26
".....	F	"	12 00	2 00	8			
".....	M	"	1 16½-2 50 day (av.)	1 63	8	6	46	27
".....	F	"	1 16½-2 50 " (av.)	1 63				
".....	M	"	3 50-16 00 per M...	1 90	8	4-6	44-46	28
".....	F	"	3 50-9 00 "...	1 98				
".....	M	"	1 16½-2 50 day (av.)	1 64	8	6	46	29
".....	F	"	1 16½-2 50 "...	1 64	8			
".....	M	"	8 00-16 00 per M...	2 00	8	8	48	30
".....	"	"	2 00 a day average.	2 00	8	8	48	31
".....	F	"	1 50	1 50	8			
".....	M	"	9 00-18 a wk (aver.)	1 98	8	8	48	32
".....	"	"	2 00 a day (aver.)..	2 00	8	6	46	33
".....	F	"	2 00	2 00				
".....	M	"	2 50	2 50	8	8	48	34
".....	"	"	6 00-15 00 per M...	2 08	8	8	48	35
".....	"	"	1 80-3 75 a day (av.)	2 70	8	4	44	36
".....	"	"	7 50-15 00 per M...	2 03	8	7	47	37
".....	"	"	10 00 a week (aver.)..	1 66½	8	4	44	38
".....	"	"	1 00-2 00 a day "	1 62	8	8	48	39
".....	F	"	1 50	1 50	8			
".....	M	"	10 00 a week (aver.)	1 66½	8	8	48	40
".....	"	"	7 50-14 00 per M...	1 65	8	8	48	41
".....	"	"	1 75 a day (aver.)...	1 75	8	5	45	42
".....	"	"	13 00 a week "...	2 16½	8	8	48	43
".....	"	"	8 00-16 00 per M...	2 00	8	8	48	44
".....	F	"	8 00-16 00 "...	1 50	8			
".....	M	"	8 00-16 00 "...	2 17	8	8	48	45
".....	"	"	2 25 a day (aver.)...	2 25	8	6	46	46
".....	"	"	8 00-15 00 per M...	2 08½	8	7	47	47
".....	F	"	8 00-15 00 "...	2 03½				
".....	M	"	1 50-3 00 a day (av.)	2 32	8	8	48	48
".....	F	"	1 40	1 40	8			
".....	M	"	2 00	2 00	8	6	46	49
Cigar packers.....	"	"	10 00 a week (aver.)	1 66½	8	8	48	50
".....	F	"	8 00-10 00 w'k (av.)	1 51	8	8	48	51
".....	M	"	2 50-4 00 day "	2 75	8	8	48	52
".....	"	"	1 00-3 00 per M....	2 89	8	7	47	53
".....	"	"	12 00-18 00 w'k (av.)	2 68	8	8	48	54
".....	"	"	1 50-2 00 a day "	1 98	8	8	48	55
".....	F	"	2 00 a day (average)	2 00				
Tobacco workers.....	M	Week.....	9 00-15 00.....	1 58½	10	5	55	56
".....	F	"	6 00.....	1 00				
Cutters.....	M	"	15 00.....					
Drying men.....	"	"	13 00.....	1 90				
Helpers.....	"	"	10 00-12 00.....		9	5	50	57
Strippers.....	F	Piecework	1 cent a pound	1 03				
Packers.....	"	"	15-30 cts. a gross					
Tobacco workers.....	M	Day.....	2 00 (average).....	2 00	10	10	60	58
".....	F	Week.....	6 50 (average).....	1 08½				
".....	M	"	6 00-12 00.....	1 25	10	9	59	59
".....	F	Piecework	1 25 a day (aver.)..	1 25				

AND LIQUORS.

1st hands	"	Week	15 00-18 00.....	} 2 08	10-10 $\frac{2}{5}$	8-10	60	1
2d "	"	"	10 00-15 00.....					
3d "	"	"	8 00-10 00.....					
4th "	"	"	7 00.....					

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.	
VII. FOOD AND			
Food Preparation—Continued.			
Bakers and Confectioners—Continued.			
2	Amsterdam.....	Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union No. 97.....	
3	Auburn	"	" 179.....
4	Buffalo	"	" 16.....
5	"	"	" 160.....
6	Geneva	"	" 105.....
7	Jamestown	"	" 121.....
8	Lockport	"	" 143.....
9	Newburgh	"	" 148.....
10	New York, Bronx.....	"	" 164.....
11	" Brooklyn....	"	" 3.....
12	" "	"	" 5.....
13	" "	"	" 25.....
14	" "	"	" 163.....
15	" "	Pie Bakery Employees L. A. 2322, K. of L.....	
16	" Manhattan..	Bakers and Confectioners' Association.....	
17	" " ..	Independent Bakers' Union No. 6	
18	" " ..	Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union No. 1.....	
19	" " ..	"	" 7.....
20	" " ..	"	" 22.....
21	" " ..	"	" 36.....
22	" " ..	"	" 50.....
23	" " ..	"	" 93.....
24	" " ..	"	" 112.....
25	" " ..	Italian Bakers' Laborers' Union.....	
26	Niagara Falls.....	Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union No. 49.....	
27	Oneonta	"	" 48.....
28	Oswego	"	" 179.....
29	Rochester.....	"	" 14.....
30	Schenectady.....	"	" 221.....
31	Syracuse	"	" 30.....
32	Troy	"	" 31.....
33	Utica	"	" 141.....
Butchers.			
34	Albany	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America No. 142	
35	Amsterdam.....	"	" 19
36	Auburn	"	" 2

* Work 7 days a week. a New union;

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Satur- day.	Week- ly.	

LIQUORS—Continued.								
Bread baker foremen	M	Week.....	\$14 00.....	\$2 14	10	10	60	2
2d hands	"	"	12 00.....					
3d "	"	"	10 00.....					
Cake bakers	"	"	12 00.....	1 92	10	10	60	3
Bakers	"	"	9 00-15 00.....					
"	"	Day	3 00.....	2 36	10	10	60	4
Oven hands	"	Hour	25 cents.....					
Bench hands	"	"	21 "	2 46	10	10	60	5
Bakers	"	Day	3 00.....					
Oven hands	"	"	2 50.....					
2d hands	"	"	2 30.....	1 97	10	10	60	6
Bakers	"	"	2 00-2 25.....					
"	"	Week	8 00-14 00.....	2 29	10	10	60	7
1st hands	"	"	15 00.....					
2d "	"	"	13 00.....	1 93	10	10	60	8
Bakers	"	"	10 00-15 00.....					
Foremen	"	Day	2 50-3 50.....	2 22	9½	12	60	9
Bakers	"	"	2 00-2 50.....					
Helpers	"	"	1 50.....	2 20	9½-10	14	62-64	10
First hands	"	Week	16 00.....					
Second "	"	"	12 00.....					
Third "	"	"	10 00.....	2 41	10	10	60	11
Jobbers (extras)	"	Day	2 50.....					
Bakers	"	Week	12 00-16 00.....	2 23	10	10	60	12
Jobbers	"	Day	3 00.....					
Bakers	"	Week	12 00-17 00.....	2 11	10	10	60	13
"	"	"	12 00-16 00.....					
Jobbers	"	Day	3 00.....	2 36	10	10	60	14
Bakers	"	Week	12 00-18 00.....					
Jobbers (extras)	"	Day	3 00.....	2 24	10	10	60	15
Bakers	"	"	2 25.....					
Fruit mixers	"	"	2 30.....					
Drivers	"	"	2 50.....	2 27	9½-11½	12-14	60-70	16
Stablemen	"	"	2 30.....					
Others	"	"	2 00.....	2 52	10	10	60	17
Bakers and confectioners	"	Week	11 00-16 00.....					
First hands	"	"	16 00.....					
Second "	"	"	13 00.....	2 17	10-14	10-14	60-84	18
Third "	"	"	10 00.....					
Bakers	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 49	10-14	10-14	60-84	19
Cake bakers	"	"	12 00-22 00.....					
Bakers	"	Day	1 50-4 00.....	2 84	10	10	60	20
"	"	Week	7 00-13 50.....					
"	"	"	10 00-16 00.....	1 65	15	15	90	21
"	"	"	12 00-18 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 16	10-14	10	60-70	22
"	"	"	12 00-18 00.....					
Pie bakers	"	"	13 00-25 00.....	2 20	9½-9½	12-13	60-72	23
Bakers and helpers	"	"	9 00-15 00.....					
Bakers	"	"	16 00-20 00.....	2 59	10	10	60	24
"	"	"	9 00-15 00.....					
"	"	"	16 00-20 00.....	*1 47	11	11	77	25
"	"	"	9 00-15 00.....					
"	"	Day	1 50-2 00.....	2 93	10	10	60	26
"	"	Week	9 00-18 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00-15 00.....	2 52	10	10	60	28
"	"	"	17 00-22 00.....					
Foremen	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 09	9½-12½	12-16	60-80	29
Bakers	"	"	15 00.....					
Foremen	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 52	10	10	60	30
Second hands	"	"	12 00.....					
Bakers	"	"	12 00-18 00.....	2 06	10	10	60	31
Foremen	"	"	16 00-25 00.....					
Second hands	"	"	13 00.....	2 49	12	12	72	32
Third "	"	"	12 00.....					
Fourth "	"	"	10 00.....	2 18	10	10	60	33
Fifth "	"	"	9 00.....					
Meat cutters and butchers	"	a	a	a	a	a	a	34
"	"	Day	1 50-2 00.....	1 75	11	13	68	35
"	"	Week	10 00-14 00.....	1 92	10½	14	65	36

no rates reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
VII. FOOD AND					
Food Preparation—Continued.					
Butchers - Continued.					
37	Buffalo	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America No. 34			
38	"	"	"		70
39	Canandaigua	"	"		96
40	Cohoes.....	"	"		138
41	Hornellsville	"	"		89
42	Little Falls.....	"	"		84
43	Lockport	"	"		42
44	New York, Brooklyn	Butchers' Union No. 3.....			
45	" Manhattan ..	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America No. 5.			
46	" " ..	Bohemian Butchers and Bologna Makers' Union			
47	" " ..	Sheep Butchers' Protective Union.....			
48	Olean	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. America No. 85			
49	Rochester	"	"		95
50	Rome	"	"		145
51	Schenectady	"	"		157
52	Syracuse	"	"		30
53	"	"	"		50
54	Troy.....	"	"		77
55	Utica	"	"		13
Cooks.					
56	Buffalo	Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Alliance No. 66.....			
57	"	Marine Cooks' Protective Association No. 54.....			
58	New York, Manhattan ..	Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association.....			
59	" " ..	German Cooks' Society No. 1			
60	" " ..	New York Board of Pastry Cooks and Hotel Bakers			
Flour and Feed Workers.					
61	Buffalo	Flour and Cereal Packers and Nailers No. 8427, A. F. of L.....			
62	Syracuse	Flour and Feed Workers' Union No. 7088, A. F. of L.....			
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.					
Brewery Employees.					
63	Amsterdam.....	Nat'l Un. United Brewery Workmen of the U. S. No. 250.....			
64	Binghamton	"	"	"	151.....
65	Dobbs Ferry.....	"	"	"	Branch 1 of No. 1
66	Dunkirk	"	"	"	" 16
67	Elmira.....	"	"	"	20.....

a New union; no rates reported.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
LIQUORS—Continued.								
Butchers	M	Week	\$7 00-11 00.....	\$1 56	10	10	60	37
		Day	1 50-2 50.....					
Meat cutters and butchers	"	Week	10 00-13 00.....	1 82	*			38
"	"	Month	40 00.....	1 90	11½	16½	74	39
		Week	9 00-14 00.....					
"	"	"	6 00-20 00.....	1 85	13½-14½	18½-20	85-93	40
"	"	"	10 00-11 00.....	1 93	13	15	80	41
		Day	2 25.....					
"	"	Week	10 00.....	1 66	10	16	66	42
"	"	"	14 00.....	1 88	11	15	70	43
		"	12 00.....					
Butchers	"	"	9 00-10 50.....	1 94	12½	18	80	44
Deliverers	"	"	7 00-15 00.....					
Butchers	"	"	20 cents.....	4 23	10-12	10-12	60-72	45
Skinner and helpers	"	Week	16 00-45 00.....	1 97	13	17	82	46
Butchers & bologna makers	"	Day	1 75-2 25.....	4 16½	*			47
Sheep butchers	"	Week	25 00.....	2 00	12	15	75	48
Meat cutters and butchers	"	"	12 00 (average)	1 50	11½	16	72	49
"	"	"	9 00	a	a	a	a	50
"	"	a	a	a	a	a	a	51
Butchers	"	Day	2 00 (average)	2 00	10	10	60	52
Meat cutters and butchers	"	"	2 00	2 00	12	18	78	53
"	"	Week	9 00-12 00.....	1 60	11½-13½	14-17	72-84	54
"	"	Day	1 00-2 00.....	1 43	11	18	73	55
Cooks	"	Month	65 00 c	c2 16½	†11	†11	77	56
First cooks	"	"	60 00-66 00 c	c1 40	*			57
Second "	"	"	20 00-30 00 c					
Cooks	"	"	60 00-250 00.....	3 23	10-16	10-16	60-96	58
"	"	"	60 00-266 23.....	3 35	12	12	72-84	59
		Week	12 00-30 00.....					
Cooks and bakers	"	Month	45 00-125 00.....	2 44	12	12	72-84	60
		Week	12 00-20 00.....					
Packers and nailers	"	"	11 00-12 00.....	1 68	10-12	10-12	60-72	61
		Day	1 50-1 75.....					
Flour and feed workers	"	Week	9 00-15 00.....	1 71	10-12	10-12	60-72	62
Coopers	"	"	18 00.....	2 28	10	9	59	63
Kettlemen	"	"	16 00.....					
Carpenters	"	"	15 00.....					
Head cellarmen	"	"	14 00.....					
Stablemen	"	"	14 00.....					
Washroom men	"	"	14 00.....					
Cellarmen	"	"	13 00.....	1 96	10	10	60	64
Drivers	"	"	12 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00.....	2 93	10	10	60	65
Kettlemen	"	"	12 00.....					
Washhouse men	"	"	11 00.....	2 46	9	9	54	66
Brewery workmen	"	Day	2 67-3 00.....					
Cellarmen	"	Week	16 00.....	2 26	10	10	60	67
Helpers	"	"	15 50.....					
Washers	"	"	14 00.....					
Peddlers	"	"	14 00.....					
Drivers	"	"	12 00.....					
Shippingmen	"	"	12 00.....					
Teamsters	"	"	11 00.....					

c With board. * Irregular. † Average.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
VII. FOOD AND					
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Continued.					
Brewery Employees—Continued.					
68	Hornellsville	Nat'l Un.	United Brewery Workmen of the U. S.	Branch 5 of No.	4
69	Jamestown	"	"	"	No. 238.....
70	Olean	"	"	"	104.....
71	Utica	"	"	"	54.....
72	Watertown	"	"	"	63.....
Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).					
73	Albany	Nat'l Un.	United Brewery Workmen of the U. S.	No.	129.....
74	Canandaigua	"	"	"	176.....
75	Hudson	Brewery Workers' Union L. A. 4789, K. of L.....			
76	"	Nat'l Union	United Brewery Workmen of the U. S.	Branch 4 of No.	31
77	New York, Manhattan..	"	"	"	31.....
78	" ..	"	"	"	59.....
79	Oswego	"	"	"	200.....
80	Syracuse	"	"	"	36.....
81	Troy	"	"	"	34.....
Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).					
82	Albany	National Union United Brewery Workmen of the U. S. No. 88.....			
83	"	United Soda and Mineral Water and Bottle Beer Workers Union No. 1..			
84	Auburn	National Union United Brewery Workmen of the U. S. No. 86.....			
85	Buffalo	"	"	"	16.....
86	"	"	"	"	194.....
87	New York, Brooklyn....	"	"	"	23.....
88	" ..	"	"	"	24.....
a New union; rates not reported. * Not reported.					

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

LIQUORS—Continued.								
First cellarmen.....	M	Week	\$16 00.....	\$2 18	10	10	60	68
Second cellarmen.....	"	"	15 00.....					
Kettlemen.....	"	"	15 00.....					
Washhouse men.....	"	"	14 00.....					
Drivers.....	"	"	13 00.....					
Apprentices.....	"	"	12 00.....					
Others.....	"	"	10 00.....	1 91	10	10	60	69
Cellarmen.....	"	"	16 00.....					
Kettlemen.....	"	"	16 00.....					
1st engineer.....	"	"	16 00.....					
2d ".....	"	"	14 00.....					
Drivers.....	"	"	13 00.....					
Washhouse men.....	"	"	13 00.....	2 20	10	10	60	70
Helpers and stablemen.....	"	"	10 00.....					
Bottlers.....	"	"	9 00.....					
Engineers.....	"	"	18 00.....					
Firemen.....	"	"	16 00.....					
Head cellarmen.....	"	"	16 00.....					
Head washhouse men.....	"	"	15 00.....	2 19	9-10	9-10	54-60	81
Washhouse men.....	"	"	14 00.....					
Coopers.....	"	"	14 00.....					
Drivers.....	"	"	13 00.....					
Bottlers.....	"	"	12 00.....					
Drivers' helpers.....	"	"	10 00.....					
Helpers.....	"	"	9 00.....	2 16½	10	10	60	72
Brewery workmen.....	"	"	13 00-15 00.....					
".....	"	"	13 00.....	2 11	10	10	60	73
".....	"	"	12 00-15 00.....					
".....	"	"	12 00-15 00.....					
".....	"	Day	2 50-3 33½.....					
".....	"	"	2 00-2 50.....					
Brewers.....	"	Week	18 00.....					
Drivers.....	"	"	16 00.....	2 62	10	10	60	77
Helpers.....	"	"	12 00.....					
Foremen.....	"	"	21 00.....					
Beer cellar men.....	"	"	18 00.....					
Beer drivers.....	"	"	18 00.....					
Ale drivers.....	"	"	16 00.....					
Washhouse men.....	"	"	16 00.....	2 78	10	10	60	78
Ale brewers.....	"	"	15 00.....					
Ale cellar men.....	"	"	15 00.....					
Helpers.....	"	"	12 00.....					
Brewery workmen.....	"	"	12 00.....					
Ale brewers.....	"	"	13 00.....					
Brewery workmen.....	"	"	13 00-18 00.....	2 28	10-12	10-12	60-72	81
Beer drivers.....	"	Day	2 16½-2 50.....	2 27	10	10	60	82
".....	"	"	".....	"	"	"	"	83
Beer drivers.....	"	Week	12 00-18 00.....	2 27	10	10	60	84
Drivers.....	"	"	13 00-22 00.....	2 35	10	10	62	85
Stablemen.....	"	"	10 00-12 00.....					
Drivers.....	"	"	13 00-14 00.....	1 97	10	10	62	86
Bottlers.....	"	"	12 00-13 00.....					
Helpers.....	"	"	9 00.....	2 85	10	10	60	87
Drivers.....	"	Day	3 00.....					
Extra drivers.....	"	"	2 66.....	2 93	10	10	60	88
Head stablemen.....	"	Week	16 00.....					
Stablemen.....	"	"	15 00.....	2 93	10	10	60	88
Beer drivers.....	"	Day	2 50-3 00.....					

† Stable men work two hours on Sunday.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
VII. FOOD AND		
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters—Continued.		
<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers)—Continued.</i>		
89	Niagara Falls.....	National Union United Brewery Workmen of the U. S. No. 185.....
90	Rochester	" " " 156.....
91	"	" " " 170.....
92	Syracuse	" " " 49.....
93	"	" " " 215.....
<i>Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen.)</i>		
94	Albany and Troy.....	National Union United Brewery Workmen of the U. S. No. 274
95	Buffalo	" " " 80.....
96	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " 226.....
97	"	" " " 174.....
98	" Manhattan..	" " " 245.....
99	Rochester	" " " 155.....
<i>Brewery Employees (Lager.)</i>		
100	Albany	Nat'l Un. United Brewery Workmen of the U. S. No. 15
101	Auburn	" " " Branch 1 of No. 15
102	Buffalo	" " " No. 4.....
103	Lockport	" " " Branch of No. 4....
104	Newburgh.....	" " " Branch 2 of No. 31
105	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " 69.....
106	" Manhattan..	" " " 1.....
107	Poughkeepsie	" " " Branch 3
108	Rochester	" " " 74.....
109	Syracuse.....	" " " 11.....
110	Troy.....	" " " 13.....
<i>Maltsters.</i>		
111	Albany	National United Brewery Workers of the United States No. 154.....
112	Auburn.....	" " " 124.....
113	Buffalo	" " " 189.....
114	Geneva	" " " 134.....
115	New York, Manhattan ..	" " " 221.....
116	Oswego	" " " 152.....
117	Syracuse.....	" " " 48.....
<i>Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers.</i>		
118	New York, Manhattan ..	Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers' L. A. 2032, K. of L
<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>		
119	Buffalo	Team Drivers' International Union of America No. 155
120	New York, Manhattan ..	Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers' Union

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

LIQUORS—Concluded.								
Beer drivers	M	Week	\$10 00-14 00.....	\$1 83	9-10	9-10	54-60	89
Barn bosses.....	"	Day	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$					
Peddlers.....	"	Week	17 00.....	2 33	9	9	54	90
Bottle peddlers.....	"	"	16 00-17 00.....					
Barnmen	"	"	14 00.....					
Helpers.....	"	"	13 00.....					
Teamsters.....	"	"	13 00.....	1 25	10	10	60	91
Beer bottlers.....	"	Day	1 25 (average)					
" drivers.....	"	"	2 00-2 66 $\frac{1}{2}$					
" bottlers.....	"	Week	12 00-14 00.....					
Engineers	"	"	15 00 (average)	2 00	12	12	84	94
Firemen	"	"	13 00 (average)					
Engineers	"	"	20 00.....	2 50	12	12	84	95
Firemen	"	"	16 00.....					
Greasers.....	"	"	13 00-15 00.....					
Helpers.....	"	"	13 00.....					
Engineers	"	"	15 00-35 00.....	3 56	10	10	60	96
Firemen	"	"	12 00-18 00.....					
Engineers	"	Day	3 50-5 00.....	3 87	8	8	56	98
"	"	Week	17 00.....					
Firemen	"	"	14 00.....	2 18	8	8	56	99
Brewery workmen.....	"	"	14 00-17 00.....					
"	"	Day	2 33-3 00.....	2 61	10	10	60	101
Cellarmen	"	Week	16 50.....					
Kettlemen	"	"	16 50.....	2 63	10	10	60	102
Washhouse men	"	"	14 50.....					
Engineers	"	"	18 00.....					
Brewers	"	"	16 00.....					
Cellarmen	"	"	16 00.....	2 36	9	9	54	103
Peddlers and drivers	"	"	14 00.....					
Bottlers	"	"	10 00.....					
Engineers	"	Day	2 50.....					
Brewery workmen.....	"	"	2 00.....	2 06	10	10	60	104
"	"	Week	16 00-18 00.....					
"	"	"	16 00-18 00.....					
"	"	"	13 00-15 00.....					
Cellarmen	"	"	15 00.....	2 36	9	8-9	53-54	108
Maltsters	"	"	15 00.....					
Ferment-room men	"	"	13 25.....					
Washhouse men	"	"	13 25.....					
Ferment-room men	"	"	18 00.....	2 64	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	109
Head cellarman.....	"	"	18 00.....					
Cellermen	"	"	16 00.....					
Kettlemen	"	"	16 00.....					
Washhouse men	"	"	14 00.....	2 56	9	9	54	110
Brewery workmen.....	"	"	15 00-17 00.....					
Maltsters	"	"	11 00.....	1 57	10	10	70	111
"	"	"	12 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00.....	1 71	10	*9	68	112
"	"	"	12 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00.....	1 71	9	9	63	113
"	"	"	12 00.....					
"	"	"	15 00.....	2 14	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	76	114
"	"	"	12 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00.....	1 71	10	*9	68	115
"	"	"	12 00.....					
"	"	"	12 00.....	1 71	10	*9	68	116
"	"	"	12 00.....					
Mineral water & beer b'tlers	"	Day	2 00-2 50.....	2 09	10	10	60	118
Peddlers.....	"	"	2 00-3 00.....					
Salesmen	"	"	2 00-3 00.....	2 31	10	10	60	119
Bottlers and drivers	"	Week	14 00.....					
				2 33	12	12	72	120

* On both Saturday and Sunday.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND OCCUPATION.
VIII. THEATERS		
Actors.		
1	New York, Manhattan ..	Actors' National Protective Union No. 645, A. F. of L.....
2	" " ..	Hebrew Actors' Protective Union.....
3	" " ..	Jewish Chorus Union
Bill Posters.		
4	New York, Manhattan ..	Bill Posters' Union.....
5	" " ..	" No. 1
Calcium Light Operators.		
6	New York, Manhattan ..	Calcium and Electro-Calcium Light Operators' Union No. 1.....
Musicians. §		
7	Albany	American Federation of Musicians No. 14.....
8	Amsterdam.....	" " 133 b
9	Auburn.....	" " 21.....
10	Buffalo	" " 43.....
11	"	International Musical Union a.....
12	Dunkirk.....	American Federation of Musicians No. 108 a
13	Gloversville-Johnstown ..	" " 163 b
14	Ithaca	" " 132.....
15	Jamestown	" " 134 b
16	Lockport	" " 97 a.....
17	Newark	" " 7 b
18	New York, Brooklyn....	Brooklyn Musical Protective Union L. A. 743, K. of L.
19	" Manhattan..	American Federation of Musicians No. 41.....
20	" " ..	American Musical Mutual Protective Union.....
21	" " ..	Musicians' Mutual Protective Union
22	Niagara Falls.....	American Federation of Musicians No. 106 a
23	Olean	" " 115 a
24	Rochester	" " 66.....
25	Schenectady	" " 85 b
26	Syracuse	" " 78.....
27	Tonawanda	Tonawanda Musicians' Union b.....
28	Troy.....	American Federation of Musicians No 13.....
29	Utica	" " 51.....
Stage Mechanics.		
30	Albany-Cohoes-Troy....	National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (Tri-City)
31	Binghamton	" " No. 54.....
32	Buffalo	" "
33	Newburgh.....	" " No. 45.....
34	New York, Brooklyn....	" " 4.....
35	" Manhattan..	Theatrical Protective Union No. 1.....

a No member regularly employed at music. b No rates or hours reported, none being regularly cases members of musicians' organizations are regularly employed at other trades; unless otherwise

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
AND MUSIC.								
Actors.....	M	Week	\$40 00.....	\$40 00	*	*	*	
" 1st "	F	"	40 00.....	40 00	*	*	*	
" 2d "	M	"	36 00.....	25 41			†	2
" 3d "	"	"	27 00.....					
" 1st "	F	"	18 00.....	25 41			†	
" 2d "	"	"	26 00.....					
" 3d "	"	"	27 00.....	25 41				
Chorus singers	M	Day	1 34-1 63.....	8 99	6	8	38	3
"	F	"	1 00-1 75.....	7 26				
Bill posters.....	M	Week	12 50.....	12 50	*	*	*	4
"	"	"	10 75.....	10 61	8	11	51	5
"	"	Month	25 00 and board.....					
Calcium light operators....	"	Perform'ce	1 00.....	6 00	3 ⁴ / ₈	6	25	6
Musicians	"	Eng'ment.	2 50-6 00.....	15 00	*	*	*	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8
Musicians	M	Day	2 50.....	15 00	3-5	3-5	18-30	9
"	F	"	2 50.....	15 00				
"	M	Week	22 00.....	17 57	*	*	*	10
"	F	Day	2 50.....	15 00				
"	M	Engag'm't	3 00.....		*	*	*	11
"	M&F	"	2 00-3 00.....		*	*	*	12
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13
Musicians	M	Week	17 50 (average)	17 50	*	*	*	14
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15
Musicians	M	Day	3 00.....		*	*	*	16
"	F	"	2 50-3 00.....		*	*	*	17
Musicians	M	Engag'm't	2 00-6 00.....	20 80	8	8	48	18
"	"	Day	3 00-6 00.....	27 60	8	8	48	19
"	"	Engag'm't	5 00.....	30 00	*	*	*	20
"	"	Week	15 00-35 00.....	c	8	8	48	21
"	"	Engag'm't	3 00-5 00.....		*	*	*	22
"	"	Day	2 00-4 00.....		*	*	*	23
"	F	"	3 00.....		*	*	*	24
"	M	"	3 00 (average)	18 00	*	*	*	25
Musicians	M	Week	14 00.....	14 78	*	*	*	26
Leaders	"	"	25 00.....					
Musicians	F	"	14 00.....	16 20	*	*	*	
Leaders	"	"	25 00.....					
Musicians	M	Week	8 00-20 00.....	12 82	*	*	*	27
"	"	Day	2 50.....	15 00	*	*	*	28
"	F	"	2 50.....	15 00	*	*	*	29
Stage mechanics.....	M	Week	14 00-18 00.....	15 64	*	*	*	30
Road stage mechanics.....	"	"	35 00.....	35 00	10	10	70	31
Carpenters	"	Day	3 25.....	13 78	*	*	*	32
Electricians	"	"	2 25.....					
Flymen.....	"	"	2 25.....	13 78	*	*	*	
Property men.....	"	"	2 25.....					
Stage hands	"	Week	11 25.....	5 40	*	*	*	33
Property men.....	"	Perform'ce	1 50.....					
Carpenters	"	"	75 cents.....	5 40	*	*	*	
Electricians	"	"	75 cents.....					
Stage employees.....	"	Day	2 50.....	15 00	*	*	*	34
Carpenters	"	"	3 50.....	16 50	8	4	44	35
Electricians	"	"	3 50.....					
Stage hands	"	"	2 50.....	16 50	8	4	44	
Night hands.....	"	Perform'ce	1 50.....					

employed at music. c Earnings not reported. * Irregular. † Seven performances per week. § In many stated rates here given are for those regularly employed at music only.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
VIII. THEATERS		
Stage Mechanics—Continued.		
36	Rochester	National Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees No. 25.....
37	Syracuse	" " 9.....
Theatrical Costumers.		
38	New York, Manhattan..	Hebrew Theatrical Costumers' Union.....
IX. WOOD WORKING		
Box Makers and Sawyers.		
1	New York, Manhattan..	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union No. 122.....
Broom and Brush Makers.		
2	Amsterdam.....	International Broom Makers' Union No. 14.....
3	Lockport	" " 21.....
4	"	" " 52.....
Brush Makers.		
5	New York, Manhattan..	Brush Makers' Protective and Benevolent Association.....
Cabinet Makers.		
6	New York, Brooklyn....	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 32.....
7	" Manhattan..	" " 309.....
8	Rochester	" " 231.....
Carpet Fitters and Layers.		
9	New York, Brooklyn....	Carpet Trade Association L. A. 2296, K. of L
Carriage and Wagon Workers.		
10	Albany	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union No. 59.....
11	New York, Manhattan..	" " 69b.....
12	Syracuse	" " 39.....
Coopers.		
13	Albany-Troy	Coopers' International Union of North America No. 7.....
14	Buffalo	" " 33.....
15	"	" " 39.....
16	"	" " 93.....
17	"	" " 129.....
18	Glens Falls.....	" " 121.....
19	Lockport	" " 5.....
20	"	Stave and Heading Workers' Union No. 7440, A. F. of L.....
21	New York, Brooklyn....	Coopers' L. A. 7698, K. of L.....
22	" Manhattan..	Coopers' International Union of North America No. 2
23	" " ..	Coopers' Union No. 2.....
24	" " ..	Emerald Labor Club, L. A. 2216, K. of L.....
25	Niagara Falls.....	Coopers' International Union of North America No. 48
b Rates of wages not reported.		

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND MUSIC—Concluded.

Road carpenters.....	M	Week.....	\$35 00.....	} \$20 23	*	*	*	36
Road property men.....	"	"	30 00.....					
Road electricians.....	"	"	25 00.....					
Carpenters	"	"	18 00.....					
Property men.....	"	"	12 00.....	} 10 34	*	*	*	37
Stage hands	"	"	12 00.....					
Carpenters	"	"	15 00.....					
Others.....	"	"	10 00.....					
Costumers.....	"	"	11 00.....	} 11 00	9½	14	60	38
	F	"	7 00.....					

AND FURNITURE.

Box makers and sawyers..	M	Day	2 00-2 50.....	Aver. per day. 2 16½	9	9	54	1
Broom makers.....	"	Piecework	2 25-2 60 day (av.)	2 38	10 ³ / ₁₀	8½	60	2
Sewers	"	"	2 00-2 50	} 2 01	10	10	60	3
Winders	"	"	1 50-2 25					
Whisk broom makers.....	"	"	1 75-2 00	} 0 65½	10	9½	59½	4
Broom corn sorters	F	"	3 50-4 00 wk. (av.)					
Brush makers.....	M	"	2 17-3 29 a day (av.)	2 45	*	*	*	5
Cabinet makers.....	"	Week	17 00.....	3 09	8	4	44	6
Outside workers.....	"	Hour	50 cents.....	} 3 40	8-9	4	44-49	7
Inside	"	Week	17 00.....					
Cabinet makers.....	"	Day	2 00-3 00.....	} 2 24	9	9	54	8
Machine hands.....	"	"	1 75-3 00.....					
Carpet fitters and layers...	"	Week	18 00.....	3 00	9	9	54	9
Blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, painters, trimmers and wood workers.	"	Day	1 50-3 00.....	2 21	9	9	54	10
Carriage & wagon workers.	"	.....	.....	} 9-10	9-10	54-60	11	12
" " "	"	Day	1 50-2 25.....					
Coopers.....	"	"	3 00.....	3 00	9	8	53	13
Trimming work	"	Piecework	5-25 cents per bbl.	} 1 50	9	9	54	14
Tight coopers	"	Hour	25 cents min'm ..					
Beer barrel coopers.....	"	Piecework	28-40 cents.....	2 01	10	10	60	15
Coopers.....	"	Day	2 50.....	} 2 27	9	9	54	16
Coopers.....	"	Piecework	2 00 a day (aver.)..					
Tight coopers	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	9	9	54	17
Slack	"	Hour	15 cents.....	†	.....			18
Stave and heading workers	"	Piecework	2 50 a day (aver.)..	} 2 37	10	10	60	19
Coopers.....	"	"	2 00					
Foremen.....	"	Hour	15 cents.....	1 35	9	9	54	20
Coopers.....	"	Day	2 25-3 00.....	2 62½	9	8	53	21
Coopers.....	"	"	3 50.....	} 3 10	9	8	53	22
Coopers.....	"	"	3 00.....					
Loose work coopers.....	"	"	3 50.....	3 50	9	9	54	23
Coopers.....	"	Piecework	2 00-2 25.....	} 2 00	10	9	59	24
Coopers.....	"	"	1 75 a day (aver.)..					
Coopers.....	"	"	1 66-2 02 a day (av.)	1 81	*	*	*	25

* Irregular. † Earnings not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.			
IX. WOOD WORKING					
Coopers—Continued.					
26	Rochester	Coopers' International Union of North America No. 24.....			
27	"	"	"	68.....	
28	Syracuse	"	"	98.....	
Dashboard Makers.					
29	Buffalo	Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union No. 45.....			
Machine Wood Workers.					
30	Albany	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America No. 102..			
31	"	Wood Millers' Association.....			
32	Binghamton	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America No. 52..			
33	Buffalo	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 132.....			
34	"	"	"	"	612.....
35	Falconer.....	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America No. 103..			
36	Greene	"	"	"	146..
37	Hornellsville	"	"	"	151..
38	Jamestown	"	"	"	90..
39	"	"	"	"	94..
40	New York, Manhattan..	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 476.....			
41	"	Wood Workers' L. A. 7643, K. of L.....			
42	Rochester	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America No. 16..			
43	Schenectady.....	"	"	"	39..
44	Syracuse	"	"	"	123..
45	Troy.....	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 636.....			
Mat Makers.					
46	New York, Brooklyn....	Mat Makers' Protective Union.....			
Millers and Millwrights.					
47	New York, Manhattan..	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 786.....			
Modelers.					
48	New York, Manhattan..	Modelers' League of America.....			
Piano and Organ Workers.					
49	New York, Brooklyn....	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 27.....			
50	" Queens	"	"	"	26.....
Piano and Organ Workers (Action Makers, Etc).					
51	New York, Manhattan..	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 17.....			
Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finishers, Etc).					
52	New York, Manhattan..	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 15.....			
Piano and Organ Workers (Case Makers, Etc).					
53	New York, Manhattan..	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 16.....			
Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc).					
54	New York, Manhattan..	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 14.....			
Piano and Organ Workers (Movers).					
55	New York, Manhattan..	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 22.....			
Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubbers, Etc).					
56	New York, Manhattan..	Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America No. 18.....			
Sash and Blind Makers.					
57	New York, Brooklyn....	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 634.....			
Upholsterers.					
58	Buffalo	Upholsterers' International Union No. 45.....			
59	Jamestown	"	"	38.....	

‡ Rates of wages not reported.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND FURNITURE—Continued.

Tight coopers	M	Day	\$2 50.....	\$2 31	9	8	53	26
"	"	Piecework	2 25 a day (aver.) ..					
"	"	"	1 50	1 50	10	5	55	27
Coopers	"	Day	2 00-2 50.....	2 16½	10	9	59	28
Dashboard makers	"	"	1 50-2 50.....	1 74	10	10	60	29
Wood workers	"	Hour	18-22 cents.....	1 78	9	9	54	30
Wood millers	"	Day .....	.....	2 50	10	10	60	31
Finishers	"	Hour	20 cents	2 00	10	10	60	32
Mill hands	"	Week	12 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	33
Bench "	"	Day	2 00-2 25.....	2 02	10	10	60	34
Machine "	"	"	2 00.....					
Wood workers .....	"	" .....	.....	↑	10	10	60	35
" .....	"	" .....	.....	↑	d	d	d	36
"	"	Day	1 00-2 00.....	1 59	10	9-10	59-60	37
Mill hands (furniture)....	"	"	1 25-2 00.....	1 52	10	10	60	38
Hardwood finishers	"	"	1 10-1 75.....	1 27½	10	10	60	39
Wood workers	"	"	2 50-4 00.....	2 99	9	5	50	40
"	"	"	2 75.....	2 75	8-9	8-9	48-54	41
"	"	"	1 25-2 00.....	1 92	10	5-9	55-59	42
"	"	Week	8 50-13 50.....					
"	"	Day	2 25-2 50.....	2 34	10½	9	60	43
"	"	"	1 75-2 00.....	1 87½	10	10	60	44
Mill hands	"	"	1 75-2 50.....	1 96	10	10	60	45
Mat makers	"	Piecework	11 00 a week (aver.) ..	1 83½	9	9	54	46
Millers and millwrights....	"	Day	3 00-3 50.....	3 37	8-9	8-9	48-54	47
Modelers and sculptors....	"	Week	27 00-55 00.....	5 71	8	4	44	48
Piano workers	"	Day	2 50 (average)	2 50	10	9	59	49
"	"	Week	13 00-15 00.....	2 40	10	9	59	50
Action and key makers and hammer coverers.	"	"	10 00-18 00.....	2 36	10	9	59	51
Bellymen and fly finishers.	"	"	14 00.....	2 33½	10	9	59	52
Case makers and machine hands.	"	"	15 00.....	2 50	10	9	59	53
Finishers and regulators..	"	Piecework	14 00-15 00 w'k (av.) ..	2 41½	10	9	59	54
Drivers	"	Day	2 50.....	2 20	11	11	66	55
Legmen	"	"	2 00.....					
Polishers	"	Week	16 00-18 00.....	2 36	10	9-10	59-60	56
Rubbers	"	"	12 00-16 00.....					
Varnishers	"	"	9 00-13 50.....					
Sash and blind makers....	"	Day	2 25.....	2 25	10	9	59	57
Upholsters & carpet layers	"	"	2 25-2 40	2 31	9	9	54	58
Upholsterers	"	Piecework	2 00-2 51 a day (av.) ..	2 09	d	d	d	59

d Hours not reported.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
IX. WOOD WORKING		
Upholsterers—Continued.		
60	New York, Brooklyn	Upholsterers' International Union No. 33.....
61	“ Manhattan ..	“ “ 39.....
62	“ “ ..	“ “ 44.....
63	Rochester	“ “ 35.....
64	Utica	“ “ 49.....
Varnishers and Polishers.		
65	Rochester.....	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Amer. No. 235.
Wood Carvers.		
66	Buffalo	Wood Carvers' Association.....
67	Jamestown	“ “
68	New York, Brooklyn	“ “
69	“ Manhattan ..	Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association
70	Rochester.....	Wood Carvers' Association.....
71	Syracuse.....	“ “
Wood Turners.		
72	Jamestown	Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America No. 81...
X. RESTAURANTS AND		
Hotels and Restaurants.		
Bartenders.		
1	Albany	Hotel & Restaurant Employ's Int. All. & Bartenders' Int. L. of A. No. 228
2	Auburn	“ “ 230
3	Binghamton	“ “ 173
4	Buffalo	“ “ 175
5	Corning	“ “ 112
6	Cortland	“ “ 128
7	Dunkirk.....	“ “ 40
8	Elmira	“ “ 204
9	Geneva	“ “ 133
10	Gloversville	“ “ 195
11	Herkimer	“ “ 180
12	Hornellsville	“ “ 198
13	Ithaca	“ “ 145
14	Jamestown	“ “ 199
15	Little Falls.....	“ “ 164
16	Newark	“ “ 165
17	New York, Brooklyn....	“ “ 70
18	“ “	Bartenders' Union No. 1, L. A. 1938, K, of L.....
19	“ Manhattan ..	Hotel & Restaurant Employ's Int. All. & Bartenders' Int. L. of A. No. 1
20	Norwich.....	“ “ 136
21	Olean	“ “ 236
22	Oneida	“ “ 103
23	Oneonta	“ “ 126
24	Oswego.....	“ “ 179
25	Rochester	“ “ 171
26	Rome	“ “ 140
27	Seneca Falls.....	“ “ 210
28	Syracuse	“ “ 76
29	Troy	“ “ 207
30	Utica	“ “ 120
31	Watertown	“ “ 162
Waiters.		
32	Buffalo	Hotel & Restaurant Employ's Int. All. & Bartenders' Int. L. of A. No. 196
33	New York, Brooklyn....	Amalgamated Waiters' Union of Long Island.....

* New union; rates and hours not reported. † Average. § Hours not

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

AND FURNITURE—Concluded.								
Upholsterers	M	Week	\$10 00-21 00.....	\$2 79	10	9	59	60
“	“	Piecework	2 14-2 26 a day (av.)	2 17	8	4	44	61
“	“	Day	3 00.....	3 00	9	5	50	62
“	“	Week.....	12 00.....	2 00	10	5	55	63
“	“	“	15 00.....	2 50	9	9	54	64
Wood finishers	“	Day.....	1 50.....	1 74	10	10	60	65
“	“	Piecework	2 01 a day (aver.)..					
Wood carvers	“	Day	2 25-3 25.....	2 66	9	9	54	66
“	“	“	2 08½-2 33½	2 16	10-10¼	8¾-10	60	67
“	“	Piecework	1 85-2 33½ a day (av)					
“	“	Day	3 00-3 75.....	3 13	8½	15	49	68
“	“	Piecework	2 00-2 75 a day (av.)					
Modelers	“	Day	4 00-6 00.....	4 20	8	4	44	69
Carvers.....	“	“	3 00-5 00.....					
Wood carvers.....	“	Hour	20-40 cents.....	2 67	9	9	54	70
“	“	“	20-50 “	2 70	9 ⁷ / ₁₀	7½	56	71
Wood turners	“	Day	1 75-2 50.....	2 00	10	10	60	7

RETAIL TRADE.

Occupation.	Sex.	Unit.	Rates.	Aver. per week.	On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	No.
Bartenders	"	Week	14 00 (average)	14 00	10	14	74	1
"	"	Day	2 00 "	12 00	12	12	72	2
"	"	Week	13 00 "	13 00	12	12	72	3
"	"	"	10 00-20 00.....	14 16	12	12	72	4
"	"	"	9 00-14 00.....	10 45	12	12	72	5
"	"	"	10 00-12 00.....	11 27	12	12	72	6
"	"	"	9 00-12 00.....	11 40	14	14	84	7
"	"	"	10 00-15 00.....	10 47	10	14	64	8
"	"	"	11 00.....	11 00	11	15	70	9
*								
Bartenders	M	Week	9 00-15 00.....	9 90	12	12	84	11
" and waiters	"	"	10 00-12 00.....	10 55	14	14	84	12
"	"	"	12 00.....	12 00	12	15	75	13
"	"	"	10 00 (average)	10 00	12	12	72	14
"	"	"	9 00-12 00.....	10 00	10	16	66	15
"	"	"	11 00 (average)	11 00	† 12	12	† 72	16
"	"	Day	3 00.....	18 00	10	10	60	17
"	"	Week	20 00.....	18 16	5	10-16	60-96	18
"	"	Day	3 00.....					
"	"	"	3 00.....	18 00	12	12	72	19
"	"	Week	10 00.....	10 00	† 12	† 12	† 72	20
"	"	"	10 00 (average)	10 00	11½	16	72	21
"	"	"	10 00.....	10 00	11½	16	72	22
"	"	Month	30 00 and board.....	a 9 73	15	15	90	23
"	"	Week	9 00 (aver.).....					
"	"	"	9 00-15 00.....	12 14	11	15	70	24
"	"	Day	1 75.....	10 50	12	12	72	25
"	"	Week	10 00-12 00.....	10 07	11	15	70	26
"	"	"	12 00.....	12 00	6	13	73	27
"	"	"	12 00.....	12 00	12	13	73	28
"	"	"	9 00-18 00.....	10 79	10½	12	66	29
"	"	"	12 00.....	12 00	10	10	60	30
Waiters	"	"	8 00 with board-\$10	a 12 70	12	12	b 84	32
"	"	Commis'n.	2 00-6 00 a day (av.)					
"	"	Day	2 50.....	15 00	9	9	54	33

reported. a Board not reckoned in average earnings. b Maximum.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
X. RESTAURANTS AND		
Hotels and Restaurants—Continued.		
Waiters—Continued.		
34	New York, Manhattan ..	German Waiters' Union No. 1.....
35	" " ..	Herbert Association of Waiters' No. 11.....
36	" " ..	Waiters' Alliance Liberty No. 19.....
37	Niagara Falls.....	Hotel & Restaurant Employ's Int. All. & Bartenders' Int. L. of A. No. 232
Retail Trade.		
Bread Peddlers.		
38	Buffalo	Salesmen of Bakery Goods' Union No. 1.....
Canvassing Agents.		
39	Buffalo	Canvassing Agents' Protective Union No. 8725, A. F. of L.....
Clerks and Salesmen.		
40	Amsterdam.....	Retail Clerks' National Protective Association No. 245.....
41	Buffalo	" " " 212.....
42	Canandaigua	" " " 425.....
43	Corning	" " " 429.....
44	Dunkirk.....	" " " 394.....
45	Geneva	" " " 272.....
46	Hornellsville	" " " 300.....
47	Jamestown	" " " 386.....
48	Little Falls.....	" " " 380.....
49	Lockport	" " " 146.....
50	Newark	" " " 149.....
51	Newburgh.....	" " " 203.....
52	"	" " " 342.....
53	New York, Brooklyn....	Eastern and Western District Early Closing Association.....
54	" "	Greenpoint Clerks' Early Closing Association.....
55	" Manhattan..	Eighth Avenue Early Closing Association.....
56	" " ..	Retail Clerks' National Protective Association No. 97.....
57	" " ..	" " " 289.....
58	Niagara Falls	" " " 280.....
59	Oneida	" " " 105.....
60	Oswego	" " " 132.....
61	Rochester	" " " 447.....
62	Seneca Falls.....	" " " 48.....
63	Syracuse	" " " 243.....
64	Tonawanda.....	" " " 489.....
65	Troy	" " " 36.....
66	Watertown.....	" " " 109.....
Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.		
67	New York, Brooklyn....	Furniture and Carpet Employees' Association.....
Ice Cream Salesmen and Drivers.		
68	Buffalo	Ice Cream Peddlers' Union No. 8285, A. F. of L.....

* Hours not reported. † Irregular.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	
RETAIL TRADE—Continued.								
Waiters	M	Week	\$4 00-17 50.....	\$8 50	10	10	70	34
"	"	Day	2 00.....	14 00	†	†	†	35
"	"	Week	8 00.....	} 10 78	12	12	84	36
Extra waiters	"	Day	2 50.....					
Waiters and bartenders...	"	"	2 50 (aver.).....	15 00	10-12	10-12	60-72	37
Bread, cake & pie peddlers	"	Week	12 00-18 00.....	12 11	10	12	62	38
Canvassing agents of household goods.	"	Commis'n.	.....	15 00	†	†	†	39
Clerks	"	Week	7 00-25 00.....	9 80	9 ³ / ₈	12	61	40
"	"	"	8 00-40 00.....	15 57	9	12	57	41
"	"	"	10 00.....	10 00	10	13	63	42
"	"	Day	1 50-2 50.....	10 00	10	14	64	43
"	"	Week	8 00-20 00.....	10 83 ¹ / ₂	10	15	65	44
"	"	"	10 00-12 00.....	10 60	12	15	75	45
"	"	"	8 00-18 00.....	10 67	} 11	13	55	46
"	F	"	5 00-10 00.....	7 67				
Clothing clerks.....	M	"	12 00.....	} 10 47	} 9 ⁷ / ₁₀	12	60 ¹ / ₂	47
Boot and shoe clerks.....	"	"	11 00.....					
Dry goods	"	"	9 00.....	} 5 15	} 10	15	65	48
Grocery	"	"	8 50.....					
Dry goods	F	"	5 00-8 00.....	5 15	} 9-9 ¹ / ₂	12-13	58	49
Clerks	M	"	6 00-15 00.....	9 18				
"	F	"	5 00-8 00.....	6 40	} 15	15	90	50
"	M	"	5 00-18 00.....	9 83				
"	F	"	4 00-9 00.....	6 24	} 10 ³ / ₈	14	67	51
"	M	"	9 00 (average).....	9 00				
"	F	"	4 00.....	4 00	} 12	16	76	52
Grocers' & butchers' clerks.	M	Day	1 75.....	10 50				
Clerks	"	Week	9 00-18 00.....	14 47	} 11	15	70	53
"	F	"	5 00-15 00.....	7 38				
"	M	"	10 00-30 00.....	16 60	} 11	15	70	54
"	F	"	5 00-10 00.....	6 33 ¹ / ₃				
"	M	"	14 00.....	14 00	} 10	15	65	55
"	F	"	6 00.....	6 00				
Clothing clerks.....	M	"	15 00-30 00.....	16 15	9-12	9-12	54-72	56
Clerks	"	"	7 00-15 00.....	10 30	*	*	*	57
"	"	"	10 00-20 00.....	13 89	} 10-11	10	60-65	58
"	F	"	5 00-10 00.....	6 66 ² / ₃				
"	M	"	8 00 (average)	8 00	} 10 ³ / ₈	13	66	59
"	"	"	6 00-20 00.....	11 16		14	66	60
"	"	"	10 00 (average)	10 00	} 10 ² / ₈	12	64	61
"	F	"	5 00.....	5 00				
"	M	"	4 00-12 00.....	9 21	} 10 ⁵ / ₈	13	65	62
"	"	"	12 00.....	12 00				
"	F	"	6 00.....	6 00	} 9 ¹ / ₂	12	59	63
"	M	"	5 00-10 00.....	7 88				
"	"	"	7 00-21 00.....	12 74	11 ³ / ₁₀	15	71 ¹ / ₂	64
"	"	"	5 00-18 00.....	10 41	10	15	65	65
" .....	"	"	.....	.....	10	14	64	66
"	"	"	10 00-25 00.....	13 66	†	†	.....	67
Wholesale peddlers.....	"	"	11 00 and commiss'n	} 12 22	9	9	† 59	68
Retail	"	"	10 00.....					

† Work five hours on Sunday.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
X. RESTAURANTS AND		
Retail Trade—Continued.		
Ice Handlers.		
69	Albany	Ice Handlers' Union No. 1.....
70	Auburn	Team Drivers' International Union of America No. 94.....
71	Buffalo	" " 132.....
72	Rochester	Ice Peddlers' Union No. 8580, A. F. of L.....
Milk Peddlers.		
73	Buffalo	Milkmen's Protective Association No. 8066, A. F. of L.....
74	Lockport	Team Drivers' International Union of America No. 56
75	Niagara Falls.....	Milkmen's Protective Union No. 7571, A. F. of L.....
76	Rochester	" 8744, "
77	Syracuse	" 6933, "
78	"	Team Drivers' International Union of America No. 97
79	Troy.....	Milk Dealers' Association No. 8699, A. F. of L.....
80	"	Milkmen's Protective Union No. 8751, A. F. of L.....
81	Utica	Milk Dealers' Union No. 8687, A. F. of L.....
Newsboys and Bootblacks.		
82	Albany	Shoe Polishers' Union No. 1 §.....
Venders.		
83	Albany	Venders' Union No. 1

XI. PUBLIC

Bridge Tenders.		
1	New York, Manhattan ..	United Bridge Tenders of the City of New York L. A. 1988, K. of L.....
Dock Builders.		
2	New York, Manhattan ..	Dock Builders' L. A. 1982, K. of L.....
Drivers and Hostlers.		
3	New York, Brooklyn....	Drivers and Hostlers' L. A. 2258, K. of L.....
4	" Manhattan ..	Empire Labor Club L. A. 1365, K. of L.....
5	" " ..	Phoenix Labor Club L. A. 2026, K. of L.....
Health Department Employees.		
6	Syracuse	Federal Labor Union No. 8536, A. F. of L.....
Letter Carriers. |		
7	Albany	National Association of Letter Carriers No. 469.....
8	Amsterdam.....	" " 275.....
9	Auburn	" " 151.....
10	Binghamton	" " 333.....
11	Brockport	" " 674.....
12	Buffalo	" " 3.....
13	Canandaigua.....	" " 169.....
14	Catskill.....	" " 680.....
15	Cohoes	" " 285.....
16	Corning.....	" " 300.....
17	Cortland.....	" " 211.....
18	Dunkirk.....	" " 150.....
19	Elmira	" " 21.....
20	Fort Plain.....	" " 740.....
21	Fredonia	" " 720.....
22	Fulton	" " 607.....
23	Gloversville	" " 255.....
24	Herkimer.....	" " 710.....

* Independent dealers, owning their own teams, routes, etc.; wages and hours not reported. regularly 8 on week days with an average of three on Sunday.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

Ice handlers	M	Week	\$10 00-12 00.....	\$11 00	10	10	60	69
"	"	Day	1 50-2 00.....	10 38	12	12	72	70
"	"	Week	10 00-16 00.....	14 27	10-11	10-11	60-66	71
"	"	"	13 50-15 00.....	14 25	13½	15	84	72
Milk wagon drivers	"	Month, route, etc.	9 00 a week (aver.)..	9 00	8	8	56	73
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	74
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	75
Owners	"	Day	2 75 (aver.)	"	"	"	"	76
Drivers	"	Week	9 00.....	9 00	†	†	"	"
Owners and drivers.....	"	Day	2 00 (aver.)	14 00	8	8	56	77
Milk wagon drivers.....	"	Week	10 00.....	10 00	10	10	70	78
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	79
Milk handlers	"	Week	11 00.....	11 00	12	12	84	80
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Venders	M	Individual earnings.	2 00 a day (aver.)..	12 00	†	†	.....	83

EMPLOYMENT.

Bridge tenders	"	Year.....	900 00.....	Aver. per year. \$900 00	8	8	56	1
Dock builders	"	Day	2 50-4 00.....	2.93 a day	9	9	54	2
Drivers.....	"	Year.....	720 00.....	} 724 69	8	8	48-56	3
Hostlers	"	Week	16 10.....					
Drivers and hostlers.....	"	"	16 10.....	837 20	8	8	56	4
Drivers.....	"	Year.....	720 00.....	} 731 40	9-14	9-14	63-84	5
Hostlers	"	Week	16 10.....					
Garbage gatherers.....	"	Day	1 75.....	1 75 a day	8	4	44	6
Letter carriers	"	Year.....	600 00-1,000 00....	935 71	8	8	51	7
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	8
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	9
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	836 84	8	8	51	10
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	11
"	"	"	600 00-1,000 00....	843 90	8	8	51	12
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	13
"	"	"	850 50.....	850 00	8	8	51	14
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	15
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	50	16
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	17
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	814 29	8	8	51	18
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	19
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	20
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	800 00	8	8	51	21
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	800 00	8	8	51	22
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	23
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	24

† Irregular. & New union; rates and hours not reported. ¶ Hours of labor for letter carriers are

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY		
Letter Carriers—Continued.*		
25	Hornellsville	National Association of Letter Carriers No. 110.....
26	Hudson	" " 528.....
27	Ilion.....	" " 683.....
28	Ithaca	" " 299.....
29	Jamestown	" " 165.....
30	Johnstown	" " 478.....
31	Kingston	" " 550.....
32	Little Falls.....	" " 91.....
33	Middletown	" " 526.....
34	Mount Vernon	" " 356.....
35	Newburgh.....	" " 315.....
36	New York, Brooklyn.....	" " 41.....
37	" Manhattan ..	" " 36.....
38	" Queens	" " 357.....
39	" "	" " 562.....
40	" Richmond ..	" " 99.....
41	Niagara Falls	" " 355.....
42	North Tonawanda.....	" " 661.....
43	Nyack.....	" " 652.....
44	Olean	" " 208.....
45	Oneida.....	" " 423.....
46	Ossining	" " 322.....
47	Oswego.....	" " 190.....
48	Peekskill.....	" " 153.....
49	Penn Yan	" " 681.....
50	Plattsburg.....	" " 488.....
51	Port Chester	" " 460.....
52	Port Jervis.....	" " 376.....
53	Poughkeepsie	" " 137.....
54	Rochester	" " 210.....
55	Rome	" " 365.....
56	Saratoga.....	" " 532.....
57	Schenectady.....	" " 358.....
58	Seneca Falls.....	" " 296.....
59	Syracuse	" " 134.....
60	Tonawanda	" " 760.....
61	Troy.....	" " 416.....
62	Utica	" " 375.....
63	Watertown	" " 302.....
64	Watervliet	" " 178.....
65	White Plains.....	" " 693.....
66	Yonkers	" " 387.....
Park Gardeners.		
67	New York, Manhattan..	Catalpa Labor Club L. A. 1694, K. of L
Park Laborers.		
68	New York, Manhattan..	Belvedere Council L. A. 2136, K. of L
Postoffice Clerks.		
69	New York, Brooklyn....	United National Association of Postoffice Clerks No. 2.....
70	" Manhattan..	" " 1.....
71	Rochester	" " 22.....
72	Syracuse	" " 31.....
73	Troy.....	" " 83.....
74	Utica	" " 41.....
Public School Janitors.		
75	Buffalo	Public School Janitors (National Ass'n of Stationary Engineers' No. 17)..
76	Syracuse	School Janitors' Union No. 7456, A. F. of L.....
Railway Mail Clerks.		
77	Albany	Railway Mail Clerks' Association.....
* Hours of labor for letter carriers are regularly 8 on week days with		

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per year.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

MENT—Continued.

Letter carriers	M	Year.....	\$850 00.....	\$850 00	8	8	50½	25
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	26
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	27
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	50	28
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	52	29
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	30
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	31
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	814 29	8	8	50½	32
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	787 50	8	8	51	33
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	804 17	8	8	51	34
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	833 33½	8	8	51	35
"	"	"	600 00-1,000 00.....	948 58	8	8	51	36
"	"	"	600 00-1,000 00.....	962 89	8	8	51	37
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	831 48	8	8	51	38
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	732 25	8	8	51	39
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	40
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	41
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	42
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	800 00	8	8	51	43
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	44
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	45
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	46
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	47
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	814 29	8	8	51	48
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	49
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	809 00	8	8	51	50
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	800 00	8	8	51	51
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	778 57	8	8	51	52
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	53
"	"	"	1,000 00.....	1000 00	8	8	51	54
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	50	55
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	825 00	8	8	51	56
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	800 00	8	8	51	57
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	58
"	"	"	1,000 00.....	1000 00	8	8	51	59
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	800 00	8	8	51	60
"	"	"	600 00-1,000 00.....	925 58	8	8	51	61
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	62
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	63
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	64
"	"	"	850 00.....	850 00	8	8	51	65
"	"	"	600 00-850 00.....	831 48	8	8	51	66
Gardeners	"	Month.....	70 00.....	840 00	8	8	48	67
Hostlers	"	Day	2 25.....	} 2 13 a day	8	8	48-56	68
Drivers and laborers	"	"	2 00.....					
Postoffice clerks	"	Year.....	700 00.....	700 00	8	8	48	69
"	"	"	600 00-1,200 00 ..	910 00	†	†	-----	70
"	"	"	500 00-1,200 00 ..	858 33½	8	8	51	71
"	F	"	600 00-800 00.....	700 00	8	8	51	72
"	M	"	500 00-1,200 00 ..	848 48	8	8	48	
"	F	"	500 00-700 00.....	600 00	8	8	48	73
"	M	"	600 00-1,000 00 ..	800 00	8	8	48	
"	"	"	500 00-1,400 00 ..	922 22	8-11	8-11	48-46	74
Janitors	"	Piecework	50 00 a room a year	540 00	10	10	60	75
"	"	Year.....	400 00-1,000 00 ..	642 94	} 12	10	70	76
"	F	"	350 00-650 00.....	470 00				
Railway mail clerks	M	"	900 00.....	900 00	†10	†10	†70	77

an average of three on Sunday. † Irregular. ‡ Average.

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY		
Street Cleaners.		
78	New York, Brooklyn....	Street Sweepers' L. A. 2011, K. of L.....
79	" Manhattan..	Alpine Labor Club.....
80	" "	Enterprise Association L. A. 2034, K. of L.....
XII. MISCEL		
Glass.		
Flint Glass Workers.		
1	Lockport	American Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 42.....
2	New York, Brooklyn....	" " " 1.....
3	"	" " " 57.....
4	Port Jervis	" " " 20.....
Green Glass Workers.		
5	Binghamton	Green Glass Blowers' Association of the U. S. and Canada.....
6	Clyde	" " " No. 32.....
7	Lancaster.....	" " " 37.....
8	Lockport	" " " 39.....
9	New York, Brooklyn	" " " 52.....
10	Olean	" " " 44.....
11	Poughkeepsie	" " " 62.....
12	Rochester.....	" " " 26.....
Window Glass Workers.		
13	Canastota.....	Window Glass Workers' Association L. A. 300, K. of L
14	Durhamville.....	" " "
15	Ithaca	" " "
Barbering.		
16	Albany	Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America No. 106.....
17	Amsterdam.....	" " " 65.....
18	Auburn	" " " 60.....
19	Binghamton	" " " 156
20	Buffalo	" " " 141.....
21	Canandaigua.....	" " " 71.....
22	Corning	" " " 290
23	Dunkirk.....	" " " 109.....
24	Elmira	" " " 165.....
25	Fort Edward.....	Barbers' Protective Association.....
26	Geneva	Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America No 76.....
27	Gloversville	" " " 59.....
28	Jamestown	" " " 178.....
29	Little Falls.....	" " " 264
30	Lockport	" " " 17.....
31	Newburgh.....	" " " 85.....
32	New York, Manhattan..	" " " 223.....
33	" "	" " " 251.....
34	Niagara Falls.....	" " " 77.....
35	Norwich	" " " 334.....
36	Olean	" " " 29.....
37	Oneonta	" " " 108.....
38	Owego	" " " 34.....
39	Rochester	" " " 26.....
40	Seneca Falls	" " " 301.....
41	Schenectady	" " " 76.....
42	Syracuse	" " " 8.....
43	Tonawanda.....	" " " 227.....
44	Troy	" " " 50

§ Four hours on Sunday. * Furnace shut down during September quarter; no rates reported.
day only at \$4.50 for the two days, Sunday hours being 6.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per year.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

MENT—Concluded.

Street sweepers.....	M	Year	\$720 00.....	\$720 00	8	8	48	78
" "	"	"	720 00.....	720 00	8	8	48	79
" "	"	"	720 00.....	720 00	8	8	52	80

LANEOUS.

Occupation.	Sex.	Unit.	Rates.	Average earnings per year.	On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	No.
Pressers	M	Day	5 00.....	4 35	9	9	54	1
Gatherers	"	"	3 75.....	4 35	9	9	54	1
Grafters	"	"	5 00-6 00.....	3 45	8	4	44	2
Chimney men.....	"	"	4 00.....	3 45	8	4	44	2
Blowers	"	"	3 00.....	2 50	10	5	55	3
Helpers	"	"	2 50.....	2 16	7-8	5	40-45	4
Flint glass workers.....	"	Piecework	1 00-3 00 a day (av.)	2 16	7-8	5	40-45	4
Glass blowers	"	"	5 00 a day (aver.)..	5 00	8½	8½	51	5
"	"	"	6 00 "	6 00	8½	8½	51	6
"	"	"	"	"	9	9	54	7
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8
"	"	"	4 50 a day (aver.)..	4 50	8½	8½	51	9
"	"	"	5 05 "	5 05	8½	8½	51	10
"	"	Day	4 00.....	4 00	8½	8½	51	11
"	"	"	5 00.....	5 00	10	9	59	12
Window glass workers	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	13
Blowers, cutters, flatteners and gatherers.	"	Piecework	2 75-6 00 a day (av.)	4 82	6½-9½	8	40-54	15
Barbers	"	Week	9 00-14 00.....	11 21	11	16	71	16
"	"	Day	1 50-2 00.....	10 34	11	15	70	17
"	"	Week	8 00-14 00.....	10 91	11	17	72	18
"	"	"	10 00-14 00.....	11 19	15½	15½	93	19
"	"	"	10 00-15 00.....	10 77	14	14	84	20
"	"	"	10 00.....	10 00	10½	14½	67	21
"	"	"	11 00 (aver.).....	11 00	14	14	84	22
"	"	"	10 00-13 00.....	11 45	11½	15½	73	23
"	"	"	10 00-18 00.....	14 48	11½	14	70	24
"	"	"	14 00.....	14 00	11½	15	72	25
"	"	"	10 00-12 00.....	10 20	12½	16	77	26
"	"	"	10 00-12 00.....	11 29	10½	15	67½	27
"	"	"	11 00.....	11 00	11	14	69	28
"	"	"	10 00.....	10 00	12	16	76	29
"	"	Day	2 00.....	12 00	11½	15½	73	30
"	"	Week	10 00-12 00.....	10 16	13	16	81	31
"	"	"	9 00-12 00†.....	10 25	14	14	84	32
"	"	"	12 00-13 00.....	12 17	13½	16	85	33
"	"	"	5 00-18 00.....	11 87	9½-11½	12-15	60-72	34
"	"	"	8 00-10 00.....	9 22	11½	14	70	35
"	"	"	10 00-13 00.....	10 33½	12	15	70	36
"	"	"	10 00-13 00.....	11 00	11½	14	70	37
"	"	"	8 00-12 00.....	8 26	12½	16	77	38
"	"	"	9 00-15-00.....	9 56	12	16	76	39
"	"	"	10 00.....	10 00	11½	16	72	40
"	"	"	10 00-15 00.....	12 33½	12½	17	80	41
"	"	"	9 00-14 00.....	11 21	11	15	70	42
"	"	"	8 00-18 00.....	10 65	11	16	71	43
"	"	"	10 00-14 00.....	10 32½	13	17	82	44

† Hours in June; hours not reported for September.

‡ Three members work on Saturday and Sun-

Table X.—Continued.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
XII. MISCELLANEOUS—		
Barbering—Continued.		
45	Utica	Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America No. 103.....
46	Watertown	" " " 101.....
47	Watervliet	" " " 229.....
48	Waverly.....	" " " 286.....
Other Distinct Trades.		
Button Makers.		
49	New York, Manhattan..	Pearl Button Makers' Union
50	Rochester	Button Makers' Union No. 7023, A. F. of L.....
51	Warsaw	" 7181, "
Color Mixers.		
52	New York, Manhattan..	Color Mixers' L. A. 667, K. of L.....
Fiber Sanders.		
53	Lockport	Fiber Sanders' Union No. 7296, A. F. of L.....
Fiber Workers.		
54	Lockport	Fiber Pressmen's Union No. 9331, A. F. of L.....
55	"	Indurated Fiber Workers' Union No. 7185, A. F. of L.....
Gas Workers.		
56	Rochester	Gas Workers' Union No. 8951, A. F. of L.....
57	Syracuse	" 7493, "
Iron Miners.		
58	Mineville	Laborers' Protective Union No. 8079, A. F. of L.....
Leather Buffers.		
59	Cattaraugus	Leather Buffers' Union No. 8470, A. F. of L.....
60	Olean.....	" 8254, "
61	Salamanca.....	"
Oystermen.		
62	Sayville	Great South Bay Oystermen's Union No. 8201, A. F. of L.....
Paper Box Makers.		
63	New York, Manhattan ..	Paper Box Makers' Union
Paper Makers.		
64	Black River	United Brotherhood of Paper Makers No. 6.....
65	Carthage	" " 2.....
66	Felts Mills.....	" "
67	Fort Edward	International Paper Machine Tenders' Union No. 1.....
68	Niagara Falls.....	Sulphite and Beater Workers' Union No. 9132, A. F. of L.....
69	" "	United Brotherhood of Paper Makers
70	Palmer Falls	International Paper Machine Tenders' Union.....
71	Sandy Hill	" " No. 2
72	Ticonderoga	" " Class A
73	"	" " Class B
74	Watertown	United Brotherhood of Paper Makers No. 10
Pulp Workers.		
75	Lockport	Wood Pulp Workers' Union No. 7499, A. F. of L
* Irregular. † Rates and		

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per week.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

Continued.

Barbers	M	Week	\$8 00-14 00.....	\$10 86	12	17	77	45
"	"	"	10 00 (aver.).....	10 00	11 ³ / ₅	14	72	46
"	"	"	10 00-15 00.....	14 16 ³ / ₅	9 ³ / ₅ -11 ³ / ₅	12-15	60-72	47
"	"	"	10 00-13 00.....	10 57	11 ³ / ₅	16	73	48
				Aver. per day.				
Button makers	"	Piecework	9 00 a week (aver.)	\$1 50	10	10	60	49
"	"	Week.....	11 00.....	1 83 ¹ / ₅	10	9	59	50
"	"	Day	4 50.....	1 96	10	10	60	51
"	"	Week.....	20 00.....					
"	"	Piecework	1 37 ¹ / ₂ -2 50 day (av.)					
Color mixers.....	"	Week.....	20 00.....	3 33 ¹ / ₅	10	10	60	52
Fiber sanders.....	"	Piecework	2 00-2 20 day (av.)	2 08	*	-----	-----	53
Fiber pressmen.....	"	Day	1 75.....	1 75	10	10	60	54
Fiber workers.....	"	"	1 40-1 75.....	1 78	10	10	60	55
"	"	Piecework	2 00-2 25 day (av.)					
Gas workers.....	"	Day	2 20.....	1 98	10	10	70	56
"	"	Week.....	11 00.....					
Stokers.....	"	Day	2 25.....	2 23	12	12	84	57
Coke handlers.....	"	"	2 00.....					
Iron miners.....	"	"	1 50.....	1 50	10	8	58	58
Leather buffers.....	"	†	†	-----	†	-----	-----	59
"	"	Piecework	-----	2 64	9	8	53	60
"	"	Day	2 50.....	2 50	10	10	60	61
Oystermen	"	"	1 50-2 00.....	1 78	10	10	60	62
Paper box makers	"	Week.....	11 00-16 00.....	2 21	10	8 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	73
Paper makers	"	"	24 00-25 00.....	1 84	11 ³ / ₅	12	70	64
Beater engineers	"	"	10 85.....					
Others	"	Day	1 35-2 25.....	1 77	10-12 ⁴ / ₅	9-12	59-76	65
Paper makers.....	"	"	1 25-3 00.....					
"	"	Week.....	8 00-25 00.....	1 86	10-12	10-12	60-72	66
Machine tenders	"	Day	2 25-3 50.....	2 87	10 ⁴ / ₅ -11 ¹ / ₅	11	65-67	67
Hood room men.....	"	"	1 50-2 00.....	1 51	11	10	65	68
Grinder	"	"	1 50-1 75.....					
Beater	"	"	1 50.....	2 57 ¹ / ₂	10	10	60	69
Screen	"	"	1 50.....					
Sulphite	"	"	1 50.....	2 95	10 ⁴ / ₅	11	65	70
Machine tenders.....	"	"	1 75-3 50.....					
"	"	"	2 00-3 50.....	1 72 ¹ / ₂	10 ⁴ / ₅	11	65	71
Back tenders	"	Hour	12 ¹ / ₂ -16 cents.....	2 98	10 ⁴ / ₅	11	65	72
Machine tenders.....	"	Day	2 50-3 25.....	1 65	11	10	65	73
"	"	"	1 50-1 75.....	1 81	10	10	60	74
Paper makers	"	"	1 35-3 50.....					
Folders and grinders	"	Hour	15 cents.....	1 80	12	12	72	75

hours not reported.

Table X.—Concluded.

No.	Locality.	TRADE AND ORGANIZATION.
XII. MISCELLANEOUS—		
Other Distinct Trades—Continued.		
Saddle and Harness Makers.		
76	New York, Manhattan..	Saddle and Harness Makers' Union.....
Tanners and Curriers.		
77	Gloversville-Johnstown..	Beam Hands' Union No. 8.....
78	Little Falls.....	Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 8777, A. F. of L.....
79	Olean	" " 6289, "
Trunk and Bag Workers.		
80	Buffalo	Trunk and Bag Workers' Union No. 4.....
Wool Workers.		
81	New York, Manhattan..	Edison Association of Wool Workers' L. A. 5257, K. of L.....
Mixed Employment.		
82	Amsterdam.....	Federal Labor Union No. 8271, A. F. of L.....
83	Fort Edward	" 9259, "
84	Hudson.....	Progress Assembly No. 2017, K. of L.....
85	Little Falls.....	Federal Labor Union No. 8538, A. F. of L.....
86	Middletown	" 8856, "
87	Newark	" 8812, "
88	Niagara Falls	" 7479, "
89	"	" 7554, "
90	"	" 8129, "
91	Sandy Hill.....	" 9317, "
92	Tonawanda	" 8631, "
93	Utica	" 7458, "

* Rates of wages not reported.

Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Sept. 30, 1901.

Occupation.	Sex.	RATES OF WAGES.		Average earnings per day.	HOURS OF LABOR.			No.
		Unit.	Rates.		On first 5 days.	On Saturday.	Weekly.	

Concluded.								
Saddle and harness makers.	M	Day	\$2 00-2 50.....	\$2 29	10	10	60	76
Beam hands.....	"	"	2 00.....	2 00	9	9	54	77
Shaving machine hands....	"	Week	12 00.....	1 54	10	9	59	78
Tan yard and beam house hands.	"	"	9 00-11 00.....					
Finishing room hands.....	"	"	9 00.....	1 75	10	9	59	79
Setting room	"	"	7 50.....					
Tanners and curriers.....	"	Piecework	1 75 a day (aver.).	1 75	10	9	59	79
Trunk ironers.....	"	Day	2 00.....	1 81	10	10	60	80
Duck coverers.....	"	Week	10 00.....					
Iron cutters.....	"	"	10 00.....	1 81	10	10	60	80
Nailers	"	"	10 00.....					
Varnishers	"	"	10 00.....	2 39	10	10	60	81
Wool pullers	"	Day	2 50.....					
Cellar men.....	"	"	2 25.....	2 39	10	10	60	81
Jobbers.....	"	"	2 00.....					
Mill hands.....	"	"	1 25.....	1 22½	10	10	60	82
Freight hands	"	"	1 20.....					
Laborers	"	"	2 00-2 50.....	1 45	10½-11	11	65-66	83
"	"	Hour *	12½-15 cents.....					
"	"	"	"	1 50	10	10	60	84
"	"	Day	1 50.....					
Teamsters	"	"	3 50.....	1 62	8-9	8-9	48-54	86
Carters	"	"	2 50.....					
Pavers.....	"	"	2 50.....	1 31	10	10	60	87
Tampers.....	"	"	1 75.....					
Laborers	"	"	1 50.....	1 90	10	10	60	88
"	"	"	1 25-1 50.....					
Carborundum workers.....	"	Week.....	15 00.....	1 50	8	8	54	90
Check-book makers.....	"	"	10 50.....					
Laborers	"	Day	1 50.....	1 50	10	10	60	92
"	"	"	1 50.....					
"	"	"	"	1 50	8	8	48	93
"	"	"	1 50.....					

§ On city work.

TABLE XI.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED BY LABOR

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Stone Working.					
Granite Cutters.					
Buffalo	M	8 Mar...	35	.....	Advance of 16c. per day (\$3.04 to \$3.20) ..
Marble Cutters.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Carvers	M	1 Aug...	125	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$4.50 to \$5).....
Cutters	"	" ..	550	.....	" " " (\$4 to \$4.50).....
Total.....	M	.....	675	.....	.....
Marble Cutters' Helpers.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1 July...	260	.....	Advance of 10c. per day (\$2.55 to \$2.65)..
Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers					
New York, Manhattan:					
Polishers	M	1 May...	252	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$3.25 to \$3.50) ..
Bed rubbers	"	1 Aug...	63	.....	" " " (\$3.75 to \$4).....
Machine hands	"	" ..	16	.....	" 50c. " (\$4 to \$4.50)....
Sawyers	"	" ..	13	.....	" 25c. " (\$3.50 to \$3.75)..
Total	M	.....	344	.....	.....
Stone Outters.					
Albion	M	1 April .	80	.....	Advance of 20c. per foot on 4-inch com- mon curb (9c. to 11c.).
Gouverneur.....	"	4 July ..	10	.....	Advance of 35c. per day (\$3.15 to \$3.50)..
Ithaca	"	18 " ..	23	.....	" 5c per hour (35c. to 40c.)....
Watertown	"	May ..	4	.....	" 1½c " (33½c. to 35c.)...
Total	M	.....	117	.....	.....
Stone Settlers.					
New York, Manhattan	M	1 Sept ..	155	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$4.75 to \$5)
Total—Stone Working.	M	.....	1,586	.....	.....
Building and Paving Trades.					
Artificial Stone Masons.					
New York, all boroughs.....	M	1 July ..	150	.....	Advance of 40c. per day (\$4 to \$4.40)
Bricklayers and Masons.					
Buffalo	M	1 July ..	200	.....	Advance of 5c. per hour (40c. to 45c.) ..
Elmira	"	" ..	65	.....	" 1½c. " (33½c. to 35c.) .
Kingston.....	"	1 May ..	32	.....	" ½c. " (37½c. to 38c.)..
New York, Bronx	"	28 June..	124	.....	" 5c. " (55c. to 60c.) ..
" Brooklyn.....	"	" ..	1,523	.....	" " " " ..
" Manhattan	"	" ..	3,931	.....	" " " " ..
" Queens	"	" ..	260	.....	" " " " ..
Niagara Falls.....	"	1 April..	99	.....	" " (35c. to 49c.)...
Nyack	"	4 March.	23	.....	" 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50)
Ossining	"	1 Jan ...	14	.....	" " " " ..
Oswego	"	8 April..	54	.....	" 5c. per hour (35c. to 40c.) ..
Peekskill	"	1 May ..	34	.....	" 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50)
Rochester	"	" ..	289	.....	" 5c. per hour (40c. to 45c.) ..
Tarrytown	"	4 March.	23	.....	" 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50)....
Yonkers	"	8 May ..	a 125	.....	" 2½c. per hour (50c. to 52½c.)..
Total	M	.....	6,671	125	.....

* Exclusive of overtime. † 1901 unless otherwise noted. ‡ After

ORGANIZATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1900—SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

WORKING, ETC.

\$18 24	\$19 20	\$0 96	.....	\$33 60	.....	.....	35	35	.....
\$24 75	\$27 50	\$2 75	.....	\$343 75	.....	125	.....	.....	125
22 00	24 75	2 75	.....	1,512 50	.....	550	.....	.....	550
.....	.....	\$2 75	.....	\$1,856 25	.....	675	.....	.....	675
\$14 02	\$14 57	\$0 55	.....	\$143 00	.....	260	.....	.....	260
\$17 87	\$19 25	\$1 38	.....	\$347 76	.....	252	.....	.....	252
20 62	22 00	1 38	.....	86 94	.....	63	.....	.....	63
22 00	24 75	2 75	.....	44 00	.....	16	.....	.....	16
19 25	20 62	1 37	.....	17 81	.....	13	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	\$1 44	.....	\$496 51	.....	344	.....	.....	344
\$15 00	\$18 00	\$3 00	.....	\$240 00	.....	80	.....	80	.....
18 90	21 00	2 10	.....	21 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
18 90	21 60	2 70	.....	62 10	.....	23	.....	23	.....
18 00	18 90	90	.....	3 60	.....	4	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	\$2 79	.....	\$326 70	.....	117	.....	117	.....
\$26 12	\$27 50	\$1 38	.....	\$213 90	.....	155	.....	155	.....
.....	.....	\$1 94	.....	\$3,069 96	.....	1,551	35	307	1,279
\$24 00	\$26 40	\$2 40	.....	\$360 00	.....	150	.....	150	.....
\$19 20	\$21 60	\$2 40	.....	\$480 00	.....	200	.....	.....	200
18 00	18 90	90	.....	58 50	.....	65	.....	65	.....
18 00	18 24	24	.....	7 68	.....	32	.....	82	.....
24 20	26 40	2 20	.....	272 80	.....	.....	† 124	.....	124
24 20	26 40	2 20	.....	3,350 60	.....	1,523	.....	.....	1,523
24 20	26 40	2 20	.....	8,648 20	.....	.....	† 3,931	.....	3,931
24 20	26 40	2 20	.....	572 00	.....	2 60	.....	.....	2 60
18 90	21 60	2 70	.....	267 30	.....	99	.....	.....	99
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	69 00	.....	23	.....	23	.....
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	42 00	.....	14	.....	14	.....
18 90	19 20	30	.....	16 20	.....	54	.....	.....	54
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	102 00	.....	34	.....	34	.....
19 20	21 60	2 40	.....	693 60	.....	289	.....	.....	289
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	69 00	.....	23	.....	23	.....
24 00	a 23 10	.....	a \$0 90	.....	\$112 50	.....	125	125	.....
.....	.....	\$2 20	\$0 90	\$14,648 88	\$112 50	2,616	4,180	316	6,480

lockout. a Decrease caused by reduction of weekly hours from 48 to 44.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Con.					
Caisson and Foundation Workers.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1 June..	200	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.75) ..
Carpenters and Joiners.					
Alexandria Bay	M	1 June..	2	.....	Advance of 75c. per day (\$2.25 to \$3).....
"	"	" ..	4	.....	" 25c. " (\$2 to \$2.25).....
Auburn	"	1 April .	225	.....	" 2½c. per hour (22½c. to 25c.)..
Buffalo	"	1 Nov...	300	.....	" 5c. " (25c. to 30c.)...
Canandaigua	"	1 May ..	30	.....	" " " (20c. to 25c.)...
Cohoes	"	1 April .	24	.....	" in hourly rates.....
"	"	" ..	19	.....	" " .....
Corning	"	" ..	25	.....	" of 2½c. to 5c. per hour (15c. and 17½c. to 20c.)
Elmira	"	" ..	168	.....	" 25c. per day (\$1.75 to \$2)....
"	"	" ..	100	.....	" 50c. " (\$1.50 to \$2)....
"	"	3 Sept ..	60	.....	" 5½c. per hour (16½c. to 22½c.)..
Niagara Falls.....	"	1 April .	316	.....	" 2½c. " (22½c. to 25c.)...
Oswego	"	15 " ..	170	.....	" " " (20c. to 22½c.)...
Rochester.....	"	1 May ..	11	.....	" 1½c. " (30c. to 31½c.)...
"	"	" ..	260	.....	" 10c. per day (\$2.40 to \$2.50) ..
"	"	" ..	128	.....	" " ..
Total	M	.....	1,842	.....	.....
Double Drum Hoister Runners.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	4 June..	94	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$2.25 to \$2.50) ..
Electrical Workers.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	.....	40	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$3.50 to \$4).....
Syracuse	"	1 May ..	3	.....	" " (\$2.50 to \$3).....
Total	M	.....	43	.....	.....
Housesmiths and Bridgemen.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	May ..	2,100	.....	Advance of 7c. per hour (40c. to 47c.)...
"	"	1 " ..	150	.....	" 56c. per day (\$3.20 to \$3.76) ..
"	"	" ..	100	.....	" 20c. " (\$3 to \$3.20).....
"	"	" ..	50	.....	" " " (\$2.80 to \$3).....
Total	M	.....	2,400	.....	.....
Lathers.					
Rochester.....	M	1 April .	30	.....	Advance of 2½c. per 100 (15c to 17½c.)....
Painters and Decorators.					
Auburn:					
Decorators	"	1 April .	b 40	.....	Advance of 2½c. per hour (25c. to 27½c.)..
Paperhangers.	"	" ..	b 82	.....	" " (27½c to 30c.)..
Buffalo	"	" ..	176	.....	" 10c. per day (\$2.40 to \$2.50) ..
"	"	" ..	160	.....	" 1½c. per hour (30c. to 30½c.)..
"	"	" ..	40	.....	" 5 per cent.....
"	"	" ..	40	.....	" " .....
Carthage.....	"	March..	10	.....	" 50c. per day (\$1.25 to \$1.75) ..
Corning	"	1 April .	40	.....	" 25c. " (\$2 to \$2.25).....
Fulton:					
Grainers	"	" ..	7	.....	" \$1 " (\$1.50 to \$2.50) ..
Geneva	"	3 " ..	15	.....	Av. adv. of 12½c. per day (\$1.75 to \$1.87½) ..
Gouverneur	"	22 " ..	17	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$2 to \$2.50).....

* Exclusive of overtime. † 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

\$15 00	\$16 50	\$1 50	.....	\$300 00	.....	200	.....	200	.....
\$13 50	\$18 00	\$4 50	.....	\$9 00	.....	2	.....	2	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	6 00	.....	4	.....	4	.....
11 78	12 00	22	.....	40 50	.....	225	.....	225	.....
12 00	14 40	2 40	.....	720 00	.....	300	.....	300	.....
10 80	13 50	2 70	.....	81 00	.....	30	.....	30	.....
15 00	15 90	90	.....	21 60	.....	24	.....	24	.....
12 00	13 25	1 25	.....	23 75	.....	19	.....	19	.....
9 00	10 80	1 80	.....	45 00	.....	25	.....	25	.....
10 50	12 00	1 50	.....	252 00	.....	168	.....	168	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	300 00	.....	100	.....	100	.....
10 00	12 15	2 15	.....	129 00	.....	60	.....	60	.....
12 15	13 50	1 35	.....	426 60	.....	316	.....	316	.....
12 00	12 15	15	.....	25 50	.....	170	.....	170	.....
14 40	15 00	60	.....	6 60	.....	11	.....	11	.....
14 40	15 00	60	.....	156 00	.....	260	.....	260	.....
14 40	15 00	60	.....	76 80	.....	128	.....	128	.....
.....	.....	\$1 26	.....	\$2,328 35	.....	1,842	.....	1,842	.....
\$13 50	\$15 00	\$1 50	.....	\$141 00	.....	.....	94	.....	94
\$21 00	\$24 00	\$3 00	.....	\$120 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	9 00	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	\$3 00	.....	\$129 00	.....	43	.....	43	.....
\$19 20	\$22 56	\$3 36	.....	\$7,056 00	.....	2,100	.....	2,100	.....
19 20	22 56	3 36	.....	504 00	.....	150	.....	150	.....
18 00	19 20	1 20	.....	120 00	.....	100	.....	100	.....
16 80	18 00	1 20	.....	60 00	.....	50	.....	50	.....
.....	.....	\$3 22	.....	\$7,740 00	.....	2,400	.....	2,400	.....
\$12 00	\$14 00	\$2 00	.....	\$60 00	.....	30	.....	30	.....
\$13 25	<i>b</i> \$13 20	.....	<i>b</i> \$0 05	.....	\$2 00	.....	40	40	.....
14 57	<i>b</i> 14 40	.....	<i>b</i> 0 17	.....	13 94	.....	82	82	.....
14 40	15 00	\$0 60	.....	\$105 60	.....	176	.....	176	.....
14 40	15 00	60	.....	96 00	.....	.....	160	160	.....
16 00	16 80	80	.....	32 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
14 17	14 88	71	.....	28 40	.....	40	.....	40	.....
7 50	10 50	3 00	.....	30 0	.....	10	.....	10	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	60 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
9 00	15 00	6 00	.....	42 00	.....	7	.....	7	.....
10 50	11 25	75	.....	11 25	.....	15	.....	15	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	51 00	.....	17	.....	17	.....

b Decrease caused by reduction of weekly hours from 53 to 48.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	
I. BUILDING, STONE					
Building and Paving Trades—Con.					
Painters & Decorators—Con.					
Hornellsville.....	M	1 Jan ...	46	.....	Advance of 8c. per hour (20c. to 28c.)....
Middletown	"	1 March.	42	.....	" 5c. " (20c. to 25c.)....
Mount Vernon.....	"	1 April .	73	.....	" 50c. per day (\$2.30 to (\$2.80)..
New York, Manhattan:					
Decorators	"	Sept ..	80	.....	" " " (\$4 to \$4.50)
New York, Queens.....	"	May ..	56	.....	" " " (\$2.50 to \$3)
North Tonawanda.....	"	1 " ..	50	.....	" 5c. per hour (20c. to 25c.)...
Oswego	"	April .	67	.....	" 25c. per day (\$1.75 to \$2) ...
Peekskill	"	1 May ..	16	.....	" " " (\$2.25 to \$2.50)..
Port Chester.....	"	1 April..	106	.....	" 25c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.75)..
Poughkeepsie.....	"	" ...	49	.....	" " " (\$2.25 to \$2.50)..
Total..	M	.....	1,090	122	.....
Plasterers.					
Lockport	M	1 Jan ...	10	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50)....
New York, Brooklyn	"	1 May ..	800	.....	" " " ( 4 to 4.50)....
Total.....	M	.....	810	.....	.....
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.					
Binghamton	M	June...	.....	25	Reduction of 28c. per day owing to reduction of hours (\$3.00 to \$2.72).
Cortland	"	1 April..	1	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$2.00 to \$2.25)..
Glens Falls	"	" ..	10	.....	" \$1 " (1.50 to 2.50)..
"	"	" ..	10	.....	" 50c. " (2 to \$2.50)....
Gloversville.....	"	1 Aug ..	13	.....	" " " ( 2.50 to \$3)
Jamestown.....	"	" ..	10	.....	" " " " " " ..
New York, Brooklyn	"	1 June ..	850	.....	" 25c. " (3.50 to \$3.75)..
Rochester	"	" ..	20	.....	" " " ( 2.75 to 3)
"	"	" ..	30	.....	" " " ( 2.50 to 2.75)..
Tarrytown	"	6 Aug ..	24	.....	" " " ( 2.75 to 3)....
Utica	"	1 May ..	10	.....	" " " " " " ..
"	"	" ..	13	.....	" " " ( 2.50 to 2.75)..
"	"	" ..	33	.....	" " " ( 2.25 to 2.50)..
Total	M	.....	1,024	25	.....
Roofers & Sheet Metal Workers					
New York, Brooklyn	M	1 May ..	300	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$3.50 to \$3.75)..
Sign Painters.					
Buffalo.....	M	1 April..	40	.....	Advance of 5 per cent. (\$2.75 to \$2.88 per day).
Stone Masons.					
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	Aug:...	.....	60	Reduction of 5c. per hour (45c. to 40c.)....
Olean	"	1 Aug:...	11	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50)
Yonkers	"	1 May:...	.....	a 52	Advance of 2½c. per hour (50c. to 52½c.)..
Total	M	.....	11	112	.....
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Foremen	M	7 May...	40	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.75)..
Laborers	"	" ..	53	.....	" " " (\$1.75 to \$2)
Roofers	"	" ..	96	.....	" " " (\$2 to \$2.25)
"	"	" ..	11	.....	" 50c. " (\$1.75 to \$2.25)..
Total	M	.....	200	.....	.....

* Exclusive of overtime † 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

\$12 00	\$15 12	\$3 12	.....	\$143 52	.....	46	.....	46	.....
10 80	13 50	2 70	.....	113 40	.....	42	.....	42	.....
13 80	16 80	3 00	.....	219 00	.....	73	.....	73	.....
24 00	27 00	3 00	.....	240 00	.....	80	.....	80	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	168 00	.....	56	.....	56	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	75 09	.....	50	.....	50	.....
10 50	12 00	1 50	.....	100 50	.....	.....	67	67	.....
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	24 00	.....	16	.....	16	.....
15 00	16 50	1 50	.....	159 00	.....	106	.....	106	.....
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	73 50	.....	49	.....	49	.....
.....	.....	\$1 63	\$0 13	\$1,772 17	\$15 94	863	349	1,212	.....
\$18 00	\$21 00	\$3 00	.....	\$30 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
22 00	24 75	2 75	.....	2,200 00	.....	800	.....	800	.....
.....	.....	\$2 75	.....	\$2,230 00	.....	810	.....	810	.....
\$18 00	\$16 32	.....	\$1 68	.....	\$42 00	.....	25	25	.....
12 00	13 50	\$1 50	.....	\$1 50	.....	1	.....	1	.....
9 00	15 00	6 00	.....	60 00	.....	.....	10	10	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	10	10	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	39 00	.....	13	.....	13	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	30 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
21 00	22 50	1 50	.....	1,275 00	.....	850	.....	850	.....
16 50	18 00	1 50	.....	30 00	.....	20	.....	.....	20
15 00	16 50	1 50	.....	45 00	.....	30	.....	.....	30
16 50	18 00	1 50	.....	36 00	.....	24	.....	24	.....
16 50	18 00	1 50	.....	15 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
15 00	16 50	1 50	.....	19 50	.....	13	.....	13	.....
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	49 50	.....	33	.....	33	.....
.....	.....	\$1 50	\$1 68	\$1,630 50	\$42 00	1,004	45	999	50
\$21 00	\$22 50	\$1 50	.....	\$450 00	.....	300	.....	300	.....
\$16 50	\$17 23	\$0 73	.....	\$31 20	.....	40	.....	40	.....
\$19 80	\$17 60	.....	\$2 20	.....	\$132 00	60	.....	60	.....
18 00	21 00	\$3 00	.....	\$33 00	.....	.....	11	11	.....
24 00	23 10	.....	.....	.....	46 80	.....	52	52	.....
.....	.....	\$3 00	.....	\$33 00	\$178 80	60	63	123	.....
\$15 00	\$16 50	\$1 50	.....	\$60 00	.....	.....	40	40	.....
10 50	12 00	1 50	.....	79 50	.....	.....	53	53	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	144 00	.....	.....	96	96	.....
10 50	13 50	3 00	.....	33 00	.....	.....	11	11	.....
.....	.....	\$1 53	.....	\$3.6 50	.....	.....	200	200	.....

a Decrease caused by reduction of weekly hours from 43 to 44.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	

I. BUILDING, STONE

Building and Paving Trades—Con.					
<i>Varnishers.</i>					
Buffalo.....	M	1 April..	140	.....	Advance of 10 per cent. (\$1.80 to \$2 per day, average).
Total—Building and Paving Trades.....	M	.....	15,015	384	.....
Building and Street Labor.					
<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.</i>					
Yonkers	M	June..	130	.....	Advance of 3c. per hour (30c. to 33c.)....
<i>General Building and Street Laborers.</i>					
Binghamton	M	1 May...	45	.....	Advance of 2½c. per hour (19½c. to 22c.)..
Buffalo.....	"	8 April..	230	.....	" 50c. per day (\$1.50 to \$2).....
"	"	" ..	150	.....	" 25c. " (\$1.50 to \$1.75)..
Rochester	"	25 July ..	294	.....	" 1½c. per hour (18¾c to 20c.)..
Total	M	.....	719	.....	.....
Total—Building and Street Labor	M	.....	849	.....	.....
Total —Group I.....	M	.....	17,480	384	.....

II. CLOTHING AND

Garments.					
<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	25 Aug...	330	.....	Advance of \$3 per week.....
"	F	" ..	5	.....	" .....
<i>Cloak Makers.</i>					
N. Y., Manhattan & Brooklyn	M	Aug-Sep.	4,000	.....	Advance of 10 to 15 per cent.....
"	F	" ..	550	.....	" .....
<i>Coat Makers.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn:					
Basters	M	29 Aug...	263	.....	Advance of 20 per cent.....
"	F	" ..	78	.....	" .....
"	"	" ..	35	.....	" .....
Finishers	M	" ..	100	.....	" .....
Operators	"	" ..	165	.....	" .....
Pressers	"	" ..	169	.....	" .....
New York, Manhattan:					
Operators	F	5 " ..	60	.....	" \$1 per week.....
Total	{ M	.....	697	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	173	.....	.....

* Exclusive of overtime.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

\$10 80	\$12 00	\$1 20	.....	\$168 00	.....	140	.....	140	.....
.....	.....	\$2 15	\$0 91	\$32,338 60	\$349 24	10,493	4,931	8,805	6,624
\$14 40	\$14 52	\$0 12	.....	\$15 60	.....	.....	130	130	.....
\$10 53	\$10 56	\$0 03	.....	\$1 35	.....	45	.....	45	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	690 00	.....	230	.....	230	.....
9 00	10 50	1 50	.....	225 00	.....	150	.....	150	.....
9 00	9 60	60	.....	176 40	.....	.....	294	294	.....
.....	.....	\$1 52	.....	\$1,092 75	.....	425	294	719	.....
.....	.....	\$1 31	.....	\$1,108 35	.....	425	424	849	.....
.....	.....	\$2 09	\$0 91	\$36,516 91	\$349 24	12,474	5,390	9,961	7,903

TEXTILES.

\$9 00	\$12 00	\$3 00	.....	\$990 00	.....	.....	330	330	.....
6 00	9 00	3 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	5	5	.....
\$16 00	\$18 00	\$2 00	.....	\$8,000 00	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	.....
10 68	12 00	1 32	.....	726 00	.....	.....	550	550	.....
\$11 66	\$14 00	\$2 34	.....	\$615 42	.....	.....	263	263	.....
7 50	9 00	1 50	.....	117 00	.....	.....	78	78	.....
5 83	7 00	1 17	.....	40 95	.....	.....	35	35	.....
10 00	12 00	2 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	100	100	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	495 00	.....	.....	165	165	.....
13 33	16 00	2 67	.....	451 23	.....	.....	169	169	.....
8 00	9 00	1 00	.....	60 00	.....	.....	60	60	.....
.....	.....	\$2 53	.....	\$1,761 65	.....	.....	697	697	.....
.....	.....	1 26	.....	217 95	.....	.....	173	173	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	

II. CLOTHING AND

Garments—Continued.

<i>Jacket Makers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan:					
Basters	M	17 Aug...	172	.....	Advance of \$2 per week.....
Basters' assistants.....	"	"	100	.....	" .....
"	"	"	50	.....	" .....
Operators	"	"	400	.....	" .....
Operators' assistants.....	"	"	500	.....	" .....
Total	M	.....	1,222	.....	.....
<i>Knee Pants Makers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan:					
Operators	M	19 Aug...	800	.....	Advance of \$4 per week.....
"	F	"	55	.....	" 3 "
Pressers	M	"	300	.....	" 2 50 "
Total.....	{ M	.....	1,100	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	55	.....	.....
<i>Overall Workers.</i>					
Buffalo.	F	.....	25	.....	Advance of \$1 per week
Newburgh	M	March ...	1	.....	" 3 "
"	F	"	20	.....	" 1 "
Total.....	{ M	.....	1	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	45	.....	.....
<i>Pants Makers.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn					
"	M	28 Aug...	180	.....	Advance of 25 per cent.....
"	"	"	103	.....	" .....
"	"	"	18	.....	" .....
"	"	"	11	.....	" .....
New York, Manhattan:					
Operators	"	20 July ..	400	.....	" 30 per cent.....
"	"	"	300	.....	" .....
"	"	"	1,000	.....	" .....
"	F	"	20	.....	" .....
Pressers	M	"	300	.....	" .....
Total.....	{ M	.....	2,312	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	20	.....	.....
<i>Tailors.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn:					
Basters	M	10 Aug...	130	.....	Advance of \$2 per week
Bushelers	"	"	20	.....	" \$2 "
Finishers	"	"	80	.....	" \$4 "
Operators	"	"	120	.....	" \$3 "
Pressers	"	"	70	.....	" \$4 "
New York, Manhattan.....					
Basters	"	1 June...	20	.....	5c. per hour (25c. to 30c.)...
"	"	25 Aug...	250	.....	10 per cent.....
"	"	"	250	.....	" .....
"	"	"	1,000	.....	" .....
"	F	"	200	.....	" .....
Finishers	M	"	250	.....	" .....
"	"	"	250	.....	" .....
"	"	"	500	.....	" .....
Operators	"	"	250	.....	" .....
"	"	"	250	.....	" .....
Pressers	"	"	250	.....	" .....

* Exclusive of overtime

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.

TEXTILES—Continued.

\$12 00	\$14 00	\$2 00	.....	\$344 00	.....	.....	172	172	.....
11 00	13 00	2 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	100	100	.....
9 00	11 00	2 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	50	50	.....
13 00	15 00	2 00	.....	800 00	.....	.....	400	400	.....
11 00	13 00	2 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	500	500	.....
.....	.....	\$2 00	.....	\$2,444 00	.....	.....	1,222	1,222	.....
\$8 00	\$12 00	\$4 00	.....	\$3,200 00	.....	.....	800	800	.....
7 00	10 00	3 00	.....	165 00	.....	.....	55	55	.....
5 50	8 00	2 50	.....	750 00	.....	.....	300	300	.....
.....	.....	\$3 59	.....	\$3,950 00	.....	.....	1,100	1,100	.....
.....	.....	3 00	.....	165 00	.....	.....	55	55	.....
\$3 50	\$4 50	\$1 00	.....	\$25 00	.....	25	.....	25	.....
3 00	6 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
6 50	7 50	1 00	.....	20 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	\$3 00	.....	\$3 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1 00	.....	45 00	.....	45	.....	45	.....
\$11 20	\$14 00	\$2 80	.....	\$504 00	.....	.....	180	180	.....
10 40	13 00	2 60	.....	267 80	.....	.....	103	103	.....
9 60	12 00	2 40	.....	43 20	.....	.....	18	18	.....
7 20	9 00	1 80	.....	19 80	.....	.....	11	11	.....
13 86	18 00	4 14	.....	1,656 00	.....	.....	400	400	.....
11 52	15 00	3 48	.....	1,044 00	.....	.....	300	300	.....
9 24	12 00	2 76	.....	2,760 00	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
7 31	9 50	2 19	.....	43 80	.....	.....	20	20	.....
11 52	15 00	3 48	.....	1,044 00	.....	.....	300	300	.....
.....	.....	\$3 17	.....	\$7,338 80	.....	.....	2,312	2,312	.....
.....	.....	2 19	.....	43 80	.....	.....	20	20	.....
\$14 00	\$16 00	\$2 00	.....	\$260 00	.....	.....	130	130	.....
10 00	12 00	2 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	20	20	.....
10 00	14 00	4 00	.....	320 00	.....	.....	80	80	.....
16 00	19 00	3 00	.....	360 00	.....	.....	120	120	.....
11 00	15 00	4 00	.....	280 00	.....	.....	70	70	.....
12 25	14 70	2 45	.....	49 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
13 64	15 00	1 36	.....	340 00	.....	.....	250	250	.....
12 27	13 50	1 23	.....	307 50	.....	.....	250	250	.....
10 91	12 00	1 09	.....	1,090 00	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
6 36	7 00	64	.....	128 00	.....	.....	200	200	.....
13 64	15 00	1 36	.....	340 00	.....	.....	250	250	.....
12 27	13 50	1 23	.....	307 50	.....	.....	250	250	.....
10 91	12 00	1 09	.....	545 00	.....	.....	500	500	.....
13 64	15 00	1 36	.....	340 00	.....	.....	250	250	.....
12 27	13 50	1 23	.....	307 50	.....	.....	250	250	.....
13 64	15 00	1 36	.....	340 00	.....	.....	250	250	.....

†1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
II. CLOTHING AND					
Garments - Continued.					
Tailors—Continued.					
New York, Manhattan—Con.:					
Pressers	M	25 Aug...	250	.....	Advance of 10 per cent.....
"	"	"	500	.....	" " .....
Rochester	"	30 Apri..	42	.....	" 5 to 10 per cent.....
Total	{ M	.....	4,482	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	200	.....	.....
Vest Makers.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Basters	F	5 Aug...	100	.....	Advance of 15 per cent.....
Operators	M	"	110	.....	" " .....
Pressers	"	"	40	.....	" " .....
Basters	F	20 Aug...	600	.....	" \$2 per week.....
Operators	M	"	600	.....	" " .....
Pressers	"	"	150	.....	" " .....
Total	{ M	.....	900	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	700	.....	.....
Waist Makers.					
New York, Manhattan	M	1 Jan. ..	.....	300	Reduction of .50 per cent. in piece rates...
"	F	" .....	.....	200	" "
"	M	" .....	.....	200	" "
"	F	" .....	.....	200	" "
"	M	" .....	.....	100	" "
"	F	" .....	.....	300	" "
"	M	" .....	.....	100	" "
"	F	" .....	.....	100	" "
Operators	M	25 Sept...	200	.....	Advance in piece rates
"	"	"	200	.....	" .....
"	"	"	600	.....	" .....
"	F	"	1,600	.....	" .....
"	"	"	1,200	.....	" .....
Total	{ M	.....	1,000	700	.....
	{ F	.....	2,800	800	.....
Wrapper Makers.					
New York, Manhattan	M	10 May ..	9	.....	Advance of \$2 per week.....
"	"	"	9	.....	" .....
"	F	"	7	.....	" .....
"	"	"	7	.....	" .....
"	M	20 May ..	12	.....	" .....
"	"	"	12	.....	" .....
"	F	"	4	.....	" .....
"	"	"	4	.....	" .....
"	M	16 Aug...	260	.....	" 10 per cent.....
"	"	"	104	.....	" .....
"	"	"	309	.....	" .....
"	"	"	131	.....	" .....
"	F	"	180	.....	" .....
"	"	"	413	.....	" .....
"	"	"	400	.....	" .....
"	"	"	142	.....	" .....
Total	{ M	.....	816	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	1,157	.....	.....
Total—Garments	{ M	.....	16,890	700	.....
	{ F	.....	5,705	800	.....

* Exclusive of overtime.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.
\$12 27	\$13 50	\$1 23	.....	\$307 50	.....	.....	250	250	.....
10 91	12 00	1 09	.....	545 00	.....	.....	500	500	.....
12 00	13 00	1 00	.....	42 00	.....	42	.....	42	.....
.....	.....	\$1 37	.....	\$6,121 00	.....	62	4,420	4,482	.....
.....	.....	64	.....	128 00	.....	.....	200	200	.....
\$6 09	\$7 00	\$0 91	.....	\$91 00	.....	.....	100	100	.....
12 15	14 00	1 85	.....	203 50	.....	.....	110	110	.....
8 70	10 00	1 30	.....	52 00	.....	.....	40	40	.....
7 50	9 50	2 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	600	600	.....
14 00	16 00	2 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	600	600	.....
10 00	12 00	2 00	.....	300 00	.....	.....	150	150	.....
.....	.....	\$1 95	.....	\$1,755 50	.....	.....	900	900	.....
.....	.....	1 84	.....	1,291 00	.....	.....	700	700	.....
\$10 00	\$5 00	.....	\$5 00	.....	\$1,500 00	.....	300	300	.....
10 00	5 00	.....	5 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	200	200	.....
8 00	4 00	.....	4 00	.....	800 00	.....	200	200	.....
8 00	4 00	.....	4 00	.....	800 00	.....	200	200	.....
6 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	300 00	.....	100	100	.....
6 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	300 00	.....	300	300	.....
5 00	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	250 00	.....	100	100	.....
5 00	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	250 00	.....	100	100	.....
12 00	15 00	\$3 00	.....	\$600 00	.....	.....	200	200	.....
10 00	15 00	5 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	200	200	.....
7 00	9 00	2 00	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	600	600	.....
9 00	11 00	2 00	.....	3,200 00	.....	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
6 00	8 00	2 00	.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	1,200	1,200	.....
.....	.....	\$2 80	\$1 07	\$2,800 00	\$2,850 00	.....	1,700	1,700	.....
.....	.....	2 00	3 69	5,600 00	2,950 00	.....	3,600	3,600	.....
\$8 00	\$10 00	\$2 00	.....	\$18 00	.....	.....	9	9	.....
5 00	7 00	2 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	9	9	.....
8 00	10 00	2 00	.....	14 00	.....	.....	7	7	.....
5 00	7 00	2 00	.....	14 00	.....	.....	7	7	.....
8 00	10 00	2 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	12	12	.....
5 00	7 00	2 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	12	12	.....
8 00	10 00	2 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	4	4	.....
5 00	7 00	2 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	4	4	.....
11 51	12 66	1 15	.....	299 00	.....	.....	260	260	.....
10 00	12 00	2 00	.....	208 00	.....	.....	104	104	.....
8 18	9 00	82	.....	253 38	.....	.....	309	309	.....
5 45	6 00	55	.....	72 05	.....	.....	131	131	.....
9 98	10 98	1 00	.....	180 00	.....	.....	180	180	.....
8 18	9 00	82	.....	338 66	.....	.....	413	413	.....
5 45	6 00	55	.....	220 00	.....	.....	400	400	.....
4 53	4 98	45	.....	63 90	.....	.....	142	142	.....
.....	.....	\$1 08	.....	\$916 43	.....	.....	846	846	.....
.....	.....	73	.....	846 56	.....	.....	1,157	1,157	.....
.....	.....	\$2 14	\$4 07	\$36,080 38	\$2,850 00	63	17,527	17,590	.....
.....	.....	1 59	3 69	9,078 31	2,950 00	45	6,460	6,505	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMRER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
II. CLOTHING AND					
Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.					
<i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i>					
Syracuse	M	1 June..	5		Advance of 10 per cent in piece rates....
<i>Shoe Makers (Custom).</i>					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1 July ..	40		Advance of 50c. per pair (\$4 to \$4.50)....
" "	"	" "	60		" " " (3.50 to \$4)....
" "	"	" "	20		" " " (3 to \$3.50)....
" "	"	" "	10		" " " " "
" "	"	" "	5		" " " " "
" "	"	" "	5		" " " " "
Total	M		140		
<i>Wax Threaders (Glove).</i>					
Gloversville.....	M	2d qr....		60	Reduction of 10 per cent in piece rates....
"	"	1 Sept....		60	" 5 " "
Total	M			120	
Total — Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.....	M		145	120	
Shirts, Collars, Laundry.					
<i>Shirt Outters.</i>					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	30 Aug..	6		Advance of \$1 per week (\$18 to \$19).....
" "	"	" "	7		" " " (14 to 15).....
Total	M		13		
<i>Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.</i>					
Troy:					
Shirt folders.....	F	22 Sept...	5		Advance of \$1 per week.....
" starchers	"	" "	7		" 50c. "
Total	F		12		
Total — Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry...	{ M F		13 12		
Textiles.					
<i>Mule Spinners.</i>					
Utica	M	2 Sept ..	60		Advance of 10 per cent.....
"	"	" "	14		" "
"	"	" "	40		" "
"	"	" "	12		" "
Total	M		126		
Total—Group II	{ M F		17,174 5,717	820 800	

* Exclusive of overtime.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.

TEXTILES—Concluded.

\$15 00	\$18 00	\$3 00	.....	\$15 00	.....	5	.....	5	.....
\$17 78	\$20 00	\$2 22	.....	\$88 80	.....		40	40	.....
13 13	15 00	1 87	.....	112 20	.....		60	60	.....
12 00	14 00	2 00	.....	40 00	.....		20	20	.....
10 29	12 00	1 71	.....	17 10	.....		10	10	.....
8 57	10 00	1 43	.....	7 15	.....		5	5	.....
6 00	7 00	1 00	.....	5 00	.....		5	5	.....
.....	.....	\$1 93	.....	\$270 25	.....		140	140	.....
\$14 00	\$12 60	.....	\$1 40	.....	\$84 00	60	.....	60	.....
12 60	12 00	.....	60	.....	36 00	60	.....	60	.....
.....	.....	.....	\$1 00	.....	\$120 00	120	.....	120	.....
.....	.....	\$1 97	\$1 00	\$285 25	\$120 00	125	140	265	.....
\$18 00	\$19 00	\$1 00	.....	\$6 00	.....	6	.....	6	.....
14 00	15 00	1 00	.....	7 00	.....	7	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	\$1 00	.....	\$13 00	.....	13	.....	13	.....
\$4 00	\$5 00	\$1 00	.....	\$5 00	.....	5	.....	5	.....
2 10	2 60	50	.....	3 50	.....	7	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	\$0 71	.....	\$8 50	.....	12	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	\$1 00	.....	\$13 00	.....	13	.....	13	.....
.....	.....	71	.....	8 50	.....	12	.....	12	.....
\$14 00	\$15 40	\$1 40	.....	\$84 00	.....	60	.....	60	.....
12 72	14 00	1 28	.....	17 92	.....	14	.....	14	.....
11 82	13 00	1 18	.....	47 20	.....	40	.....	40	.....
10 50	11 60	1 10	.....	13 20	.....	12	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	\$1 29	.....	\$162 32	.....	126	.....	126	.....
.....	.....	\$2 13	\$3 62	\$36,540 95	\$2,970 00	327	17,667	17,994	.....
.....	.....	1 59	3 69	9,086 81	2,950 00	57	6,460	6,517	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
III. METALS, MACHINERY					
Iron and Steel.					
Blacksmiths.					
Corning	M	1 Jan ...	5		Advance of 2c. per hour (20c. to 22c.)..
Olean	"	1 May ..	1		" 10c. per day (\$2.30 to \$2.40)
"	"	" ..	1		" 5c. " (2.25 to 2.30)
"	"	" ..	2		" 7c. " (2.18 to 2.25)
"	"	" ..	1		" 10c. " (2 to 2.10)
Total	M		10		
Boiler Makers.					
Corning	M	1 May ..	10		Advance of 9c. per day (\$2.07 to \$2.16)...
Boiler Makers' Helpers.					
Albany	M	28 Dec ...	70		Advance of 10c. per day (\$1.40 to \$1.50)..
Core Makers.					
Rochester	M	1 May ..	24		Advance of 15c. per day (\$2 to \$2.15).....
Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalg.).					
Schenectady	M	13 May ..	17		Advance of 5c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.55)...
Horseshoers.					
Lockport:					
Fitters	M	May ..	2		Advance of 25c. per day (\$2.00 to \$2.25).
Floormen	"	" ..	8		" " (1.75 to 2.00).
Syracuse:					
Firemen	"	15 May ..	6		" 50c. " (2.50 to 3)....
Floormen	"	" ..	31		" 25c. " (2.25 to 2.50) .
Total	M		47		
Iron Molders.					
Binghamton	M	20 May ..		5	Reduction of 12c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.38)
"	"	29 June..	3		Advance of 15c. " (2.25 to 2.40)
"	"	15 July ..	1		" 25c. " (2.25 to 2.50)
"	"	" ..	11		" 15c. " (2.25 to 2.40)
Buffalo.....	"	1 Feb. ...		180	Reduction of 4 per cent in piece rates
Frankfort.....	"	1 March..		52	" 25c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.25)
Middletown.....	"	March.	15		Advance of " " (2.00 to 2.25)
Total	M		30	237	
Machinists.					
Amsterdam	M	20 May ..	9		Advance of \$1.50 per week.....
Auburn	"	" ..	85		Aver. adv. of 15c. per day (\$2.35 to \$2.50).
Binghamton	"	" ..	13		Advance of 4c. per hour (25c. to 29c.)....
"	"	28 " ..		c 8	" 1½c. " (25c. to 26½c.)...
"	"	4 June..	9		" 3c. " (25c. to 28c.)....
Elmira	"	1 Nov...	10		" 2c per day (\$2.35 to \$2.37)....
"	"	20 May ..	35		" 3c. " (2.25 to 2.28)....
"	"	1 June..		25	Reduction of 23c. " (2.25 to 2.02)....
Lockport	"	20 May..	1		Advance of 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50).....
"	"	" ..	6		" 36½c. " (\$2.50 to \$2.86½).
"	"	" ..	2		" 40c. " (2.40 to 2.80) ..
"	"	" ..	1		" 12½c. " (2.50 to 2.62½).
"	"	25 Aug... 115			" 12½ per cent.....
Niagara Falls.....	"	May ... 50			" 4½c. per hour (22½c. to 27c.).
Reusselaer	"	Feb. ... 50			Aver. adv. of 10c. per day, (\$2.30 to \$2.40)
Seneca Falls.....	"	1 July... 175			Advance of 5 per cent.....
Watervliet	"	1 Dec ... 101			" 3c. per hour (31c. to 34c.)....
Total	M		662	33	

* Exclusive of overtime. † 1901 unless otherwise noted. c Decrease

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

AND SHIPBUILDING.

\$10 80	\$11 88	\$1 08	.....	\$5 40	.....	5	.....	5	.....
13 80	14 40	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 50	13 80	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 08	13 50	42	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	12 60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	\$0 77	.....	\$7 74	.....	5	.....	5	.....
\$12 42	\$12 96	\$0 54	.....	\$5 40	.....	10	.....	10	.....
\$8 40	\$9 00	\$0 60	.....	\$42 00	.....	70	.....	70	.....
\$12 00	\$12 90	\$0 90	.....	\$21 60	.....	24	.....	24	.....
\$15 00	\$15 30	\$0 30	.....	\$5 10	.....	17	.....	17	.....
\$12 00	\$13 50	\$1 50	.....	\$3 00	.....	.....	2	2	.....
10 50	12 00	1 50	.....	12 00	.....	.....	8	8	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	18 00	.....	.....	6	6	.....
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	46 50	.....	.....	31	31	.....
.....	.....	\$1 69	.....	\$79 50	.....	.....	47	47	.....
\$15 00	\$14 28	.....	\$0 72	.....	\$3 60	5	.....	5	.....
13 50	14 40	\$0 90	.....	\$2 70	.....	3	.....	3	.....
13 50	15 00	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1	.....	1	.....
13 50	14 40	90	.....	9 90	.....	11	.....	11	.....
14 06	13 50	.....	56	.....	100 80	180	.....	180	.....
15 00	13 50	.....	1 50	.....	78 00	52	.....	52	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	22 50	.....	15	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	\$1 22	\$0 77	\$36 60	\$182 40	267	.....	267	.....
\$13 50	\$15 00	\$1 50	.....	\$13 50	.....	9	.....	9	.....
14 10	15 00	90	.....	76 50	.....	85	.....	85	.....
15 00	15 66	66	.....	8 58	.....	13	.....	13	.....
15 00	c 14 31	.....	c \$0 69	.....	\$5 52	.....	8	8	.....
15 00	15 12	12	.....	1 08	.....	.....	9	9	.....
14 10	14 22	12	.....	1 20	.....	10	.....	10	.....
13 50	13 68	18	.....	6 30	.....	35	.....	35	.....
13 50	12 12	.....	1 38	.....	34 50	25	.....	25	.....
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15 00	17 19	2 19	.....	13 14	.....	6	.....	6	.....
14 40	16 80	2 40	.....	4 80	.....	2	.....	2	.....
15 00	15 75	75	.....	75	.....	1	.....	1	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	172 50	.....	.....	115	115	.....
13 50	14 58	1 08	.....	54 00	.....	50	.....	50	.....
13 80	14 40	60	.....	30 00	.....	50	.....	50	.....
10 00	10 50	50	.....	87 50	.....	.....	175	175	.....
14 88	16 32	1 44	.....	145 44	.....	101	.....	101	.....
.....	.....	\$0 93	\$1 21	\$618 29	\$10 02	388	307	695	.....

caused by reduction of weekly hours from 60 to 54.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	
III. METALS, MACHINERY					
Iron and Steel—Con.					
Machinists' Helpers.					
Lockport	M	25 Aug..	5	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$1.50 to \$1.75) ..
"	"	" ..	10	.....	" 10c. " (1.50 to 1.60) ..
Total	M	.....	15	.....	.....
Metal Mechanics (Allied).					
Auburn	M	20 May...	37	.....	Advance of 5 per cent.....
Lockport.....	"	25 Aug..	8	.....	" 50c. per day (\$1.25 to \$1.75)...
"	"	" ..	4	.....	" 25c. " (1.25 to 1.50)...
Total	M	.....	49	.....	.....
Pattern Makers.					
Auburn	M	12 Aug...	26	.....	Advance of 7½ per cent.....
New York, Manhattan.....	"	1 May...	500	.....	" 25c per day (\$3.25 to \$3.50)...
Schenectady	"	1 July..	22	.....	" " " " ..
Total	M	.....	548	.....	.....
Rolling Mill Employees.					
Lockport	M	1 April.	28	.....	Advance of 5 per cent.....
Total—Iron and Steel..	M	.....	1,510	270	.....
Metals Other Than Iron and Steel.					
Brass Workers.					
Dunkirk:					
Finishers	M	25 May..	4	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$2.10 to \$2.35) ..
"	"	" ..	3	.....	" " ( 2.00 to 2.25) ..
Polishers and vise hands.	"	" ..	3	.....	" " ( 1.90 to 2.15) ..
Total	M	.....	10	.....	.....
Engineers and Firemen.					
Engineers (Stationary).					
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	1 Sept ..	1	.....	Advance of \$27.50 per year (\$1,250 to \$1,277.50).
" "	"	" ..	6	.....	Advance of \$77.50 per year (\$1,200 to \$1,277.50).
" "	"	" ..	3	.....	Advance of \$177.50 per year (\$1,100 to \$1,277.50).
" "	"	" ..	5	.....	Advance of \$227.50 per year (\$1,050 to \$1,277.50).
" "	"	" ..	5	.....	Advance of \$227.50 per year (\$1,000 to \$1,277.50).
" "	"	" ..	2	.....	Advance of \$377.50 per year (\$900 to \$1,277.50).
Syracuse	"	April ..	4	.....	Advance of \$2 per week.....
"	"	May ..	1	.....	" 1 " ..
"	"	" ..	1	.....	" 3 " ..
"	"	" ..	1	.....	" 2 " ..
"	"	" ..	1	.....	" 3 " ..
"	"	" ..	1	.....	" 4 " ..
Total.....	M	.....	31	.....	.....

* Exclusive of overtime

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY--	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

\$9 00	\$10 50	\$1 50	.....	\$7 50	.....	5	.....	5	.....
9 00	9 60	60	.....	6 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	\$0 90	.....	\$13 50	.....	15	.....	15	.....
\$10 00	\$10 50	\$0 50	.....	\$18 50	.....	37	.....	37	.....
7 50	10 50	3 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	8	8	.....
7 50	9 00	1 50	.....	6 00	.....	.....	4	4	.....
.....	.....	\$0 99	.....	\$18 50	.....	37	12	49	.....
\$15 48	\$16 64	\$1 16	.....	\$30 16	.....	26	.....	26	.....
19 50	21 00	1 50	.....	750 00	.....	500	.....	500	.....
19 50	21 00	1 50	.....	33 00	.....	22	.....	22	.....
.....	.....	\$1 48	.....	\$813 16	.....	548	.....	548	.....
\$17 70	\$18 60	\$0 90	.....	\$25 20	.....	28	.....	28	.....
.....	.....	\$1 14	\$0 82	\$1,716 59	\$222 42	1,409	366	1,775	.....
\$12 60	\$14 10	\$1 50	.....	\$6 00	.....	.....	4	4	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	4 50	.....	.....	3	3	.....
11 40	12 90	1 50	.....	4 50	.....	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	\$1 50	.....	\$15 00	.....	.....	10	10	.....
\$24 04	\$24 57	\$0 53	.....	\$0 53	.....	1	.....	1	.....
23 08	24 57	1 49	.....	8 94	.....	6	.....	6	.....
21 15	24 57	3 42	.....	10 26	.....	3	.....	3	.....
20 19	24 57	4 38	.....	21 90	.....	5	.....	5	.....
19 23	24 57	5 34	.....	26 70	.....	5	.....	5	.....
17 31	24 57	7 26	.....	14 52	.....	2	.....	2	.....
13 00	15 00	2 00	.....	8 00	.....	4	.....	4	.....
17 00	18 00	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
14 00	16 00	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
13 00	16 00	3 00	.....	3 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
12 00	16 00	4 00	.....	4 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	\$3 35	.....	\$103 85	.....	31	.....	31	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In- crease.	De- crease.	

III. METALS, MACHINERY

Metals Other than Iron and Steel—Con.					
Firemen (Stationary).					
Buffalo	M	15 May ..	9	.....	Advance of 25c. per day (\$2 to \$2.25)
Niagara Falls.....	"	12 July ..	24	.....	" \$1 50 per week
Rochester.....	"	July ..	.....	12	<i>Reduction of 25c. per day (\$2.25 to \$2)....</i>
Syracuse	"	19 May ..	1	.....	Advance of \$2 per week (\$12 to \$14)
Total	M	.....	34	12	.....
Total—Engineers and Firemen	M	.....	65	12	.....
Total—Group III....	M	.....	1,585	282	.....

IV. TRANS

Railroads.					
Car and Air Brake Inspectors.					
Buffalo	M	1 Aug...	62	.....	Advance of \$14.50 per month (\$48 to \$62.50)
Car Builders and Repairers.					
Buffalo	M	1 July ..	150	.....	Advance of 15c. per day (\$1.35 to \$1.50) ..
Car Builders' Laborers.					
Buffalo	M	8 Sept...	62	.....	Advance of 15c. per day (\$1.35 to \$1.50) ..
Car Builders (Street).					
Buffalo	M	8 Sept...	290	.....	Advance of 10 per cent (\$2.50 to \$2.75 per day).
Car Repairers.					
Buffalo	M	20 July ..	.....	90	<i>Average reduction of 20c. per day (\$1.80 to \$1.60)</i>
Conductors.					
Buffalo	M	.....	220	.....	Advance of 5 to 10 per cent
Oswego	"	1 Jan ...	18	.....	" 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50)
Syracuse	"	1 April..	46	.....	" 30c. " (3 to 3.30)
Total	M	.....	284	.....	.....
Engineers.					
Middletown	M	1 July ..	44	.....	Advance of 10c. per day (\$3.50 to \$3.60) ..
Firemen.					
Albany	M	1 July ..	6	.....	Advance of 26c. per day (\$1.90 to \$2.16) ..
Buffalo	"	1 Oct ...	160	.....	" 30c. " (1.90 to 2 20) ..
Corning.....	"	1 March.	20	.....	" " " ( 1.50 to 1.80) ..
Middletown	"	1 Aug...	20	.....	" \$1.05 per week (14.00 to 15.05) ..
New York, Queens	"	1 June ..	20	.....	" 5.00 per month (45.00 to 50.00) ..
Total.....	M	.....	226	.....	.....
Telegraphers.					
New York, Queens.....	M	15 June ..	.....	8	<i>Reduction of \$5 per month (\$65 to \$60) ..</i>
" "	"	15 Sept...	16	.....	Advance of " " (60 to 65) ..
Total.....	M	.....	16	8	.....

* Exclusive of overtime.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE (No. members.)	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

\$12 00	\$13 50	\$1 50	.....	\$13 50	.....	.....	9	9	.....
10 50	12 00	1 50	.....	36 00	.....	.....	24	24	.....
13 50	12 00	.....	\$1 50	.....	\$18 00	.....	12	12	.....
12 00	14 00	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	\$1 51	\$1 50	\$51 50	\$18 00	1	45	46	.....
.....	.....	\$2 39	\$1 50	\$155 35	\$18 00	32	45	77	.....
.....	.....	\$1 19	\$0 85	\$1,886 94	\$240 42	1,441	421	1,862	.....

PORTATION.

\$11 20	\$14 58	\$3 38	.....	\$209 56	.....	62	.....	62	.....
\$8 10	\$9 00	\$0 90	.....	\$135 00	.....	156	.....	150	.....
\$8 10	\$9 00	\$0 90	.....	\$55 80	.....	.....	62	62	.....
\$15 00	\$16 50	\$1 50	.....	\$435 00	.....	.....	290	290	.....
\$10 80	\$9 60	.....	\$1 20	.....	\$108 00	.....	90	90	.....
\$21 70	\$23 33	\$1 63	.....	\$358 60	.....	220	.....	220	.....
18 00	21 00	3 00	.....	54 00	.....	18	.....	18	.....
21 00	23 10	2 10	.....	96 60	.....	46	.....	46	.....
.....	.....	\$1 79	.....	\$509 20	.....	284	.....	284	.....
\$24 50	\$25 20	\$0 70	.....	\$30 80	.....	44	.....	44	.....
\$13 30	\$15 12	\$1 82	.....	\$10 92	.....	6	.....	6	.....
13 30	15 40	2 10	.....	336 00	.....	160	.....	160	.....
10 50	12 60	2 10	.....	42 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
14 00	15 05	1 05	.....	21 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
10 50	11 67	1 17	.....	23 40	.....	20	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	\$1 92	.....	\$433 32	.....	226	.....	226	.....
\$15 17	\$14 00	.....	\$1 17	.....	\$9 36	8	.....	8	.....
14 00	15 17	\$1 17	.....	\$18 72	.....	16	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	\$1 17	\$1 17	\$8 72	\$9 36	24	.....	24	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	

IV. TRANSPORTA

Railroads—Con.					
Trainmen.					
Albany	M	1 May ..	8		Advance of \$5 per month (\$55 to \$60).....
Newark	"	1 April .	2		" 10c. per day (\$3.00 to \$3.10)...
"	"	" ..	32		" " " (2.00 to 2 10)...
Whitehall.....	"	" ..	15		" \$5 per month (50.00 to 55.00)...
"	"	" ..	13		" 2 " (50.00 to 52.00)...
Total	M	.....	70 .....		.....
Total—Railroads.....	M	.....	1,204	98 .....	.....
Street Railways.					
Conductors, Motormen, Etc.					
Albany:					
Conductors	M	18 May ..	75		Advance of 1½c. per hour (18½c. to 20c)...
Motormen.....	"	" ..	75		" " " " "
Shopmen	"	" ..	6		" " " " "
Shopmen's helpers	"	" ..	6		" 3½c. " (15c. to 16½c)...
Troy:					
Conductors	"	" ..	100		" 1½c. " (18½c. to 20c.)..
Motormen	"	" ..	100		" " " " "
Pitmen	"	" ..	12		" 2½c. " (17½c. to 20c.)...
Watertown	"	1 June..	30		" \$1 per week.....
Total	M	.....	404 .....		.....
Freight Handlers, Etc.					
Coal Handlers.					
Amsterdam:					
Drivers	M	1 Nov...	14		Advance of \$1 per week.....
Helpers	"	" ..	17		" " " " "
Buffalo	"	1 April .	.....	155	Reduction of 14 per cent
Total	M	.....	31	155 .....	.....
Lumber Handlers.					
Buffalo.....	M	10 May ..	198		Advance of 5c. per hour (45c. to 50c.)....
Troy.....	"	1 " ..	20		" \$1 per week.....
Total	M	.....	218 .....		.....
Team Drivers.					
Albany	M	1 Sept...	40		Advance of \$2 per week.....
Tonawanda	"	1 April .	70		" 30c. per day (\$1.37½ to \$1.67½)
Total	M	.....	110 .....		.....
Total—Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.....	M	.....	359	155 .....	.....
Total—Group IV	M	.....	1,967	253 .....	.....

V. PRINTING,

Bookbinders (Printed Work).					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	Dec ...	40		Advance of 50c. per day (\$3 to \$3.50).....
"	"	" ..	20		" \$2 per week
Total	M	.....	60 .....		.....

* Exclusive of over time.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED.		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

TION—Concluded.

\$12 83	\$14 00	\$1 17	.....	\$9 36	.....	8	.....	8	.....
21 00	21 70	70	.....	1 40	.....	2	.....	2	.....
14 00	14 70	70	.....	22 40	.....	32	.....	32	.....
11 67	12 81	1 14	.....	17 10	.....	15	.....	15	.....
11 67	12 13	46	.....	5 98	.....	13	.....	13	.....
.....	.....	\$0 80	.....	\$56 24	.....	70	.....	70	.....
.....	.....	\$1 56	\$1 20	\$1,883 64	\$117 36	860	442	1,302	.....
\$12 95	\$14 00	\$1 05	.....	\$78 75	.....	75	75	75	.....
12 95	14 00	1 05	.....	78 75	.....	75	75	75	.....
12 95	14 00	1 05	.....	6 30	.....	6	6	6	.....
10 50	12 95	2 45	.....	14 70	.....	6	6	6	.....
12 58	13 60	1 02	.....	102 00	.....	100	100	100	.....
12 58	13 60	1 02	.....	102 00	.....	100	100	100	.....
11 90	13 60	1 70	.....	20 40	.....	12	12	12	.....
10 75	11 75	1 00	.....	30 00	.....	30	30	30	.....
.....	.....	\$1 07	.....	\$432 90	.....	30	374	404	.....
\$9 00	\$10 00	\$1 00	.....	\$14 00	.....	14	.....	14	.....
8 00	9 00	1 00	.....	17 00	.....	17	.....	17	.....
13 95	12 00	.....	\$1 95	.....	\$292 50	155	.....	155	.....
.....	.....	\$1 00	\$1 95	\$31 00	\$292 50	186	.....	186	.....
\$20 25	\$22 50	\$2 25	.....	\$145 50	.....	198	.....	198	.....
10 00	11 00	1 00	.....	20 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	\$2 14	.....	\$465 50	.....	218	.....	218	.....
\$9 00	\$11 00	\$2 00	.....	\$80 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
8 25	10 05	1 80	.....	126 00	.....	70	.....	70	.....
.....	.....	\$1 88	.....	\$206 00	.....	110	.....	110	.....
.....	.....	\$1 96	\$1 89	\$702 50	\$292 50	514	.....	514	.....
.....	.....	\$1 53	\$1 62	\$3,019 04	\$409 86	1,404	816	2,220	.....

BINDING, ETC.

\$18 00	\$21 00	\$3 00	.....	\$120 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
16 09	18 00	2 00	.....	40 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	\$2 67	.....	\$160 00	.....	40	20	60	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS' AFFECTED BY —		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	

V. PRINTING,

<i>Compositors.</i>					
Binghamton	M	1 Jan ...	18	.....	Advance of \$1.50 per week.....
"	F	"	1	.....	" " " .....
New York, Manhattan:					
Hebrew-Amer. machine operators.	M	15 April .	21	.....	Advance of \$1 per week.....
Hebrew Amer. make-up.	"	"	4	.....	" 3 "
Niagara Falls:					
Job	"	1 "	12	.....	" \$1.50 per week.....
Newspaper	"	"	4	.....	" 50c. "
Schenectady:					
Evening newspaper.....	"	8 Dec ...	3	.....	" \$1 "
"	F	"	1	.....	" " " .....
"	"	"	6	.....	" 5c. per 1,000 ems(20c.to 25c.)
Morning "	M	"	3	.....	" " " (\$13 to \$14).
Utica	"	9 May ..	40	.....	" 2c. " (31½c to 33½c.)
Total	{ M	.....	105	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	8	.....	.....
<i>Lithographers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	Aug ..	30	.....	Advance of \$5 per week.....
<i>Pressmen.</i>					
Rochester	M	1 July ..	3	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$2 to \$2.50)....
Total—Group V.....	{ M	.....	198	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	8	.....	.....

VI.

<i>Cigarette Makers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	15 Aug ..	180	.....	Advance of 10c. per 1,000.....
"	F	"	120	.....	" " .....
<i>Cigar Makers.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn	M	.....	40	.....	Advance of \$1 to \$2 per 1,000.....
"	F	.....	2	.....	" " .....
"	M	.....	17	.....	" " .....
" —Bunch makers	"	.....	20	.....	" in piece rates.....
"	F	.....	1	.....	" " .....
Utica	M	1 July ..	140	.....	" of 10 per cent
Total	{ M	.....	217	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	3	.....	.....
Total—Group VI.....	{ M	.....	397	.....	.....
	{ F	.....	123	.....	.....

VII. FOOD

Food Preparation.					
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>					
Buffalo:					
Oven hands	M	1 May ..	86	.....	Advance of \$1 per week.....
Bench "	"	"	112	.....	" " .....
Geneva	"	1 April .	9	.....	Average advance of \$3 per week

* Exclusive of overtime.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.

BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

\$12 00	\$13 50	\$1 50	.....	\$27 00	.....	18	.....	18	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1	.....	1	.....
12 00	13 00	1 00	.....	21 00	.....	21	.....	21	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	12 00	.....	4	.....	4	.....
12 00	13 50	1 50	.....	18 00	.....	12	.....	12	.....
13 00	13 50	50	.....	2 00	.....	4	.....	4	.....
11 00	12 00	1 00	.....	3 00	.....	3	.....	3	.....
11 00	12 00	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
9 00	10 00	1 00	.....	6 00	.....	6	.....	6	.....
13 00	14 00	1 00	.....	3 00	.....	3	.....	3	.....
12 50	14 00	1 50	.....	60 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	\$1 39	.....	\$146 00	.....	65	40	105	.....
.....	.....	1 06	.....	8 50	.....	8	.....	8	.....
\$20 00	\$25 00	\$5 00	.....	\$150 00	.....	30	.....	30	.....
\$12 00	\$15 00	\$3 00	.....	\$9 00	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	\$2 35	.....	\$465 00	.....	138	60	198	.....
.....	.....	1 06	.....	8 50	.....	8	.....	8	.....

TOBACCO.

\$9 10	\$10 00	\$0 90	.....	\$162 00	.....	180	.....	180	.....
9 10	10 00	90	.....	108 00	.....	120	.....	120	.....
\$10 50	\$12 90	\$2 40	.....	\$96 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
10 50	12 90	2 40	.....	4 80	.....	2	.....	2	.....
9 90	11 40	1 50	.....	25 50	.....	17	.....	17	.....
8 52	9 90	1 38	.....	27 60	.....	20	.....	20	.....
8 52	9 90	1 38	.....	1 38	.....	1	.....	1	.....
11 50	13 00	1 50	.....	210 00	.....	140	.....	140	.....
.....	.....	\$1 65	.....	\$359 10	.....	217	.....	217	.....
.....	.....	2 06	.....	6 18	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	\$1 31	.....	\$521 10	.....	397	.....	397	.....
.....	.....	93	.....	114 18	.....	123	.....	123	.....

AND LIQUORS.

\$14 00	\$15 00	\$1 00	.....	\$86 00	.....	86	.....	86	.....
12 00	13 00	1 00	.....	112 00	.....	112	.....	112	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	27 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....

† 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY —		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
VIL FOOD AND					
Food Preparation—Con.					
<i>Bakers & Confectioners—Con.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn	M	June ...	1		Advance of \$1 per week
“	“	“ ..	2		“ 2 “
“	“	“ ..	12		“ “
Oneonta.....	“	.....	1		“ 35c. per day (\$2.50 to \$2.85) ..
“ .....	“	.....	1		“ 25c. “ (1.75 to 2)
Syracuse.....	“	1 June..	7		e “ \$2 per week
Total.....	M	.....	231 .....		.....
<i>Butchers.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn.....	M	15 Mar...	10		Advance of \$1 per week
Troy	“	1 July ..	20		Average advance of \$2.50 per week
Total	M	.....	30 .....		.....
<i>Cooks.</i>					
Buffalo.....	M	Ap.-June	101		Advance of 15 per cent.....
Total—Food Preparation	M	.....	362 .....		.....
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.					
<i>Beer Bottlers.</i>					
Syracuse.....	M	1 Mar...	5		Advance of \$1 per week
“	“	“ ..	9		“ 3 “
Total	M	.....	14 .....		.....
<i>Brewery Employees.</i>					
Amsterdam	M	1 April..	20		Advance of \$1 per week
Olean:					
Brewers	“	“ ..	1		“ 2 “
Night watchmen.....	“	“ ..	1		“ 2 “
Utica:					
Cellar men.....	“	16 April..	9		“ 1 “
Fermenting-room men...	“	“ ..	6		“ 1 “
Total.....	M	.....	37 .....		.....
<i>Brewery Employees (Ale).</i>					
Syracuse.....	M	1 May...	20		Advance of \$1 per week
<i>Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).</i>					
Buffalo	M	1 May..	28		Advance of \$2 per week
“	“	“ ..	40		“
Total	M	.....	68 .....		.....
Total—Malt Liquors & Mineral Waters....	M	.....	139 .....		.....
Total—Group VII...	M	.....	501 .....		.....

* Exclusive of overtime. † 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.

LIQUORS—Concluded.

\$18 00	\$19 00	\$1 00	.....	\$1 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15 00	17 00	2 00	.....	4 00	.....	2	.....	2	.....
9 00	11 00	2 00	.....	24 00	.....	12	.....	12	.....
15 00	17 10	2 10	.....	2 10	.....	1	.....	1	.....
10 50	12 00	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	1	.....	1	.....
12 00	14 00	2 00	.....	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	\$1 18	.....	\$271 60	.....	224	.....	224	.....
\$11 00	\$12 00	\$1 00	.....	\$10 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
9 50	12 00	2 50	.....	50 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	\$2 00	.....	\$60 00	.....	30	.....	30	.....
\$13 30	\$15 17	\$1 87	.....	\$188 87	.....	101	.....	101	.....
.....	.....	\$1 44	.....	\$520 47	.....	355	.....	355	.....
\$10 00	\$14 00	\$4 00	.....	\$20 00	.....	5	.....	5	.....
9 00	12 00	3 00	.....	27 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	\$3 36	.....	\$47 00	.....	14	.....	14	.....
\$12 00	\$13 00	\$1 00	.....	\$20 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
13 00	15 00	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
14 00	16 00	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
13 00	14 00	1 00	.....	9 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....
13 00	14 00	1 00	.....	6 00	.....	6	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	\$1 06	.....	\$39 00	.....	37	.....	37	.....
\$12 00	\$13 00	\$1 00	.....	\$20 00	.....	20	.....	20	.....
\$18 00	\$20 00	\$2 00	.....	\$56 00	.....	28	.....	28	.....
14 00	16 00	2 00	.....	80 00	.....	40	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	\$2 00	.....	\$136 00	.....	68	.....	68	.....
.....	.....	\$1 74	.....	\$242 00	.....	139	.....	139	.....
.....	.....	\$1 52	.....	\$762 47	.....	494	.....	494	.....

* Two establishments voluntarily increased wages.

Table XI.—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	
IX. WOOD WORKING					
Carriage and Wagon Makers. Albany:					
Journeyemen	M	4 March	28	.....	Advance of 10 per cent.....
Helpers.	"	"	3	.....	" .....
Total.....	M		31	.....
Coopers.					
Geneva	M	1 June..	28	.....	Advance of 12½c. per day (\$1.37½ to \$1.50)
Lockport.....	"	17 June..	5	.....	" 5 per cent.....
Syracuse	"	1 April.	10	.....	" 10c. per ale bbl. (\$1.40 to \$1.50)
Total	M		43	.....
Machine Wood Workers.					
Buffalo	M	10 April.	700	.....	Advance of 50c. per day (\$1.50 to \$2)....
Millwrights.					
Black River.....	M	1 March	1	.....	Advance of \$3 per week
Total—Group IX....	M		775	.....
X. RESTAURANTS AND					
Hotels and Restaurants.					
Bartenders.					
Hornellsville.....	M	21 June..	.....	18	Reduction of \$4 per week.....
Waiters.					
Buffalo.....	M	June..	75	.....	Advance of 10 per cent to 15 per cent....
Waitresses.					
Buffalo.....	F	June..	85	.....	Advance of 10 per cent.....
Total—Hotels, Restaur'ts	{ M	.....	75	18	.....
	{ F	.....	85		.....
XI. PUBLIC					
Bridge Tenders.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	1 Jan...	135	.....	Advance of 20c. per day (\$2.30 to \$2.50)...
Dock Builders.					
New York, Manhattan.....	M	June..	67	.....	Advance of \$1.25 per day (\$1.75 to \$3)....
" "	"	19 July ..	360	.....	" 50c. " (\$2 50 to \$3)....
Total	M		427	.....
Letter Carriers.					
Tonawanda	M	24 May ..	1	.....	g Advance of \$200 per year (\$800 to \$1,000)
"	"	" ..	1	.....	g " " (\$600 to \$800)...
Total	M		2	.....
Park Employees.					
New York, Manhattan:					
Hostlers	M	15 Aug...	18	.....	Advance of \$1.75 per week

* Exclusive of overtime. † 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTI- MATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY--		TOTAL WEEKLY--		CHANGES EFFECTED--		CHANGES ARRANGED BY--	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE	Parties concerned or their represent- atives.	Trade boards or joint com- mittees.

AND FURNITURE.

\$11 00	\$12 00	\$1 00	.....	\$28 00	.....	28	.....	28	.....
8 18	9 00	82	.....	2 46	.....	3	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	\$0 98	.....	\$30 46	.....	31	.....	31	.....
\$8 25	\$9 00	\$0 75	.....	\$21 00	.....	.....	28	28	.....
12 00	12 60	60	.....	3 00	.....	5	.....	5	.....
14 00	15 00	1 00	.....	10 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	\$0 79	.....	\$34 00	.....	15	28	43	.....
\$9 00	\$12 00	\$3 00	.....	\$2,100 00	.....	.....	700	700	.....
\$9 00	\$12 00	\$3 00	.....	\$3 00	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	\$2 80	.....	\$2,167 46	.....	47	728	775	.....

RETAIL TRADE.

\$12 00	\$8 00	.....	\$4 00	.....	\$72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$8 00	\$9 00	\$1 00	.....	\$75 00	.....	75	.....	75	.....
<i>f</i> \$6 00	<i>f</i> \$6 60	\$0 60	.....	\$51 00	.....	85	.....	85	.....
.....	.....	\$1 00	\$4 00	\$75 00	\$72 00	75	.....	75	.....
.....	.....	60	.....	51 00	.....	85	.....	85	.....

EMPLOYMENT.

\$13 80	\$15 00	\$1 20	.....	\$162 00	.....	135	.....	135	.....
\$10 50	\$18 00	\$7 50	.....	\$502 50	.....	.....	67	67	.....
15 00	18 00	3 00	.....	1,080 00	.....	.....	360	360	.....
.....	.....	\$3 71	.....	\$1,582 50	.....	.....	427	427	.....
\$15 38	<i>a</i> \$19 23	\$3 85	.....	\$3 85	.....	1	.....	1	.....
11 54	15 38	3 84	.....	3 84	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	\$3 84	.....	\$7 69	.....	2	.....	2	.....
\$14 00	\$15 75	\$1 75	.....	\$31 50	.....	18	.....	18	.....

f With board. *g* Increase brought about by promotion to a higher grade.

Table XI.—Concluded.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Sex.	Date.†	NUMBER OF MEMBERS AFFECTED BY—		Particulars of changes. (Decreases in italics.)
			In-crease.	De-crease.	

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOY

<i>Post Office Clerks.</i>					
Syracuse.....	M	1 July ...	12	.....	Advance of \$100 per year.....
Utica	"	"	4	.....	" " (\$1,100 to \$1,200)
"	"	"	1	.....	" " ( 1,000 to 1,100)
"	"	"	6	.....	" " ( 800 to 900)
"	"	"	5	.....	" " ( 700 to 800)
"	"	"	1	.....	" " ( 600 to 700)
Total	M	.....	29	.....	.....
Total—Group XI	M	.....	611	.....	.....

XII. MISCEL

<i>Glass.</i>					
<i>Window Glass Workers.</i>					
Ithaca:					
Blowers.....	M	15 Sept...	25	.....	Advance of 12 to 15 per cent.....
Gatherers.....	"	"	24	.....	" " .....
Cutters	"	"	9	.....	Reduction of 10 per cent.....
Total	M	.....	49	9	.....
<i>Barbering.</i>					
<i>Barbers.</i>					
Buffalo.....	M	1 April .	327	.....	Average advance of \$1 per week
<i>Other Distinct Trades.</i>					
<i>Paper Makers.</i>					
Black River.....	M	6 July ..	4	.....	Advance of \$6 per week.....
Finishers	"	"	2	.....	" 90c. "
Niagara Falls:					
Screen-room men	"	7 July ..	12	.....	" " " .....
Total	M	.....	18	.....	.....
<i>Pulp Makers.</i>					
Lockport.....	M	1 May ..	24	.....	Advance of 1½c. per hour (13½c. to 15c.) .
<i>Tanners and Ourriers.</i>					
Little Falls:					
Setting-room men	M	8 July ..	.....	2	Reduction of \$1.50 per week †
Total—Distinct Trades.	M	.....	42	2	.....
<i>Mixed Employment.</i>					
Little Falls—Laborers	M	1 March.	100	.....	Advance of 1½c. per hour (15c. to 16½c.)..
Middletown— "	"	1 April .	.....	100	Reduction of 16½c. per day \$1.50 to \$1 33½c.)
" "	"	15 July ..	350	.....	Advance of 3¾c. per hour (15c. to 18¾c.)..
" Carters	"	"	15	.....	" 50c. per day (\$2 to \$2.50)
" Pavers	"	"	4	.....	" " " .....
" Tamperers	"	"	2	.....	" 25c. " (\$1.50 to \$1 75)...
Total—Mixed E'ploy't.	M	.....	471	100	.....
Total—Group XII	M	.....	889	111	.....

* Exclusive of overtime. † 1901 unless otherwise noted.

Changes in Rates of Wages of Trade Unionists.

AVERAGE (ESTIMATED) WEEKLY EARNINGS.*		AVERAGE WEEKLY—		TOTAL WEEKLY—		CHANGES EFFECTED—		CHANGES ARRANGED BY—	
Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	WITHOUT STRIKE. (No. members.)	AFTER STRIKE.	Parties concerned or their representatives.	Trade boards or joint committees.

MENT—Concluded.

\$17 31	\$19 23	\$1 92	.....	\$23 04	.....	12	.....	12	.....
21 15	23 08	1 93	.....	7 72	.....	4	.....	4	.....
19 23	21 15	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....	1	.....
15 38	17 31	1 93	.....	11 58	.....	6	.....	6	.....
13 46	15 38	1 92	.....	9 60	.....	5	.....	5	.....
11 54	13 46	1 92	.....	1 92	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	\$1 92	.....	\$55 78	.....	29	.....	29	.....
.....	.....	\$3 01	.....	\$1,839 47	.....	184	427	611	.....

LANEOUS.

\$30 00	\$34 00	\$4 00	.....	\$100 00	.....	25	.....	25	.....
21 00	24 00	3 00	.....	72 00	.....	24	.....	24	.....
32 00	29 00	.....	\$3 00	.....	\$27 00	9	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	\$3 51	\$3 00	\$172 00	\$27 00	58	.....	58	.....
\$8 90	\$9 90	\$1 00	.....	\$327 00	.....	327	.....	327	.....
\$18 00	\$24 00	\$6 00	.....	\$24 00	.....	4	.....	4	.....
8 10	9 00	90	.....	1 80	.....	2	.....	2	.....
8 10	9 00	90	.....	10 80	.....	.....	12	12	.....
.....	.....	\$2 03	.....	36 60	.....	6	12	18	.....
\$9 72	\$10 80	\$1 08	.....	\$25 92	.....	6	18	24	.....
\$9 00	\$7 50	.....	\$1 50	.....	\$3 00	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	\$1 49	\$1 50	\$62 52	\$3 00	14	30	44	.....
\$9 00	\$9 04	\$0 04	.....	\$4 00	.....	100	.....	100	.....
9 00	8 00	.....	\$1 00	.....	\$100 00	100	.....	.....	.....
9 00	9 71	0 71	.....	248 50	.....	350	.....	350	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	45 00	.....	15	.....	15	.....
12 00	15 00	3 00	.....	12 00	.....	4	.....	4	.....
9 00	10 50	1 50	.....	3 00	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	\$0 66	\$1 00	\$312 50	\$100 00	571	.....	471	.....
.....	.....	\$0 98	\$1 17	\$874 02	\$130 00	970	30	842	58

† Following the introduction of setting machines.

TABLE XII.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR REPORTED BY
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1900—SEPTEMBER 30,
1901—(a) Increases.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date of change, 1901.	Sex.	Number of members affected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Average increase.	Total increase.
				Before.	After.		
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.							
Building and Paving Trades.							
<i>Varnishers.</i>							
Buffalo	20 Aug...	M	38	54	60	6	228
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.							
Garments.							
<i>Wrapper Makers.</i>							
New York, Brooklyn.....	July ..	M	23	53½	55½	2	46
" "	"	F	107	53½	55½	2	214
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.							
Iron and Steel.							
<i>Metal Mechanics (Allied).</i>							
Seneca Falls.....	1 July ..	M	56	55	60	5	280
IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.							
<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>							
Buffalo	1 Aug...	M	15	54	60	6	90
"	20 " ...	"	50	54	60	6	300
Total		M	65			6	390
XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.							
<i>Letter Carriers.</i>							
Ossining.....	1 July ..	M	5	48	51	3	15
XII. MISCELLANEOUS.							
Mixed Employment.							
Little Falls:							
Laborers	5 Sept...	M	25	54	60	6	150

TABLE XII.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR REPORTED BY LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1900—SEPTEMBER 30, 1901—(b) Decreases.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.								
Stone Working,								
Granite Cutters.								
New York, Manhattan.....	July.	M	650	48	44	4	2,600	.....
Stone Cutters.								
Yonkers.....	1 June	M	15	48	44	4	60	.....
Total—Stone Working	.....	M	665	.....	.....	4	2,660	.....
Building & Paving Trades.								
Bricklayers and Masons.								
Binghamton	1 May.	M	36	54	48	6	216	36
Ossining †.....	1 Jan.	"	14	53	48	5	70	14
Oswego †.....	8 Apr.	"	54	54	48	6	324	54
Yonkers †.....	8 May.	"	125	48	44	4	500	.....
Total .....	.....	M	229	.....	.....	5	1,110	104
Carpenters and Joiners.								
Auburn †.....	1 Apr.	M	225	53	48	5	1,125	225
Binghamton.....	" ..	"	187	54	48	6	1,122	187
Cohoes †.....	" ..	"	43	54	53	1	43	.....
Corning †.....	" ..	"	25	60	54	6	150	.....
Elmira †.....	" ..	"	268	60	54	6	1,608	.....
" †.....	3 Sept.	"	60	60	54	6	360	.....
Fulton	1 Apr.	"	50	60	54	6	300	.....
"	1 May.	"	22	60	54	6	132	.....
Glens Falls.....	1 Apr.	"	135	56	54	2	270	.....
Newark	1 May.	"	48	60	59	1	48	.....
New York, Queens.....	1 Jan.	"	110	54	48	6	660	110
Oswego †.....	15 Apr.	"	170	60	54	6	1,020	.....
Poughkeepsie	15 May.	"	103	54	48	6	618	103
Total .....	.....	M	1,446	.....	.....	5	7,456	625
Electrical Workers.								
New York, Brooklyn.....	1 July.	M	164	48	44	4	656	.....
Syracuse †.....	1 May.	"	25	54	53	1	25	.....
Total .....	.....	M	189	.....	.....	4	681	.....
Painters and Decorators.								
Auburn: †								
Decorators	1 Apr.	M	40	53	48	5	200	40
Paper hangers.....	" ..	"	82	53	48	5	410	82
Corning †.....	" ..	"	40	60	54	6	240	.....
Fulton:								
Grainers †.....	" ..	"	7	60	54	6	42	.....
Painters.....	" ..	"	43	60	54	6	258	.....
Glens Falls.....	" ..	"	41	60	54	6	246	.....
Hornellsville †.....	1 Jan.	"	46	60	54	6	276	.....
Irvington	1 Apr.	"	14	54	48	6	84	14
Kingston	" ..	"	40	54	48	6	240	40
Little Falls.....	1 Feb.	"	25	59	54	5	125	.....
North Tonawanda †.....	1 May.	"	50	60	54	6	300	.....
Oswego †.....	Apr.	"	67	60	54	6	402	.....

† See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers).
				Before.	After.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.								
Building and Paving Trades—Con.								
<i>Painters and Decorators—Con.</i>								
Syracuse:								
Painters	1 Apr.	M	106	54	48	6	636	106
Paper hangers.....	"	"	100	54	48	6	600	100
Fresco painters.....	"	"	3	54	48	6	18	3
House painters.....	"	"	31	54	48	6	186	31
Paper hangers.....	"	"	26	54	48	6	156	26
Total		M	761			6	4,419	442
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>								
Binghamton ‡.....	June	M	25	54	48	6	150	25
Glens Falls ‡.....	1 Apr.	"	35	60	54	6	210	
Jamestown ‡.....	1 Aug.	"	10	60	54	6	60	
Lockport	1 June	"	13	60	54	6	78	
Tarrytown ‡.....	6 Aug.	"	24	54	48	6	144	24
Total		M	107			6	642	49
<i>Rock Drillers & Tool Sharpeners.</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	21 May.	M	180	59	48	11	1,980	180
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>								
Elmira	1 Apr.	M	39	59	54	5	195	
Oswego.....	15 Apr.	"	27	60	54	6	162	
Total		M	66			5	357	
<i>Steam Fitters.</i>								
Syracuse	1 Jan.	M	13	54	48	6	78	13
Yonkers.....	1 May.	"	18	48	44	4	72	
Total		M	31			5	150	13
<i>Stone Masons.</i>								
Binghamton	May.	M	34	54	48	6	204	34
Yonkers ‡.....	1 May	"	52	48	44	4	208	
Total		M	86			5	412	34
<i>Varnishers.</i>								
Buffalo	1 May.	M	190	60	54	6	1,140	
Total—Building and Pav- ing Trades		M	3,285			6	18,347	1,447
Building and Street Labor.								
<i>Bricklayers, Masons & Plaster- ers' Laborers.</i>								
Yonkers ‡.....	1 June	M	130	48	44	4	520	
<i>General Building and Street Laborers.</i>								
Binghamton ‡.....	1 May.	M	45	54	48	6	270	45
Buffalo ‡.....	8 Apr.	"	380	54	48	6	2,280	380
Utica.....	1 Sept.	"	58	60	48	12	696	58
Total		M	483			7	3,246	483
Total—Building and Street Labor.....		M	613			6	3,766	483
Total—Group I.....		M	4,563			5	24,773	1,930

‡ See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.								
Garments.								
Buttonhole Makers.								
New York, Manhattan: †	25 Aug.	M	330	77	59	18	5,940	
" " " " " " " "	"	F	5	77	59	18	90	
Coat Makers.								
New York, Brooklyn: †	29 Aug.	M	263	60	59	1	263	
Basters	"	F	113	60	59	1	113	
Finishers	"	M	100	60	59	1	100	
Operators	"	"	165	60	59	1	165	
Pressers	"	"	169	60	59	1	169	
New York, Manhattan: †	5 Aug.	"	300	60	59	1	300	
Operators	"	"	60	60	59	1	60	
Total		{ M	997			1	997	
		{ F	173			1	173	
Jacket Makers.								
New York, Manhattan: ‡	17 Aug.	M	172	65	59	6	1,032	
Basters	"	"	150	65	59	6	900	
Basters' assistants	"	"	400	65	59	6	2,400	
Operators	"	"	500	65	59	6	3,000	
Operators' assistants	"	F	50	65	59	6	300	
Children's jacket makers								
Total		{ M	1,222			6	7,332	
		{ F	50			6	300	
Knee Pants Makers.								
New York, Manhattan	1 June	M	30	70	59	11	330	
Operators: †	19 Aug.	"	800	77	59	18	14,400	
" †	"	F	55	77	59	18	990	
Pressers †	"	M	300	77	59	18	5,400	
Total		{ M	1,130			18	20,130	
		{ F	55			18	990	
Overall Workers.								
Newburgh †	Mar.	F	20	60	55	5	100	
Pants Makers.								
New York, Manhattan	May.	M	600	65	59	6	3,600	
Tailors.								
New York, Brooklyn: †	10 Aug.	M	130	66	59	7	910	
Basters	"	"	20	66	59	7	140	
Bushelers	"	"	80	66	59	7	560	
Finishers	"	"	120	66	59	7	840	
Operators	"	"	70	66	59	7	490	
Pressers								
New York, Manhattan: †	25 Aug.	"	1,500	72	59	13	19,500	
Basters	"	F	200	72	59	13	2,600	
Finishers	"	M	1,000	72	59	13	13,000	
Operators	"	"	500	72	59	13	6,500	
Pressers	"	"	1,000	72	59	13	13,000	
Total		{ M	4,420			12	54,940	
		{ F	200			13	2,600	

† See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.

Garments—Continued.								
<i>Vest Makers.</i>								
New York, Manhattan: ‡								
Basters	20 Aug.	F	600	70	59	11	6,600	.....
Operators	"	M	600	70	59	11	6,600	.....
Pressers	"	"	150	70	59	11	1,650	.....
Total.....		{ M	750	.....	.....	11	8,250	.....
		{ F	600	.....	.....	11	6,600	.....
<i>Wrapper Makers.</i>								
New York, Manhattan ‡	20 May.	M	24	75	60	15	360	.....
New York, "	"	F	8	75	60	15	120	.....
Total—Garments.....		{ M	9,473	.....	.....	11	101,549	.....
		{ F	1,111	.....	.....	10	10,973	.....
Hats, Caps and Furs.								
<i>Cloth Hat and Cap Outters.</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	3d qr ..	M	12	59	56	3	36	.....
Total—Group II.....		{ M	9,485	.....	.....	11	101,585	.....
		{ F	1,111	.....	.....	10	10,973	.....

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.								
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>								
Dunkirk.....	1 June	M	61	60	55	5	305	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	1 May.	"	266	60	54	6	1,596	.....
Schenectady	11 May.	"	24	56	55	1	24	.....
Total.....		M	351	.....	.....	5	1,925	.....
<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>								
Albany ‡	28 D. '00	M	70	60	54	6	420	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	20 May.	"	100	59	54	5	500	.....
Total		M	170	.....	.....	5	920	.....
<i>Core Makers.</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	June	M	7	59	54	5	35	.....
Schenectady	11 May.	"	98	56	55	1	98	.....
Total		M	105	.....	.....	1	133	.....
<i>Electrical Machinists.</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	May.	M	157	59	54	5	785	.....
<i>Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machin- ists, Etc. (Amalgamated).</i>								
New York, Brooklyn.....	22 June	M	26	60	54	6	156	.....
" "	20 May.	"	70	57	54	3	210	.....
Schenectady ‡	13 May.	"	17	56	55	1	17	.....
Total		M	113	.....	.....	3	383	.....

‡ See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.								
Iron and Steel—Con.								
Iron Molders.								
Binghamton †	20 May	M	5	60	54	6	30	.....
Dunkirk	1 June	"	62	60	55	5	310	.....
Frankfort †	1 Mar.	"	52	60	54	6	312	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	3d qr.	"	300	60	54	6	1,800	.....
Yonkers	9 June	"	40	57	54	3	120	.....
Total.....	.....	M	459	.....	.....	6	2,572	.....
Machinists.								
Amsterdam.....	20 May	M	25	60	54	6	150	.....
Auburn †	"	"	85	60	54	6	510	.....
Elmira †	1 Nov.	"	10	60	54	6	60	.....
" †	20 May	"	35	60	54	6	210	.....
" †	1 June	"	25	60	54	6	150	.....
Little Falls.....	3 June	"	26	60	54	6	156	.....
New York, Bronx.....	20 May	"	12	59	54	5	60	.....
"	June	"	6	59	54	5	30	.....
New York, Brooklyn.....	24 June	"	550	60	54	6	3,300	.....
"	"	"	600	60	54	6	3,600	.....
"	12 Sept.	"	100	60	57	3	300	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	Sept.	"	400	60	54	6	2,400	.....
"	"	"	150	57½	54	3½	525	.....
Niagara Falls †	May	"	50	60	54	6	300	.....
Oswego.....	20 May	"	6	60	54	6	36	.....
Pearl River.....	July	"	80	60	54	6	480	.....
Rochester.....	20 June	"	700	60	54	6	4,200	.....
Schenectady	11 May	"	500	56	55	1	500	.....
Seneca Falls †	1 July	"	175	60	54	6	1,050	.....
Syracuse	20 May	"	90	60	54	6	540	.....
Yonkers	3 June	"	178	57	54	3	534	.....
Total.....	.....	M	3,803	.....	.....	5	19,091	.....
Metal Mechanics (Allied).								
Auburn	20 May	M	37	60	54	6	222	.....
Screw Makers.								
Schenectady.....	2d qr.	M	81	56	55	1	81	.....
Total—Iron and Steel.....	.....	M	5,276	.....	.....	5	26,112	.....
Other Metals.								
Brass Spinners.								
New York, Manhattan.....	10 June	M	7	60	55	5	35	.....
Brass Workers.								
Dunkirk:								
Finishers †	25 May.	M	7	60	55	5	35	.....
"	1 June	"	8	60	55	5	40	.....
Polishers and vise hands † ..	25 May.	"	3	60	55	5	15	.....
Schenectady.....	15 May.	"	114	56	55	1	114	.....
Total .....	.....	M	132	.....	.....	2	204	.....
Jewelers.								
New York, Manhattan.....	3d qr.	M	450	60	53½	6½	2,925	.....

† See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Iron and Steel—Con.								
<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.</i>								
New York, Brooklyn.....		M	126	60	59	1	126	.....
Rochester	April	"	34	60	54	6	204	.....
Schenectady.....	23 May.	"	34	56	55	1	34	.....
Total		M	194	.....	.....	2	364	.....
Total—Other Metals.....		M	783	.....	.....	5	3,528	.....
Engineers and Firemen.								
<i>Engineers (Eccentric and Stationary).</i>								
Jamestown	1 April	M	2	60	57	3	6	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	3d qu..	"	10	72	48	24	240	10
Total		M	12	.....	.....	20½	246	10
<i>Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	8 June	M	3	84	56	28	84	.....
"	22 June	"	3	84	56	28	84	.....
Niagara Falls†	12 July	"	24	70	65	5	120	.....
Rochester†	July	"	12	84	48	36	432	12
Total		M	42	.....	.....	17	720	12
Total—Engineers and Fire- men		M	54	.....	.....	18	966	22
Shipbuilding.								
<i>Shipwrights.</i>								
New York, Brooklyn.....	15 Sept.	M	78	54	48	6	468	78
" Manhattan	16 "	"	100	54	48	6	600	100
Total		M	178	.....	.....	6	1,068	178
Total—Group III.....		M	6 291	.....	.....	5	31,674	200

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.								
<i>Car Repairers.</i>								
Buffalo	1 Mar.	M	821	60	54	6	4,926	.....
<i>Firemen.</i>								
Syracuse	Sept.	M	78	84	70	14	1,092	.....
<i>Telegraphers.</i>								
New York, Queens†.....	15 June	M	12	84	56	28	336	.....
Total—Railroads		M	911	.....	.....	7	6,354	.....
Freight Handlers, Etc.								
<i>Coal Handlers.</i>								
Amsterdam : †								
Drivers	1 N.'00	M	14	60	59	1	14	.....
Helpers	"	"	17	60	59	1	17	.....
Total		M	31	.....	.....	1	31	.....

† See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduction to the eight-hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Railroads—Con.								
<i>Lumber Handlers.</i>								
Troy †	1 May.	M	20	60	59	1	20	.....
<i>Team Drivers.</i>								
Niagara Falls	1 May	M	66	60	54	6	396	.....
Total—Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc		M	117	.....	.....	4	447	.....
Total—Group IV		M	1,028	.....	.....	7	6,801	.....

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<i>Bookbinders (Blank Books).</i>								
New York, Manhattan	3d qu.	M	50	59	57½	1½	75	.....
<i>Compositors.</i>								
Canandaigua	1 May	M	6	60	54	6	36	.....
"	"	F	2	60	54	6	12	.....
Gloversville-Johnstown		M	26	59	54	5	130	.....
Jamestown	10 June	"	7	59	54	5	35	.....
Niagara Falls— Newspaper †	1 Apr.	"	4	54	48	6	24	4
Olean	Jan.	"	9	59	54	5	45	.....
Poughkeepsie	1 July	"	27	59	54	5	135	.....
Schenectady— Newspaper †	8 D. '00	M	6	59	54	5	30	.....
"	"	F	1	59	54	5	5	.....
Syracuse:								
Job	1 Jan.	M	176	59	54	5	880	.....
"	"	F	2	59	54	5	10	.....
Newspaper	"	M	40	54	48	6	240	40
"	"	F	2	54	48	6	12	2
Total		{ M	301	.....	.....	5	1,555	44
		{ F	7	.....	.....	6	39	2
<i>Press Feeders (Lithographic).</i>								
New York, Manhattan	8 Apr.	M	7	59	53	6	42	.....
"	"	"	8	54½	53	1½	12	.....
Total		M	15	.....	.....	4	54	.....
<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>								
New York, Manhattan	3d qu.	M	220	54	48	6	1,320	220
Total—Group V		{ M	586	.....	.....	5	3,004	264
		{ F	7	.....	.....	6	39	2

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigar Makers.</i>								
New York, Brooklyn		M	17	52	48	4	68	17
"	"	"	20	50	46	4	80	.....
"	"	F	1	50	46	4	4	.....
"	"	M	40	49	46	3	120	.....
"	"	F	2	49	46	3	6	.....
Total		{ M	77	.....	.....	3	268	17
		{ F	3	.....	.....	3½	10	.....

† See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Continued.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

Food Preparation.								
<i>Butchers.</i>								
New York, Brooklyn †.....	15 Mar.	M	20	80	60	20	400	.....
“ “ “ †.....	“	“	2	76	60	16	32	.....
Troy †.....	1 July	“	20	78	60	18	360	.....
Total.....		M	42	.....	.....	19	792	.....

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Carriage and Wagon Makers.</i>								
Albany: †								
Helpers	4 Mar.	M	3	60	54	6	18	.....
Journeyman	“	“	28	60	54	6	168	.....
Total.....		M	31	.....	.....	6	186	.....
<i>Coopers.</i>								
New York, Manhattan.....	1 May.	M	2	59	53	6	12	.....
“ “	“	“	4	54	53	1	4	.....
Rochester	1 Feb.	“	55	58	54	4	220	.....
Utica.....	16 Apr.	“	8	60	54	6	48	.....
Total.....		M	69	.....	.....	4	284	.....
<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>								
Buffalo †.....	10 Apr.	M	700	60	54	6	4,200	.....
<i>Wood Carvers.</i>								
Syracuse	1 May.	M	10	60	54	6	60	.....
Total—Group IX.....		M	810	.....	.....	6	4,730	.....

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

Retail Trade.								
<i>Clerks and Salesmen.</i>								
Amsterdam	15 June	M	57	63	60	3	171	.....
Canandaigua	20 N. '00	“	70	84	60	24	1,680	.....
“	“	F	12	84	60	24	288	.....
New York, Manhattan.....	1 Jan..	M	90	70	67	3	270	.....
Total.....		{ M	217	.....	.....	10	2,121	.....
		{ F	12	.....	.....	24	288	.....

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Dock Builders.</i>								
New York, Manhattan †.....	June	M	325	60	48	12	3,900	325
“ “	“	“	325	54	48	6	1,950	325
“	19 July.	“	360	60	54	6	2,160	.....
Total.....		M	1,010	.....	.....	8	8,010	650
<i>Garbage Gatherers.</i>								
Syracuse	3d qu..	M	32	48	44	4	128	.....
Total—Group XI.....		M	1,042	.....	.....	8	8,138	650

† See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

Table XII. Changes in Hours of Labor: (b) Decreases—Concluded.

OCCUPATION AND LOCALITY.	Date (1901).	Sex.	No. mem- bers af- fected.	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR—		Aver- age de- crease.	Total de- crease.	Reduc- tion to the eight- hour day. (Number of mem- bers.)
				Before.	After.			
XII. MISCELLANEOUS.								
Other Distinct Trades.								
<i>Paper Makers.</i>								
Fort Edward:								
Machine tenders.....		M	63	72	65½	6½	409	.....
Niagara Falls:								
Sulphite and beater men....		"	139	72	65½	6½	903	.....
Palmer Falls.....	1 July.	"	23	72	65	7	161	.....
Sandy Hill:								
Machine tenders		"	60	72	65½	6½	390	.....
Ticonderoga:								
Machine tenders.....		"	7	72	65½	6½	45	.....
"		"	10	72	65½	6½	65	.....
Total		M	302	.....	.....	7	1,973	.....
Mixed Employment.								
Little Falls:								
Laborers	1 Mar.	M	100	60	54	6	600	.....
Middletown:								
Laborers †.....	1 Apr.	"	100	60	48	12	1,200	100
"	15 July.	"	350	60	51	9	3,150	.....
Carters †.....	"	"	15	60	51	9	135	.....
Pavers †.....	"	"	4	60	51	9	36	.....
Tampers †.....	"	"	2	60	51	9	18	.....
Total—Mixed Employm't		M	571	.....	.....	9	5,139	100
Total—Group XII		M	873	.....	.....	8	7,112	100

†See Table XI for change in wages at the same time.

TABLE XIII.—DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

a. Quarter Ended March 31, 1901:
1. New York City.
2. Interior towns and cities.

b. Quarter Ended September 30, 1901
1. New York City.
2. Interior towns and cities.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

Stone Working.					Building and Paving Trades.						
<i>Bluestone Cutters.</i>					<i>Artificial Stone Masons.</i>						
New York, Manhattan...	1	35	76	\$304 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	105	45	\$180 00		
<i>Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.</i>					<i>Bricklayers and Masons.</i>						
New York, Manhattan...	1	5	76	190 00	New York, Bronx.....	1	24	65	286 00		
<i>Freestone Cutters.</i>							18	52	228 80		
New York, Brooklyn....	1	112	57	256 50			20	42½	185 90		
		30	20	90 00			30	33½	147 40		
New York, Manhattan..	1	300	55	247 50			22	26	114 40		
		300	55	220 00	New York, Brooklyn....	5	7	22¾	100 10		
		350	55	192 50			74	76	334 40		
<i>Granite Cutters.</i>							2	60	264 00		
New York, Brooklyn....	1	19	76	228 00			1	58	255 20		
		19	38	114 00			10	55	242 00		
New York, Manhattan..	1	300	70	280 00			25	53	233 20		
		100	50	200 00			34	52	228 80		
		50	30	120 00			85	50	220 00		
<i>Machine Stone Workers and Hand Rubbers.</i>							6	48	211 20		
New York, Manhattan..	1	105	67½	236 25			23	46	202 40		
		60	67½	202 50			27	40	176 00		
		85	67½	168 75			705	38	167 20		
		90	67½	151 88			3	35	154 00		
		60	34	119 00			22	30	132 00		
		35	34	102 00			10	28	123 20		
		60	34	76 50			38	25	110 00		
<i>Marble Cutters.</i>							2	21	92 40		
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	76	342 00			17	20	88 00		
		475	76	304 00			12	18	79 20		
<i>Marble Cutters' Helpers.</i>							10	16	70 40		
New York, Manhattan..	1	240	75	191 25			4	15	66 00		
<i>Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.</i>							6	12	52 80		
New York, Manhattan..	2	6	106	424 00	New York, Manhattan ..	7	2	10	44 00		
		16	106	371 00			6	2	8 80		
		2	106	344 50			795	76	334 40		
		2	90	360 00			3	70	308 00		
		3	90	315 00			105	67½	297 00		
		1	90	292 50			12	60	264 00		
		3	86	279 50			245	54	237 60		
		1	80	260 00			250	36	158 40		
		1	76	304 00			50	34	149 60		
		4	76	266 00			193	30	132 00		
		10	74	296 00			140	29	127 60		
		40	74	259 00			31	27	118 80		
		242	68	221 00			17	25	110 00		
		1	26	91 00			12	17	74 80		
<i>Stone Setters.</i>							500	16	70 40		
New York, Manhattan..	1	75	67½	320 62	New York, Queens	3	10	12	52 80		
		40	50	237 50			11	9	39 60		
		20	34	161 50			6	5	22 00		
							5	57	250 80		
							63	41	180 40		
							6	40	160 00		
							8	30	120 00		

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Bricklayers and Masons— Continued.</i>									
New York, Queens		35	28	\$123 20	New York, Manhattan..		4	66	\$290 40
		4	20	80 00			4	65½	262 00
New York, Richmond ...	1	30	45	180 00			80	65	260 00
		27	40	160 00			2	64	281 60
		18	38	152 00			2	64	256 00
		10	35	140 00			146	64	254 00
<i>Building Material Handlers.</i>							23	64	222 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	30	76	152 00			1	63	252 00
		69	15	60 00			1	62	272 80
<i>Caisson and Foundation Workers.</i>							3	61	268 40
New York, Manhattan ..	1	6	76	266 00			1	60	264 00
		19	76	209 00			45	60	240 00
		45	65	178 75			28	58½	234 00
		80	50	137 50			1	57	228 00
		35	38	104 50			2	56	246 40
<i>Carpenters and Joiners.</i>							80	56	224 00
New York, Bronx	6	266	76	266 00			3	55	242 00
		40	75	215 33			1	55	220 00
		1	76	190 00			37	52	208 00
		3	75	262 50			165	50	200 00
		4	72	264 00			1	49	196 00
		8	72	252 00			18	48	192 00
		150	70	245 00			12	46	184 00
		2	69	207 00			20	45	180 00
		4	64	224 00			145	42	147 00
		4	60½	211 75			1	41	164 00
		7	55	192 50			70	40	160 00
		104	50	175 00			41	38	152 00
		4	48	144 00			10	35	140 00
		40	45	157 50			80	34	136 00
		8	40	140 00			628	33	132 00
		4	36	126 00			218	33	115 50
		4	33	115 50			30	30	120 00
		16	30	105 00			90	30	90 00
		4	20	65 00			1	25	100 00
		4	20	60 00			8	24	96 00
New York, Brooklyn....	13	10	70	280 00			90	23	80 50
		45	65	146 25			30	20	80 00
		800	60	216 00			2	19	76 00
		600	45	164 00			10	17	68 00
		25	42	151 20			16	15	60 00
		200	30	108 00			8	12	48 00
		12	24	86 40			7	12	36 00
New York, Manhattan..	21	443	76	304 00	New York, Queens.....	9	34	76	304 00
		46	76	278 67			71	76	228 00
		114	76	266 00			76	76	209 00
		90	76	228 00			75	76	195 00
		65	74	296 00			23	76	190 00
		1	73	292 00			2	76	152 00
		47	70½	282 00			10	75	206 25
		50	70	280 00			1	70	175 00
		45	69½	278 00			23	60	150 00
		1	69½	130 00			12	58	145 00
		108	68½	274 00			20	57	156 75
		30	68	272 00			30	57	142 50
		94	67½	297 00			6	52	130 00
		260	67½	270 00			20	50	150 00
							2	46	115 00
							3	40	100 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.										
<i>Carpenters and Joiners—Continued.</i>										
New York, Queens		8	40	\$90 00	New York, Manhattan..		51	54	\$172 80	
		58	38	114 00			23	43	157 80	
		18	38	95 00			60	46	147 20	
		2	28	56 00			37	43	137 60	
New York, Richmond ...	2	82	76	243 20		40	37	118 40		
		37	38	121 60		74	32	105 60		
		11	19	60 80		52	30	99 20		
<i>Derrickmen.</i>										
New York, Manhattan ..	1	20	74	222 00		31	27	89 60		
		150	55½	166 50		23	24	80 00		
		205	37	111 00		36	22	73 60		
<i>Electrical Workers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn....	1	1	94	282 00		21	19	64 00		
		70	76	266 00		26	18	60 80		
		162	76	228 00		17	15	51 20		
		7	76	171 00		21	12	41 60		
New York, Manhattan..	1	695	39	136 50	New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	1	280	72	180 00	
		95	39	78 00			200	72	144 00	
<i>Elevator Constructors and Millwrights.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn....	1	24	76	285 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	200	40	160 00	
		7	70	262 50			100	25	100 00	
		4	65	243 75		<i>Linemen.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	709	76	285 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	17	76	228 00	
							100	76	205 96	
<i>Framers.</i>										
New York, Brooklyn....	1	85	70	252 00		50	76	190 00		
		250	45	216 00		50	38	95 00		
New York, Manhattan ..	2	400	67½	270 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	70	76	228 00	
		150	57	228 00			70	76	152 00	
		200	38	152 00		<i>Metal Ceiling Workers.</i>				
		50	37	148 00		New York, Manhattan ..	1	70	76	228 00
		250	19	76 00				70	76	152 00
<i>Painters and Decorators.</i>										
New York, Bronx	2				New York, Bronx	2	30	76	266 00	
							60	76	228 00	
							50	50	175 00	
						New York, Brooklyn....	1	1000	65	195 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	76	190 00			350	52	156 00	
		20	38	95 00	New York, Manhattan ..	3	65	76	263 00	
New York, Manhattan..	1	84	76	239 40			1500	50	175 00	
						23	39	97 50		
<i>Gilders</i>										
New York, Manhattan..	1	84	76	239 40	New York, Manhattan ..	3	65	76	263 00	
							1500	50	175 00	
<i>House Shorers and Movers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan..	1	15	73	219 00		131	37	111 00		
		70	71	195 25		103	33	90 75		
		20	60	150 00		9	31	108 50		
		10	56	126 00		65	24	96 00		
		5	50	100 00	New York, Queens	3	8	76	190 00	
<i>Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers.</i>										
New York, Manhattan..	2	21	67	217 70		12	60	150 00		
		25	66	249 16		4	50	125 00		
		128	66	214 50	New York, Richmond ...	1	150	76	190 00	
		31	66	211 20		<i>Paper Hangers.</i>				
		100	66	203 28	New York, Manhattan ..	1	63	76	304 00	
		40	66	181 50		<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>				
		15	62	198 40	New York, Brooklyn	3	135	10	45 00	
		24	61	195 20			50	10	35 00	
		30	60	192 00						
		44	59	188 80						

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Pavers and Rammer- men—Continued.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	4	60	40	\$180 00	New York, Richmond...	1	5	76	\$228 00
		5	40	140 00			2	60	180 00
		175	10	45 00			2	54	162 00
		30	10	35 00			4	40	120 00
							3	36	108 00
<i>Pipe Calkers & Tappers.</i>					<i>Stair Builders.</i>				
New York, all boroughs..	1	120	76	228 00	New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	1	90	70	245 00
<i>Plasterers.</i>							38	60	210 00
New York, Bronx	1	300	5	20 00			22	45	157 50
New York, Brooklyn ..	1	200	40	160 00	<i>Steam Fitters.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	2	310	67	268 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	130	60	240 00
		1413	65	292 50			81	45	180 00
		635	32	144 00			35	30	120 00
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>							22	28	112 00
New York, Bronx	1	21	76	285 00			30	24	96 00
		10	76	209 00			27	20	80 00
		17	52	195 00			15	18	72 00
		14	48	180 00			10	8	32 00
		4	48	132 00	<i>Steam Fitters and Helpers.</i>				
		1	42	115 50	New York, Manhattan..	1	3	76	304 00
		2	36	99 00			1	72	299 52
		8	30	112 50			45	60	210 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	625	76	266 00			48	60	120 00
		200	38	133 00			4	50	100 00
New York, Manhattan..	3	2910	76	285 00			3	48	168 00
		240	74	277 50	<i>Steam Fitters' Helpers.</i>				
		47	51	191 25	New York, Manhattan..	1	125	76	174 80
		80	37	138 75			500	40	92 00
New York, Queens	2	10	76	266 00	<i>Steam Pipe and Boiler Fitters.</i>				
		4	75	262 50	New York, Manhattan..	1	25	76	266 00
		11	75	225 00			170	76	228 00
		2	65	195 00			25	76	209 00
		5	38	133 00			15	76	190 00
<i>Range Mounters, Setters and Kitchen Outfitters.</i>					<i>Stone Masons.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	1	106	76	228 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	25	57	182 40
<i>Rock Drillers.</i>							100	38	121 60
New York, Manhattan..	1	200	74	203 50	New York, Manhattan...	1	97	70	280 00
		100	60	165 00			20	50	200 00
		100	50	137 50	<i>Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.</i>				
		50	45	123 75	New York, Manhattan...	1	4	60	180 00
<i>Rock Drillers and Sledge Workers.</i>							56	51	127 50
New York, Manhattan ..	1	20	74	148 00			200	50	100 00
		10	60	120 00	<i>Tile Layers and Helpers.</i>				
		8	50	100 00	New York, Bronx.....	1	4	67½	270 00
		8	40	80 00			1	67½	135 00
		9	35	70 00			8	50	200 00
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>							2	50	100 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	300	52	182 00			2	35	140 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	710	76	285 00	<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.</i>				
		100	45	168 75	New York, Manhattan...	1	56	76	266 00
		180	38	142 50			40	76	247 00
		130	30	112 50					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	2	160	76	\$200 64	New York, Brooklyn	60	26	\$65 00	
		133	69½	166 80		40	20	50 00	
		80	57	150 48	New York, Manhattan..	12	350	69½	208 50
		30	38	100 32		800	67½	151 20	
		10	19	50 16		6905	52	137 28	
<i>Varnishers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	2	555	76	228 00		300	50	150 00	
		40	45	135 00	New York, Richmond...	1	175	35	105 00
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>									
					<i>Cement and Asphalt Laborers.</i>				
<i>Bricklayers. Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.</i>		475	67½	168 75	New York, Manhattan..	1	375	38	85 50
New York, Bronx	2	230	52	137 28					
		100	50	125 00					
		75	40	100 00	<i>Plumbers' Laborers.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn	5	79	56	140 00	New York, Brooklyn....	2	30	90	247 50
		20	38	104 50		20	80	220 00	
		97	38	95 00		40	65	178 75	
		1710	26	71 50		30	60	165 00	
						10	10	27 50	

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Con.									
<i>Cloth Spongers, Refinish- ers and Helpers—Con.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..		7	42	\$56 00	New York, Brooklyn....	*18	76	\$90 00	
		15	36	72 00		25	60	165 00	
		7	36	46 53		15	60	150 00	
		7	30	75 00		40	60	120 00	
		7	24	32 00		15	30	75 00	
		7	24	28 00		20	15	37 50	
<i>Coat Makers.</i>					New York, Manhattan...	3	650	76	228 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	118	58	145 00		*12	76	152 00	
		*2	53	66 25		160	54	162 00	
		70	50	112 50		100	52	112 00	
		65	46	92 00		152	24	52 00	
		18	43	70 95		225	24	48 00	
		9	40	60 00		225	24	36 00	
		3	38	55 10		450	24	24 00	
New York, Manhattan ..	2	20	76	152 00		*50	24	18 00	
		15	55	110 00	<i>Vest Makers.</i>				
		*60	55	55 00	New York, Manhattan ..	3	156	59	118 00
		65	40	100 00		*60	59	59 00	
		40	40	80 00		15	54	126 00	
<i>Jacket Makers.</i>						30	54	90 00	
New York, Manhattan..	1	75	78	130 00		15	54	72 00	
		*8	78	78 00		*40	54	54 00	
		75	60	100 00		40	39	78 00	
		*8	60	60 00		*20	39	39 00	
		75	42	70 00		23	26	56 66	
		*9	42	35 00		45	26	43 33	
<i>Neckwear Cutters.</i>						22	26	34 66	
New York, Manhattan..	1	120	76	228 00		*60	26	26 00	
		60	76	190 00	<i>Waist and Wrapper Makers</i>				
<i>Neckwear Makers.</i>					New York, Manhattan...	2	25	76	228 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	13	78	105 30		*75	76	228 00	
		*100	78	81 90		50	76	167 20	
		12	24	30 00		*150	76	167 20	
		*75	24	21 60		50	76	152 00	
<i>Overall, Coat and Pants Makers.</i>						*150	76	152 00	
New York, Manhattan..	1	*10	70	70 00		75	76	114 00	
		*9	65	97 50		*225	76	114 00	
		*30	50	63 75		50	76	88 16	
<i>Pants Makers.</i>						*150	76	88 16	
New York, Brooklyn....	1	63	70	151 90		50	40	60 00	
		16	58	116 00		*150	40	40 00	
		149	51	85 00		50	25	25 00	
		28	43	64 50		*150	25	18 75	
		22	38	57 00	<i>Hats, Caps and Furs.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	2	25	78	169 00	<i>Cloth Hat and Cap Cutters.</i>				
		25	78	156 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	2	76	325 00
		70	78	130 00		2	76	286 00	
		110	78	117 00		9	76	260 00	
		150	78	104 00		12	76	234 00	
		70	78	78 00		16	76	130 00	
		75	54	117 00		12	70	180 00	
		75	54	108 00		12	60	120 00	
		135	54	90 00		2	54	162 00	
		215	54	72 00	<i>Tailors.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn	3	50	76	114 00					
		52	76	95 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.

Hats, Caps and Furs —Continued.									
<i>Fur Workers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn ...	1	89	76	\$190 00	New York, Brooklyn		12	76	\$117 80
New York, Manhattan ..	1	50	76	152 00			34	57	114 00
							*6	57	114 00
<i>Hat Finishers.</i>					New York, Manhattan ..	3	270	76	190 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	300	75	150 00			50	54	103 00
		50	47	94 00					
		50	30	60 00					
New York, Manhattan ..	1	162	39	130 00	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.				
<i>Hat Makers.</i>					<i>Shirt Cutters.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn....	1	290	60	120 00	New York, Manhattan..	2	100	84	280 00
							295	76	253 33
Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.							150	76	171 00
<i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i>					Textiles.				
New York, Brooklyn....	2	10	76	152 00	<i>Knitters.</i>				
					New York, Brooklyn....	1	60	76	190 00

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.					<i>Horseshoers</i>				
					New York, Brooklyn....	1	60	76	266 00
							120	76	228 00
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>					New York, Manhattan..	2	4	76	285 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	240	76	266 00			1	76	266 00
		20	60	210 00			57	76	228 00
							325	70	245 00
<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>							325	70	210 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	160	74	148 00			3	52	156 00
		20	61	122 00			40	35	122 50
		9	60	120 00			40	35	105 00
		11	58	116 00	<i>Iron Dressers and Chippers.</i>				
<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.</i>					New York, Brooklyn....	1	89	76	171 00
New York, Brooklyn....	3	25	76	212 80					
		62	76	209 00	<i>Iron Molders.</i>				
		60	75	210 00	New York, Bronx.....	1	12	76	250 80
		125	60	168 00			12	76	228 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	157	76	212 80			13	76	209 00
		5	50	140 00			28	76	171 00
		3	40	112 00	New York, Brooklyn....	2	10	81	243 00
New York, Richmond...	1	40	76	205 20			235	76	247 00
							300	76	228 00
							20	76	209 00
<i>Core Makers.</i>					New York, Manhattan..	1	10	76	304 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	61	76	190 00			86	76	266 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	35	76	190 00			44	76	247 00
							43	76	228 00
<i>Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).</i>							33	76	209 00
New York, Brooklyn....	3	56	76	228 00			1	54	216 00
		29	76	209 00			9	54	189 00
		64	76	197 60			5	54	175 50
		28	76	190 00			5	54	162 00
		5	71	195 25			1	42	148 50
		1	55	151 25			6	42	168 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	107	76	209 00			6	42	147 00
		2	70	192 50			6	42	126 50
							6	42	126 00
							6	42	115 50

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Machinists.</i>									
New York, Bronx	1	12	76	\$228 00	<i>Brass Workers.</i>				
		30	76	209 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	63	76	\$190 00
		18	76	190 00					
New York, Brooklyn....	3	100	90	270 00	<i>Chandelier Filers.</i>				
		10	90	247 50	New York, Manhattan ..	1	51	76	152 00
		260	80	240 00					
		710	76	209 00	<i>Chandelier Makers.</i>				
		64	54	148 50	New York, Manhattan ..	1	100	76	228 00
		20	38	104 50			140	76	190 00
New York, Manhattan ..	4	20	76	247 00			10	50	125 00
		50	76	228 00	<i>Chasers.</i>				
		45	76	209 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	8	76	266 00
		154	76	201 40			26	76	228 00
		197	76	190 00			17	76	180 00
		35	76	152 00	<i>Coppersmiths.</i>				
		4	75	187 50	New York, Manhattan...	1	38	74	259 00
		50	72	252 00			32	74	240 50
		250	70	192 50			24	74	222 00
		100	68	170 00			12	70	227 50
		200	65	195 00			8	68	238 00
		50	60	156 00			8	65	211 25
		4	57	151 05			18	65	195 00
New York, Richmond ...	1	8	76	209 00			12	45	135 00
		12	76	190 00	<i>Electrical Appliance</i>				
		1	76	152 00	<i>Makers.</i>				
		4	76	114 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	5	76	304 00
		2	74	185 00			20	76	266 00
		4	70	157 50			30	76	228 00
<i>Pattern Makers.</i>							53	76	190 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	520	75	243 75			10	76	114 00
							2	52	130 00
<i>Steam Engine Makers.</i>					<i>Gold Pen Makers.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn	1	39	76	209 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	100	76	342 00
							33	76	190 00
<i>Other Metals.</i>							2	36	110 00
<i>Beer Pump Makers.</i>					<i>Jewelers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	60	76	228 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	5	76	506 66
		5	60	180 00			75	76	380 00
<i>Brass Finishers.</i>							75	76	329 33
New York, Manhattan ..	1	1	81	192 50			30	76	278 66
		1	79	187 50			75	76	190 00
		1	76	228 00			5	76	152 00
		1	76	209 00			35	76	126 66
		12	76	190 00	<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers</i>				
		2	76	180 00	<i>and Platers.</i>				
		1	76	178 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	20	76	202 16
		2	76	133 00			60	76	190 00
		1	74	185 00			11	76	180 00
		2	70	160 00			30	76	171 00
		1	54	121 50	New York, Manhattan ..	1	94	76	182 40
		1	30	75 00					
<i>Brass Molders.</i>					<i>Surgical Instrument</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	20	75	234 00	<i>Makers.</i>				
		27	75	225 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	11	76	190 00
		32	75	206 25			5	76	152 00
<i>Brass Spinners.</i>					<i>Watch Case Jointers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	6	75	262 50	New York, Brooklyn....	1	2	76	390 00
		34	75	225 00			4	76	325 00
		18	75	206 25			14	76	234 00
		9	75	187 50			1	38	190 00
		2	67	184 25			2	38	133 00
		1	62	155 00			33	38	85 50

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

I. New York City. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Other Metals—Con.									
<i>Wire Frame Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	80	\$240 00	New York, Manhattan ..	153	76	\$304 00	
		*13	80	160 00		60	76	300 00	
		55	80	200 00		492	76	266 00	
		95	80	160 00		25	76	260 00	
		*1	60	120 00		50	76	240 00	
		15	50	100 00		40	76	234 00	
		*1	40	80 00		43	76	228 00	
Engineers and Fire- men.						20	76	210 00	
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Hod Hoisting and Station- ary).</i>						30	76	208 00	
New York, Bronx	1	29	90	225 00		57	76	195 00	
New York, Brooklyn....	10	3	92	322 00		5	76	182 00	
		10	92	276 00		100	67½	303 75	
		10	92	230 00		2	66	165 00	
		7	92	184 00		1	61	183 00	
		1	90	625 00		1	56	168 00	
		92	90	315 00		70	55	247 50	
		6	90	300 00		4	54	216 00	
		3	90	275 00		1	54	162 00	
		8	90	262 50		1	48	144 00	
		62	90	252 90		4	48	112 00	
		5	90	250 00		2	42	112 00	
		279	84	252 00		40	40	180 00	
		1	78	468 00		3	38	133 00	
		4	78	390 00		1	38	114 00	
		1	78	286 00		1	36	96 00	
		12	78	273 00	New York, Queens.....	3	18	77	231 00
		1	78	260 00		24	76	285 00	
		85	78	234 00		25	26	104 00	
		2	78	208 00		8	26	65 00	
		19	78	195 00	New York, Richmond...	1	20	76	304 00
		10	78	156 00		46	76	209 00	
		1	76	312 50		15	76	171 00	
		233	76	228 00	<i>Engineers (Marine).</i>	20	76	152 00	
		27	76	192 00	New York, Manhattan..	3	45	90 00	
		3	66	165 00					
		3	60	180 00	<i>Firemen (Stationary).</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	13	686	95	332 50	New York, Manhattan..	1	278	90	225 00
		5	90	390 00		218	90	202 50	
		20	90	325 00		200	90	180 00	
		21	90	315 00		34	78	195 00	
		15	90	273 00		20	78	156 00	
		16	90	270 00		57	72	162 00	
		18	90	247 50		3	47	94 00	
		43	90	234 00		7	42	94 50	
		20	90	195 00		8	35	87 50	
		65	90	180 00	Shipbuilding.				
		82	87	304 50	<i>Dry Dock Employees.</i>				
		20	78	325 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	25	90	209 70
		20	78	195 00					
		24	77	346 50	<i>Sail Makers.</i>				
		30	77	308 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	63	76	228 00
		80	77	269 50		25	57	171 00	
		91	77	231 00		23	38	114 00	
		99	77	192 50		9	19	57 00	
		40	76	325 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Shipbuilding—Con.									
<i>Ship Carpenters and Calkers.</i>					<i>Ship and Machinists' Riggers.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn....	3	38	76	\$266 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	35	70	\$246 00
		75	76	247 00			20	67	234 50
		300	75	225 00			15	58	203 00
		35	65	211 25			3	50	175 00
		37	57	189 50			1	30	105 00
New York, Manhattan...	2	250	76	266 00			1	19	66 50
		115	50	175 00					
		25	45	157 50	<i>Spar Makers.</i>				
		10	40	140 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	8	76	266 00
		54	20	70 00			20	76	199 50
<i>Ship Plumbers.</i>							10	76	133 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	69	76	266 00					
		15	38	133 00					

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.									
<i>Conductors.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	1	133	90	180 00	New York, Manhattan ..		92	90	171 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	97	89	222 50			36	88	308 00
New York, Queens.....	1	45	90	247 50			60	88	176 00
New York, Richmond...	1	6	90	240 00			67	86	172 00
		15	90	225 00			20	80	152 00
		8	90	210 00			49	77	154 60
<i>Elevated Railroad Employees.</i>							20	76	152 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	12	69½	173 75	New York, Queens.....	1	110	84	176 40
							28	76	171 00
<i>Engineers.</i>							20	76	129 20
New York, Bronx.....	1	100	91	409 50	New York, Richmond...	1	28	90	157 50
		39	91	364 00					
		25	91	182 00	<i>Telegraphers.</i>				
		12	45	517 50	New York, Queens.....	1	*5	110	120 00
		20	30	120 00			8	107	195 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	166	90	315 00			7	107	180 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	10	90	450 00			8	107	165 00
		355	90	315 00			134	107	150 00
		10	90	180 00	<i>Trainmen.</i>				
		2	85	255 00	New York, Bronx.....	1	3	90	292 50
		2	78	156 00			12	90	247 50
		7	75	225 00			132	90	175 50
		5	70	245 00			3	90	225 00
		1	58	203 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	4	90	221 4¢
New York, Queens.....	1	80	78	300 30			5	90	210 60
		20	78	269 10			15	90	205 20
		30	78	234 00			18	90	194 40
New York, Richmond...	1	27	90	315 00			5	90	178 20
<i>Firemen.</i>					New York, Queens	1	11	90	225 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	61	90	150 50			137	90	135 00
		20	90	144 00			5	77	255 00
New York, Manhattan..	3	75	90	315 00			3	77	210 00
		25	90	270 00			6	77	195 00
		55	90	225 00			12	77	165 00
		200	90	180 00	New York, Richmond ...	1	23	90	150 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.				TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.			
	Members employed.	†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.		Members employed.	†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Street Railways.										
Conductors, Motormen, Etc.										
New York, all boroughs.	1	2060	87	\$174 00	New York, Brooklyn....	220	80	\$240 00		
		275	60	120 00		70	76	228 00		
		375	50	100 00		10	57	171 00		
		50	40	80 00		200	52	156 00		
Coach Drivers, Etc.										
Cabmen & Coach Drivers.										
New York, Brooklyn....	2	370	90	153 90						
New York, Manhattan...	1	87	90	180 00						
Private Coachmen.										
New York, Manhattan...	1	205	89	178 00						
Seamen, Pilots, Etc.										
Pilots and Masters of Vessels.										
New York, Manhattan..	1	400	76	300 00	New York, Manhattan..	6	200	76	228 00	
							100	52	208 00	
							950	39	117 00	
							200	38	114 00	
						140	36	108 00		
						25	26	104 00		
Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.										
Freight Handlers.										
New York, Bronx.....	1	66	90	159 25	New York, Manhattan..	1	8	76	228 00	
		4	76	134 75			16	76	190 00	
Longshoremen.										
New York, Brooklyn....	8	115	90	270 00						
		20	84	252 00						

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<i>Bookbinding (Blank Books).</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	2	20	76	266 00	New York, Manhattan ..		23	76	234 00
		70	76	228 00			20	76	190 00
		72	76	190 00			65	73	219 00
		60	66	165 00			8	72	252 00
<i>Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.).</i>							26	72	240 00
New York, Manhattan...	1	*10	76	114 00			15	72	192 00
		*60	76	106 40			20	60	200 00
		*100	76	95 00			20	60	180 00
		*80	76	76 00			25	48	120 00
<i>Bookbinders (Edge Gilders and Marblers).</i>							36	46	161 00
New York, Manhattan...	1	48	39	136 50	<i>Bookbinders (Stampers and Gold Layers).</i>				
<i>Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).</i>					New York, Manhattan...	1	10	76	266 00
New York, Manhattan...	1	60	76	266 00			88	76	228 00
		125	76	228 00			*10	76	126 92
<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work).</i>							*100	76	114 00
New York, Manhattan...	2	20	76	312 00			*13	38	57 00
		15	76	266 00	<i>Compositors.</i>				
		56	76	260 00	New York, all boroughs.	1	*1	76	325 00
							*1	76	306 00
							*1	76	270 00
							*1	76	260 00
							*1	76	246 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Compositors—Con</i>					<i>Electrotypers.</i>				
New York, all boroughs..		*1	76	\$238 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	60	75	\$300 00
		*5	76	232 00			125	75	225 00
		*1	76	225 00	<i>Lithographers.</i>				
		*1	76	223 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	850	76	299 00
		*1	75	226 00					
		*1	73	220 00	<i>Mailers.</i>				
		*2	72	216 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	50	90	270 00
		*2	69	207 00			65	90	225 00
		*2	67	200 00			40	78	195 00
		*1	66	198 00			45	67	221 00
		*1	65	195 00			23	45	112 50
		*1	62	185 00			10	44	110 00
	4695	60	223 65				2	30	75 00
		*1	56	167 00	<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>				
		*1	55	165 00	New York, Manhattan...	2	10	80	480 00
		*3	54	162 00			45	78	390 00
		*2	53	159 00			285	78	325 00
		*2	50	150 00			*1	78	325 00
		*2	48	144 00			58	78	317 00
		*2	47	141 00			67	78	312 00
		*1	46	139 00			86	78	273 00
		*4	45	135 00			*1	78	260 00
		*2	43	129 00			67	78	247 00
		*2	40	120 00			21	76	380 00
		*1	38	114 00			89	76	266 00
		*2	37	112 00			15	72	300 00
		*1	37	111 00			3	72	288 00
		*1	36	109 00			4	72	252 00
		*1	35	104 00			3	72	228 00
		*2	33	99 00	<i>Plate Printers.</i>				
		*1	32	96 00	New York, Manhattan...	2	145	76	228 00
		*1	28	84 00			130	76	197 60
		*1	27	81 00			10	61	158 60
		*1	24	72 00			20	46	119 60
		*1	20	60 00	<i>Pressmen.</i>				
		*1	19	57 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	1700	76	260 00
		*1	17	51 00					
		*1	3	7 00	<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	5	99	76	228 00	New York, Manhattan...	2	150	78	234 00
		6	76	200 00			1200	78	195 00
		14	76	190 00			79	75	182 00
		1	76	188 50			65	75	156 00
		1	76	182 00			53	75	143 00
		5	76	175 00			183	75	130 00
		1	76	172 50			55	75	117 00
		1	76	169 00			18	60	120 00
		9	76	165 00			9	60	90 00
		2	76	162 50			14	36	84 00
		3	76	156 00	<i>Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.</i>		13	18	30 00
		35	76	152 00		1	10	76	325 00
		2	76	149 50			20	76	300 00
		2	76	143 00			20	76	275 00
		1	76	136 50			16	76	200 00
		1	76	130 00					
		2	76	123 50					
		3	76	117 00					
		13	75	137 50					
	176	63	283 50						
		7	26	96 00					
		7	20	60 00					
		11	13	58 50					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.		TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

<i>Stereotypers.</i>				<i>Wall Paper Machine Printers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan..	1	140	90	\$405 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	50	77	\$260 00
		140	77	346 50					
		156	74	296 00					
		20	39	175 50	<i>Wall Paper Print Cutters.</i>				
		16	39	156 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	150	75	262 50
<i>Type Founders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	81	75	177 75					

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigarette Makers.</i>					<i>Wall Paper Machine Printers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan...	2	65	72	115 20	New York, Manhattan...	1	182	76	133 00
		*81	72	108 00			*16	76	133 00
		*32	65	136 50			35	76	130 00
		10	65	117 00			915	76	95 00
		*36	60	120 00			*508	76	95 00
		24	56	117 60			152	76	76 00
		10	52	93 60			*17	76	76 00
		*135	52	93 60			458	60	120 00
		8	40	70 00			*850	60	120 00
		*6	38	49 40			100	42	84 00
							*250	42	84 00
<i>Cigar Makers.</i>					<i>Cigar Packers.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn	3	20	76	234 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	10	75	262 50
		40	76	190 00			4	75	225 00
		60	76	152 00			30	72	198 00
		25	76	117 00			2	76	270 00
		*4	76	117 00			8	76	215 00
		9	76	91 00			351	76	190 00
		196	75	187 50			20	62	155 00
		*3	75	187 50			4	58	174 00
		20	75	150 00			15	50	130 00
		40	75	131 25			3	35	142 00
		28	75	93 75					
		*5	75	93 75					
		28	75	86 25					
		82	65	97 50					
		<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>					<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>		
New York, Manhattan...	4	39	60	150 00	New York, Manhattan	1	1	76	175 00
		9	34	68 00			*6	76	114 00
		100	76	228 00			2	60	140 00
		77	76	190 00			2	60	130 00
		*16	76	190 00			1	60	120 00
		200	76	171 00			1	60	100 00
		152	76	152 00			*8	60	90 00
		*32	76	152 00			*5	60	81 00
		20	76	143 00					

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

<i>Food Preparation.</i>					<i>Food Preparation.</i>				
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i> New York, Bronx.....	1	2	78	260 00	New York, Brooklyn....	5	30	78	234 00
		14	78	234 00			20	78	221 00
		20	78	208 00			8	78	182 00
		50	78	195 00			55	78	156 00
		36	78	182 00			9	78	143 00
		38	78	156 00			31	78	130 00
		10	78	117 00			15	78	117 00
		20	60	100 00			16	76	228 00
		20	48	96 00			2	76	209 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.									
Food Preparation— Continued.									
<i>Bakers and Confectioners —Continued.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....		35	76	\$190 00	New York, Manhattan..	4	250	77	\$325 00
		50	76	173 33			10	77	260 00
		22	76	152 00			10	77	231 00
		6	76	130 00			6	77	192 50
		12	60	140 00			1	77	154 00
		2	54	90 00			35	76	156 00
		10	50	116 66			2	76	143 00
		5	39	78 00			7	73	182 50
New York, Manhattan..	10	3	90	263 00			3	70	175 00
		5	90	234 00			13	70	105 00
		1	90	195 00			6	60	90 00
		7	90	182 00			20	55	96 75
		10	90	130 00			6	12	18 00
		20	90	112 00			1	8	14 00
		8	78	208 00					
		9	78	195 00	<i>Cooks.</i>				
		116	78	156 00	New York, Manhattan..	3	19	90	375 00
		17	78	143 00			10	90	225 00
		100	78	135 00			12	90	210 00
		136	78	91 00			8	90	180 00
		3	76	316 67			2	76	450 00
		1	76	278 67			20	76	304 00
		4	76	253 33			8	76	300 00
		30	76	228 00			25	76	247 00
		8	76	215 33			65	76	228 00
		25	76	208 00			10	76	216 00
		14	76	202 67			3	76	195 00
		166	76	190 00			75	76	190 00
		62	76	177 33			12	76	180 00
		30	76	156 00			50	76	152 00
		60	76	152 00			56	50	125 00
		13	76	130 00			31	30	90 00
		485	76	129 20	Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.				
		20	70	104 00					
		7	70	71 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).</i>				
		26	64	160 00	New York, Manhattan..	2	10	78	234 00
		27	64	138 66			40	78	208 00
		19	64	96 00			10	78	156 00
		3	42	84 00			70	76	266 00
		8	42	54 00			500	76	228 00
		6	42	42 00			250	76	190 00
		5	39	78 00			100	76	152 00
		5	39	71 50					
		20	38	95 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers).</i>				
		7	26	65 00	New York, Manhattan and Bronx.....	1	35	76	190 00
		27	26	56 34			100	76	152 00
		13	26	52 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Firemen).</i>				
		14	26	47 33	New York, Brooklyn	1	21	90	234 00
		4	26	39 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	75	90	234 00
							14	90	227 50
							23	90	208 00
							20	90	182 00
<i>Butchers.</i>					<i>Brewery Employees (Lager).</i>				
New York, Brooklyn....	1	18	72	168 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	80	78	234 00
		17	72	156 00			40	78	208 26
		28	72	144 00					
		67	72	132 00					
		15	72	120 00					
		4	72	108 00					
		4	72	96 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

Malt Liquors, Mineral Waters—C'n.									
<i>Brewery Employees (Lager)—Con.</i>					<i>Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan...	1	170	66	\$198 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	45	76	\$152 00
		78	66	176 00					
		4	40	120 00					
		2	40	106 66					
<i>Maltsters.</i>					<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan...	1	36	92	230 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	31	76	152 00
							4	52	104 00

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

<i>Actors.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	3	3	90	390 00	New York, Manhattan ..	*8	90	90 00	
		6	90	325 00		2653	77	520 00	
		*2	90	325 00		*400	77	520 00	
		*2	90	286 00	<i>Bill Posters.</i>				
		6	90	273 00	New York, Manhattan...	2	12	78	156 00
		12	90	238 00			150	76	130 00
		*3	90	238 00	<i>Calcium Light Operators.</i>				
		2	90	146 70	New York, Manhattan...	1	148	77	234 00
		1	90	139 50					
		*1	90	139 50	<i>Musicians.</i>				
		5	90	135 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	180	76	208 00
		*1	90	135 00	New York, Manhattan...	2	46	65	195 00
		1	90	131 40			374	52	156 00
		*1	90	131 40	<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>				
		1	90	127 80	New York, Brooklyn....	1	150	77	156 00
		1	90	124 20	New York, Manhattan...	1	50	79	455 00
		*1	90	124 20			100	79	395 00
		1	90	120 60			35	79	390 00
		*2	90	120 60			2	79	383 50
		*1	90	116 10			118	79	325 00
		*2	90	112 50			100	79	316 00
		*1	90	108 90			125	79	156 00
		*1	90	105 30	<i>Theatrical Costumers.</i>				
		*1	90	101 70	New York, Manhattan...	1	20	90	157 50
		*4	90	98 10			*8	90	90 00

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Box Makers and Sawyers.</i>					<i>Carriage and Wagon Makers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	1	5	90	180 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	75	76	152 00
		10	90	150 00					
<i>Brush Makers.</i>					<i>Coopers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	1	16	72	194 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	20	76	228 00
		20	71	190 00			22	76	190 00
		24	70	180 00			1	62	186 00
		27	69	182 00			1	50	150 00
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>					New York, Manhattan..	3	2	76	304 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	125	60	168 00			95	76	266 00
		110	40	112 00			76	76	228 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	30	76	221 00			22	76	190 00
		150	54	153 00			15	76	152 00
		100	24	68 00			10	75	163 75
		100	18	51 00			3	67	201 00
<i>Carpet Fitters and Layers.</i>							15	65	113 75
New York, Brooklyn ...	1	67	76	228 00			1	48	144 00
							1	22	66 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.

<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	2	35	76	\$304 00	New York, Manhattan ..	200	76	\$171 00	
		35	76	266 00		200	76	152 00	
		18	76	228 00					
		46	76	221 00	<i>Upholsterers.</i>				
		120	76	209 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	62	76	171 00
		3	76	169 00	New York, Manhattan ..	2	94	76	152 00
		56	70	70 00			60	70	245 00
		30	60	180 00			80	65	130 00
		18	56	168 00			13	60	120 00
		160	48	144 00			4	54	108 00
							3	48	96 00
<i>Mat Makers.</i>							40	40	120 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	92	76	143 00			20	26	78 00
							12	14	42 00
<i>Millers and Millwrights.</i>							8	10	30 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	15	76	245 00					
		20	76	228 00	<i>Wood Carvers.</i>				
		9	50	137 50	New York, Brooklyn	1	1	78	271 00
<i>Modelers.</i>							6	77	250 25
New York, Manhattan..	1	2	66	600 00			5	76	209 00
		10	66	480 00			1	75	263 50
		20	66	420 00			10	73	219 00
		35	66	360 00			12	72	162 00
		24	66	324 00			4	69	241 50
		9	60	294 00			5	68	204 00
<i>Piano Makers.</i>							10	68	187 00
New York, Manhattan..	6	300	76	266 00			1	68	136 00
		1000	76	228 00			3	66	245 50
		200	76	209 00	New York, Manhattan....	1	50	76	342 00
		300	76	190 00			264	76	235 60

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

<i>Hotels and Restau- rants.</i>									
<i>Bartenders.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	2	2	65	195 00	New	Brooklyn....	5	76	325 00
		40	60	180 00			10	76	195 00
		9	52	156 00			*5	76	156 00
		14	39	117 00			10	76	130 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	78	195 00			*10	76	117 00
		50	78	150 00			*10	76	91 00
		50	39	117 00			*11	76	65 00
<i>Waiters.</i>					New York, Manhattan..	3	55	84½	195 00
New York, Brooklyn....	2	60	70	175 00			6	76	195 00
		23	52	130 00			96	76	182 00
New York, Manhattan..	3	100	92	195 00			10	76	156 00
		38	90	102 60			5	76	143 00
		12	76	152 00			8	76	130 00
		20	76	86 64			11	76	117 00
		20	55	137 50			6	76	104 00
		50	39	97 50			1	76	91 00
<i>Retail Trade.</i>							*65	76	78 00
<i>Clerks and Salesmen.</i>							110	42	97 50
New York, Brooklyn....	2	30	78	234 00	<i>Furniture and Carpet Store Employees.</i>				
		25	78	208 00	New York, Brooklyn. ..	1	10	78	325 00
		*20	78	195 00			15	78	260 00
		16	78	143 00			20	78	195 00
		18	78	117 00			30	78	156 00
		*50	78	91 00			15	78	130 00
		*55	78	65 00					

* Women † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. **TABLE XIII.** (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Bridge Tenders.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	1	135	90	\$225 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	89		\$148 63
						54	87		241 86
<i>Dock Builders.</i>						2	87		193 14
New York, Mannattan...	1	300	76	228 00		43	83		230 74
		88	76	218 88		5	83		184 26
		212	76	209 00		1	83		138 61
		350	76	190 00		19	76		211 28
<i>Dock Laborers.</i>						240	76		120 00
New York, Manhattan...	1	74	76	152 00		11	69		191 82
						7	62		182 36
<i>Drivers and Hostlers.</i>						4	55		162 90
New York, Brooklyn	1	100	90	177 56	New York, Queens.....	1	22	76	212 50
		4	90	207 00		5	19		53 12
		1	83	190 89	<i>Park Gardeners.</i>				
		8	83	163 75	New York, Manhattan..	1	34	76	210 00
		10	80	157 72	<i>Park Laborers.</i>				
		1	20	46 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	32	78	175 50
New York, Manhattan...	2	340	77	180 00		96	78		156 00
					<i>Postoffice Clerks.</i>				
<i>Letter Carriers.</i>					New York, Brooklyn....	1	161	86	190 92
New York, Brooklyn	1	500	76	209 00		*7	76		168 72
		175	76	167 20	New York, Manhattan..	1	530	90	225 00
New York, Manhattan...	1	855	90	250 20	<i>Street Cleaners.</i>				
		85	90	199 80	New York, Brooklyn....	1	320	76	152 00
		84	90	150 30	New York, Manhattan..	2	780	77	180 00
		104	89	247 42		43	69		165 00
		1	89	197 58					

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Glass.</i>					<i>Color Mixers.</i>				
<i>Flint Glass Workers.</i>					New York, Manhattan..	1	28	76	260 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	110	76	380 00					
		44	76	304 00	<i>Saddle and Harness</i>				
		24	76	228 00	<i>Makers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	76	190 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	10	76	266 00
<i>Green Glass Workers.</i>						20	76		228 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	54	70	420 00		5	76		190 00
						5	76		209 00
<i>Barbering.</i>						1	50		125 00
New York, Manhattan..	2	20	78	156 00	<i>Wool Workers.</i>				
		20	78	130 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	8	90	202 50
		15	77	156 00		25	80		160 00
		10	38	85 50		30	70		175 00
		10	26	58 50		20	60		135 00
<i>Other Distinct</i>						12	60		120 00
<i>Trades.</i>						10	50		125 00
<i>Button Makers.</i>						15	30		75 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	28	76	117 00					
		2	52	78 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.									
Stone Working.									
<i>Blue Stone Cutters and Flaggers.</i>									
Kingston	1	6	30	\$90 00	Binnewater		10	24	\$48 00
		8	14	42 00			10	24	42 00
		10	7	21 00			26	24	36 00
Saugerties	1	24	9	27 00			6	20	45 00
							8	20	30 00
<i>Granite Cutters.</i>					Creek Locks	1	6	12	24 00
Albany	1	14	46	128 80			4	12	21 60
		3	40	112 00	Eddyville	1	10	30	60 00
		5	20	60 00			10	20	45 00
Buffalo	1	3	73	255 50			20	10	15 00
		1	73	237 25	Glens Falls	1	20	89	178 00
		18	73	219 00			26	89	166 88
		35	69	212 80	High Falls	1	15	10	30 00
Suffern	1	3	50	162 50			25	10	20 00
		3	40	130 00			10	10	17 50
<i>Marble Cutters and Tile Setters.</i>							25	10	15 00
Rochester	1	10	70	210 00			7	10	14 50
		13	6	18 60	Le Fever Falls	1	32	12	27 00
<i>Quarrymen.</i>							12	12	24 00
Fancher	1	22	20	30 00			12	12	21 00
		15	12	18 00	Rosendale	1	94	12	18 00
		20	9	13 50			50	40	54 00
		8	7	10 50			70	35	70 00
<i>Stone Cutters.</i>							70	35	61 25
Albany	1	1	70	210 00	Whiteport	1	5	10	21 20
		3	50	150 00			5	10	18 00
		2	40	120 00	Building and Paving Trades.				
		1	36	108 00					
		4	30	90 00	<i>Bricklayers and Masons.</i>				
		4	24	72 00	Albany	1	100	40	144 00
		4	20	60 00	Amsterdam	1	25	26	91 00
		1	12	36 00			30	10	35 00
		1	6	18 00	Auburn	1	20	76	228 00
Albion	1	40	39	124 80	Binghamton	1	10	40	140 00
Auburn	1	16	76	228 00			16	30	105 00
		8	30	90 00			9	15	52 50
Buffalo	1	48	76	266 00	Buffalo	1	200	50	160 00
		2	40	140 00	Canandaigua	1	22	65	195 00
Canajoharie	1	16	45	135 00	Carthage	1	10	24	72 00
		2	45	112 50	Cohoes	1	16	38	152 00
Cobleskill	1	9	60	180 00			10	24	96 00
Glens Falls	1	8	48	168 48	Cortland	1	6	20	70 00
		12	30	105 30	Elmira	1	20	76	228 00
Niagara Falls	1	10	76	266 00	Fulton	1	8	60	210 00
		40	26	91 00			10	50	175 00
Rochester	1	30	35	106 40			12	40	140 00
		27	30	67 50	Geneva	1	10	76	228 00
Syracuse	1	25	16	52 48			16	38	114 00
Utica	1	1	52	169 00	Glens Falls	1	2	76	273 60
		11	52	156 00			40	26	93 60
		8	30	90 00			28	20	72 00
Watertown	1	30	18	64 80	Ithaca	1	12	78	245 70
Yonkers	1	2	58	203 00			17	68	214 20
		3	8	28 00			10	60	189 00
		5	4	14 00			5	50	157 50
Brick and Cement Making.							5	45	141 75
<i>Cement Workers.</i>							1	20	63 00
Binnewater	1	10	60	75 00	Kingston	1	1	20	60 80
							3	16	48 64
							2	14	42 56

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.				TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.			
Organizations reporting.				Organizations reporting.			
Members employed. †				Members employed. †			
Number of days each was employed.				Number of days each was employed.			
Amount of wages each earned.				Amount of wages each earned.			
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.							
Building and Paving Trades—Con.							
Bricklayers and Masons—Continued.							
Kingston	4	12	\$36 48	Tuxedo Park	1	65	\$195 00
	1	10	30 40		10	45	135 00
	2	8	24 32		1	33	99 00
	3	4	12 16		8	21	63 00
	1	3½	12 32	Utica	1	76	243 20
Lockport	1	30	208 00		19	38	121 60
Middletown	1	41	247 00		12	27	86 40
Mount Vernon	1	6	210 00		9	19	60 80
		35	175 00		15	15	48 00
		5	157 50		23	11	35 20
Newburgh	1	50	228 00	Yonkers	1	64	256 00
New Rochelle	1	15	140 00		30	50	200 00
		15	105 00		18	35	140 00
		15	70 00		22	30	120 00
		10	42 00		14	20	80 00
Niagara Falls	1	12	273 60		11	17	68 00
		50	163 80	Carpenters and Joiners.			
		127	81 90	Albany	3	76	190 00
Nyack	1	25	113 00		43	76	189 24
Olean	1	15	126 00		24	76	133 76
		8	70 00		36	74	187 96
Oneonta	1	4	155 00		100	66	165 00
		5	171 00		1	64	179 20
		2	96 00		1	64	144 00
		1	12 50		1	58	130 50
Ossining	1	4	196 87		49	52	117 00
		2	189 00		8	51	116 28
		2	87 50		1	38	116 79
		1	93 50		1	3	7 47
		2	50 00	Alexandria Bay	1	38	76 00
Oswego	1	7	34 65	Amsterdam	1	57	142 50
Peekskill	1	34	238 00		40	57	128 25
Port Chester	1	30	266 00		12	57	114 00
		6	227 50		6	42	94 50
		1	140 00		1	36	90 00
Poughkeepsie	1	26	128 00		1	30	67 50
		22	73 60	Auburn	1	76	190 00
		9	70 40		25	76	171 00
		2	64 00		130	76	152 00
		1	16 00		2	70	140 00
Rochester	1	140	48 00		14	65	130 00
Rome	1	3	87 50		11	61	122 00
Schenectady	1	110	162 00		3	50	100 00
Syracuse	1	35	205 20	Baldwinsville	1	60	120 00
		35	68 40		5	36	72 00
Tarrytown	1	15	182 00		5	18	36 00
		12	98 00	Batavia	1	74	185 00
		41	14 00		4	74	173 16
Tonawanda	1	4	157 50		2	74	154 16
		5	151 20		3	74	148 00
		2	94 50		2	72	90 00
		6	66 15		2	70	175 00
		3	50 40		3	70	163 80
		1	47 80		3	70	128 33
Troy	1	3	251 10		2	68	102 00
		10	222 75		14	64	128 00
		18	178 20		11	62	124 00
		5	113 40		2	62	113 67
		6	76 95		1	60	140 40
		4	60 75		5	60	135 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.</i>									
Batavia.....		4	60	\$130 00	Elmira.....	1	141	78	\$156 00
		3	60	125 00			14	78	136 50
		22	60	120 00			4	63	126 00
		12	60	105 00			2	60	105 00
		4	59	118 00	Fishkill on Hudson.....	1	2	60	150 00
		1	56	121 33			2	48	120 00
		2	54	121 50			1	36	90 00
		6	54	94 50			3	30	67 50
		7	52	91 00			2	12	27 00
		7	50	100 00			1	7	15 75
Binghamton	1	50	76	171 00	Fort Edward.....	1	42	72	144 00
		150	76	152 00	Geneva	1	1	77	172 68
		20	60	120 00			1	73	164 82
Buffalo	7	75	80	256 00			1	62½	119 97
		35	80	224 00			1	66½	150 00
		1	76	380 00			1	62	140 00
		45	76	283 60			1	58	116 00
		31	76	243 20			1	56	112 00
		5	76	239 40			1	48	108 00
		365	76	212 80			38	45	90 00
		23	76	205 20			1	37½	75 00
		609	76	182 40			1	30	60 00
		5	72	259 20			1	1	2 00
		5	72	226 80	Glens Falls.....	1	45	76	171 00
		10	66	207 90			25	12	27 00
		5	66	178 20			50	12	24 00
		75	66	158 40	Hornellsville	1	1	78	175 50
		180	64	179 20			1	45	90 00
		89	64	153 60			2	37½	75 00
		224	60	168 00			3	25	50 00
		79	60	144 00			1	22½	45 00
		3	58	162 40			1	18	36 00
		1	36	86 40			1	8	16 00
Canandalgua	1	48	45	90 00			1	6	12 00
		10	40	70 00	Irvington.....	1	15	76	209 00
Carthage	1	3	45	90 00			10	70	192 50
		5	40	70 00			7	65	178 75
Clayton.....	1	21	76	152 00	Ithaca	1	11	76	152 00
		5	70	140 00			11	38	76 00
		10	39	78 00	Jamestown	1	1	75	150 00
Cohoes.....	1	1	76	152 00			1	62	108 00
		8	75	150 00			1	50	100 00
		7	68	126 00			1	37½	75 00
		4	60	150 00			20	26	52 00
		3	30	75 00			1	13	21 67
		3	20	50 00			1	12½	25 00
Corning	1	13	77½	155 00	Kingston	1	1	76	171 00
		1	76	190 00			1	70	157 50
		1	75	150 00			1	68	153 00
		1	72	144 00			1	60	135 00
		1	60	150 00			1	50	112 50
		10	50	125 00			1	27½	55 00
		39	50	100 00			1	22	49 50
		3	48	96 00			2	18	40 50
		1	42	84 00			1	2	4 50
		1	36	90 00	Little Falls	1	10	76	228 00
Depew.....	1	73	70	157 50			34	76	171 00
Dobbs Ferry	1	29	70	192 50			10	38	85 50
Dunkirk.....	1	12	78	175 50	Lockport	1	1	80	180 00
		7	78	140 40			50	76	171 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades Con.									
<i>Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.</i>									
Lockport		26	50	\$112 50	Port Chester	1	50	76	\$209 00
		38	20	45 00			30	64	176 00
Mamaroneck	1	8	60	165 00			25	55	151 25
		25	55	151 25			28	50	137 50
		6	45	123 75			3	45	123 75
Middletown	1	10	76	209 00	Poughkeepsie	1	71	76	190 00
		40	76	190 00			26	46	115 00
		9	76	171 00	Rochester	3	3	77	173 75
		3	76	152 00			1	76	190 00
Mount Vernon	2	143	83½	250 50			100	76	182 40
		4	77	231 00			2	72	120 00
		10	76	304 00			50	70	168 00
		20	60	210 00			3	66	148 50
		55	60	180 00			2	60	135 00
		1	54	162 00			25	50	120 00
		1	48	144 00			100	42	100 80
Newark	1	1	79	177 75			25	30	72 00
		1	78	175 50			2	24	54 00
		1	76	152 00			48	6	14 40
		1	76	121 60	Rye	1	1	74	203 50
		1	76	102 60			1	64	192 00
		1	66	132 00			10	62	170 50
		1	62½	125 00			1	55	82 50
		1	60	150 00			1	44	154 00
		1	60	120 00			2	34	68 00
		36	50	100 00			1	20	55 00
		1	47½	95 00	Sayville	1	1	75	225 00
		1	41	82 00			1	75	206 25
Newburgh	1	152	76	190 00			2	70	175 00
New Rochelle	3	20	70	227 50			1	64	160 00
		2	70	210 00			1	62	155 00
		4	68	204 00			1	60	150 00
		29	60	195 00			3	58	145 00
		72	50	150 00			8	57	142 50
		66	45	135 00			4	56	140 00
		1	6	18 00	Schenectady	1	213	53	143 77
Niagara Falls	1	80	76	188 10	Syracuse	3	145	76	152 00
		80	76	171 00			39	60	120 00
		60	76	153 90			6	54	108 00
		20	66	133 65			25	50	100 00
North Tonawanda	1	15	76	171 00			8	35	70 00
		15	67	150 75			3	30	60 00
		10	65	146 25			25	25	50 00
		10	62	139 50			8	20	40 00
		15	56	126 00			17	18	36 00
		10	51	114 75	Troy	1	150	76	205 20
		5	49	110 25			50	60	162 00
		5	44½	100 13			25	50	135 00
		10	36	81 00	Tuxedo Park	1	22	78	214 50
Nyack	1	14	78	195 00			22	78	195 00
		5	60	150 00			22	78	175 50
Olean	1	15	76	171 00	Utica	1	264	77	192 50
		15	76	152 00	Watertown	1	29	76	171 00
Oneonta	1	6	52	104 00			35	60	135 00
		2	52	91 00			14	45	101 25
		1	26	45 50	Whitesboro	1	20	51	114 75
Peekskill	1	58	76	190 00	Yonkers	3	67	76	228 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.</i>									
Yonkers		10	72	\$216 00	Watertown	1	10	76	\$190 00
		2	70	210 00			10	76	152 00
		136	40	120 00			5	76	133 00
		9	20	60 00	<i>Housesmiths & Architec- tural Iron Workers.</i>				
<i>Electrical Workers.</i>					Albany and Troy....	1	75	76	209 00
Albany	1	12	76	160 87	Buffalo	1	142	76	190 00
		13	50	105 83			8	64	160 00
Binghamton	1	1	87	174 00	<i>Lathers.</i>				
		2	76	171 00	Buffalo	1	60	76	228 00
		1	76	114 00			30	48	144 00
		1	69	86 25	Mount Vernon and New				
		1	63	126 00	Rochelle	1	20	36	108 00
		1	59	103 25	Rochester	1	20	48	96 00
		2	50	100 00	Troy.....	1	12	70	140 00
		1	26	58 50			6	24	48 00
		1	15	30 00	Utica	1	6	38	95 00
Buffalo	2	20	101	505 00			4	25	62 50
		15	101	404 00	Yonkers	1	4	....	70 00
		5	101	353 50			4	....	60 00
		10	89	356 00			12	....	48 00
		15	89	289 25	<i>Painters and Decorators.</i>				
		100	84	252 00	Albany	1	100	65	162 50
		1	76	375 00			45	52	130 00
		20	76	266 00	Amsterdam.....	1	22	41	102 50
		1	76	255 00			14	25	62 50
		100	78	228 00			5	13	32 50
		2	76	225 00			3	6	15 00
		2	76	209 00	Auburn	1	10	76	171 00
		3	76	200 00			11	76	133 00
		41	76	190 00			12	66	148 50
Jamestown	1	10	78	195 00			20	66	132 00
		25	78	165 00			32	30	60 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	5	76	266 00	Baldwinsville.....	1	3	76	190 00
		5	76	228 00			5	76	171 00
		10	76	209 00			4	18	40 50
		23	76	190 00	Binghamton	1	14	68	170 00
		2	76	171 00			8	35	70 00
		5	76	152 00			40	30	60 00
		4	76	133 00			43	20	40 00
		1	58	145 00	Buffalo	5	3	76	380 00
		1	40	100 00			2	76	304 00
Rochester	2	11	76	190 00			15	76	212 80
		92	76	171 00			70	76	182 40
		6	36	81 00			25	76	171 00
Schenectady	2	6	76	202 00			190	76	152 00
		7	76	177 33			75	70	168 00
		45	76	152 00			14	64	224 00
		9	76	144 40			12	52	182 00
Syracuse	2	17	77	231 00			60	45	101 25
		3	77	192 50			10	40	96 00
		7	76	190 00			66	36	81 00
		45	69	155 25			40	24	54 00
		7	60	120 00			17	15	36 00
		3	40	120 00	Canandaigua	1	6	76	152 00
Utica	1	10	77	231 00			27	55	110 00
		20	77	173 25	Carthage.....	1	14	70	140 00
		21	77	154 00			2	50	125 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) **First Quarter.**

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
Painters and Decorators—Continued.									
Cohoes.....	1	1	64	\$128 00	Middletown	1	12	60	\$120 00
		1	50	100 00			18	44	88 00
		2	40	80 00			20	20	40 00
		6	30	60 00			5	18	36 00
		9	20	40 00	Mount Vernon.....	1	4	74	222 00
		7	15	30 00			16	70	175 00
		3	12	24 00			9	63	157 50
		2	10	20 00			23	40	100 00
Corning.....	1	26	76	171 00			11	24	60 00
		14	40	90 00			7	23	57 50
		10	20	45 00			1	22	55 00
Depew	1	5	76	174 80			1	19	47 50
		3	76	152 00			1	15	37 50
		5	76	136 80	Newburgh	1	34	76	190 00
		6	76	121 60	New Rochelle.....	1	10	66	181 50
		4	76	114 00			5	60	165 00
		1	54	121 50			4	56	154 00
		2	18	40 50			5	52	143 00
Geneva	1	2	76	133 00			6	48	132 00
		1	70	157 50			5	42	115 50
		3	61	122 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	1	72	194 40
		4	61	106 75			7	70	141 75
		15	26	52 00			25	68	137 70
		5	24	48 00			7	50	101 25
Glens Falls	1	3	76	133 00			2	35	70 87
		5	76	114 00			3	30	60 75
		11	38	57 00	North Tonawanda.....	1	25	7	173 25
		5	26	39 00	Oswego	1	18	76	152 00
		8	13	19 50			10	72	126 00
Green Island	1	6	76	136 80			18	30	60 00
Hornellsville	1	7	72	180 00			10	24	42 00
		4	40	100 00	Peekskill	1	4	62	170 50
		21	36	90 00			6	52	117 00
Irvington.....	1	1	31	85 25			10	48	120 00
		1	25	68 75	Port Chester.....	1	50	76	209 00
		1	22	60 50	Poughkeepsie	1	32	76	171 00
		1	21	57 75	Rochester	2	25	76	171 00
		1	20	55 00			56	58	130 50
		1	19	52 25			25	40	90 00
		1	18	49 50	Rome	1	5	76	171 00
		2	17	46 75			10	76	152 00
		1	16	44 00			5	38	76 00
		1	14	38 50	Schenectady	1	38	76	171 00
		1	11	30 25			46	51	114 75
Ithaca	1	10	76	190 00	Syracuse	3	4	77	184 80
		7	76	171 00			80	76	190 00
		4	76	152 00			80	76	171 00
Kingston	1	4	25	50 00			28	60	150 00
		8	10	20 00			63	40	90 00
		4	7	14 00	Troy	3	22	76	182 40
		2	6	12 00			30	50	120 00
Little Falls.....	1	1	76	228 00			50	30	72 00
		7	31	77 50			88	26	62 40
		1	31	46 50	Utica.....	1	41	60	150 00
		1	16	40 00			30	40	100 00
Lockport	1	10	76	205 20			25	25	62 50
		37	36	72 80			5	10	25 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Painters and Decorators —Continued.</i>									
Watertown	1	56	39	\$78 00	Buffalo		40	50	\$150 00
White Plains	1	26	41	92 25			20	40	120 00
Yonkers	1	12	76	209 00	Canandaigua	1	4	76	190 00
							4	76	133 00
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>					Cohoes	1	13	76	205 20
Albany	1	2	76	228 00			13	51	137 70
		2	76	190 00	Cortland	1	2	76	190 00
		4	70	280 00			2	76	171 00
		2	70	245 00			4	76	152 00
		32	60	120 00	Dunkirk	1	5	78	195 00
Buffalo	1	10	76	304 00	Elmira	1	12	72	190 80
		30	76	266 00			14	72	164 16
		16	57	199 50	Geneva	1	16	76	171 00
		12	38	133 00	Glens Falls	1	3	76	190 00
Utica	1	2	76	228 00			10	70	175 00
		4	76	152 00			10	70	105 00
		6	38	76 00			10	60	120 00
		28	38	38 00			3	40	100 00
<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>							1	20	50 00
Buffalo	1	75	9	180 00	Hornellsville	1	1	79	197 50
							2	79	177 75
<i>Pile Drivers and Dock Builders.</i>							1	78	175 50
Buffalo	1	4	76	266 00			1	77	192 50
		12	76	228 00			1	76	171 00
		4	76	190 00			1	74	185 00
		10	76	152 00			1	71	142 00
		15	52	130 00			3	70	175 00
		15	24	60 00			1	69	155 25
<i>Plasterers.</i>					Ithaca	1	3	76	228 00
Binghamton	1	25	66	231 00			6	76	190 00
		5	50	150 00	Jamestown	1	4	76	152 00
Buffalo	1	125	76	304 00			6	78	195 00
		30	60	240 00			6	78	156 00
		15	45	180 00	Kingston	1	6	52	91 00
Lockport	1	11	20	70 00	Little Falls	1	10	76	190 00
Olean	1	3	5	15 00			4	76	190 00
Syracuse	1	13	35	126 00			5	76	129 20
Tonawanda	1	11	15	45 00			7	70	157 50
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>							4	70	105 00
Albany	1	40	76	243 20	Mount Vernon	1	10	76	266 00
		10	50	160 00			10	76	247 00
Amsterdam	1	12	76	190 00			5	76	152 00
Auburn	1	2	76	228 00			10	15	52 50
		4	76	190 00			10	15	48 75
		20	76	171 00	New Rochelle	1	4	15	30 00
		3	76	152 00			16	76	228 00
		2	70	122 50			9	60	180 00
		1	39	68 25	Niagara Falls	1	2	48	120 00
Binghamton	1	12	70	210 00			7	76	228 00
		3	52	156 00			14	76	190 00
		2	30	90 00			7	70	175 00
Buffalo	1	20	76	266 00	Olean	1	14	70	140 00
		100	76	228 00			2	75	206 25
		80	60	180 00			1	68	187 00
		20	60	165 00			1	50	150 00
							1	43½	119 62
							2	25½	70 13

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters —Continued.</i>									
Poughkeepsie	1	30	76	\$209 00	Binghamton		5	58	\$116 00
Rochester	1	45	76	228 00	Buffalo	3	10	76	243 20
		25	76	209 00			10	76	212 80
		22	76	190 00			180	76	182 40
		30	76	152 00			42	76	136 80
		16	76	114 00			11	75	240 00
		2	38	114 00			80	61	146 40
		10	38	85 50			1	60	192 00
Rome	1	1	76	190 00			8	60	108 00
		5	76	152 00			11	38	68 40
Schenectady	1	31	76	228 00			4	10	18 00
		5	68	204 00	Canandaigua	1	9	76	152 00
Syracuse	1	42	76	228 00	Dunkirk	1	5	78	183 30
		8	76	152 00			15	78	175 50
		10	65	195 00			4	78	156 00
		2	65	130 00	Elmira	1	4	76	190 00
		6	50	150 00			10	76	152 00
		5	45	135 00			18	52	104 00
		3	40	80 00	Ithaca	1	1	76	190 00
		4	35	105 00			1	76	171 00
		2	25	50 00			11	76	152 00
		8	20	60 00			2	76	136 80
		12	15	45 00			2	76	114 00
Tonawanda	1	6	10	30 00	Lockport	1	10	76	152 00
		10	76	190 00			2	76	126 67
		6	76	171 00			3	76	114 00
		4	76	133 00	Mount Vernon	1	15	76	190 00
		6	40	72 00			3	60	150 00
Troy	1	5	76	228 00	New Rochelle	1	12	76	209 00
		63	76	209 00			4	52	130 00
Utica	1	4	76	228 00			5	52	117 00
		15	76	209 00	Niagara Falls	1	1	76	190 00
		15	76	167 20			22	76	171 00
Watertown	1	7	74	166 50			1	70	157 50
		6	65	146 35			1	42	94 50
		4	40	90 00	Oswego	1	3	76	190 00
Yonkers	1	42	76	249 28			19	76	152 00
		2	73	239 44			3	76	114 00
		1	72	236 16	Rochester	1	20	76	228 00
<i>Plumbers' Helpers.</i>							20	76	209 00
Syracuse	1	1	76	103 26			15	76	190 00
		2	76	95 00			25	76	152 00
		1	76	76 00			20	50	87 50
		4	76	63 33			20	50	75 00
		2	76	48 66	Schenectady	1	18	76	190 00
		1	76	38 00			1	43	107 50
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>					Syracuse	2	6	76	190 00
Albany	1	10	76	228 00			25	76	171 00
		20	30	90 00			3	76	152 00
		6	20	60 00			1	65	178 75
Amsterdam	1	10	76	190 00			11	65	130 00
		3	50	125 00			3	52	140 40
Binghamton	1	1	76	228 00			20	45	101 25
		4	76	190 00			30	30	67 50
		14	65	146 25	Troy	1	1	84	201 60
		6	63	110 25			1	76	205 20
							1	72	194 40

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers—Con.</i>									
Troy.....	1	70	\$189 00	Buffalo.....	1	43	\$129 00		
	1	67	180 90		1	39	117 00		
	1	36	86 40	Rochester	1	11	65	195 00	
	1	20	60 00	Troy	1	11	76	228 00	
	1	19	51 30	Building and Street Labor.					
	1	6	16 20						
	1	3	9 00						
Utica	1	6	76						
	6	76	152 00						
	1	76	95 00						
	42	38	76 00						
Watertown	1	6	74						
	2	71	142 00						
	1	62	136 40						
	2	62	124 00						
	4	60	120 00						
	1	60	72 00						
	4	56	112 00						
	1	55	110 00						
	4	45	90 00						
	1	44	88 00						
	1	5	10 00						
Yonkers	1	7	74						
	15	73	182 50						
<i>Steam Fitters.</i>									
Albany.....	1	28	76						
	2	76	152 00						
	5	76	114 00						
Buffalo	1	52	76						
	34	76	95 00						
Syracuse	1	5	76						
	9	18	54 00						
Yonkers	1	5	76						
	5	76	114 00						
	4	64	192 00						
	4	64	96 00						
<i>Stone Masons.</i>									
Binghamton.....	1	12	76						
	8	40	120 00						
	7	30	90 00						
	4	22	66 00						
	1	20	60 00						
	4	12	36 00						
	2	7	21 00						
Buffalo	1	133	60						
Yonkers	1	15	40						
	12	26	104 00						
	25	10	40 00						
<i>Stucco Workers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	15	76						
	30	76	182 40						
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	5	77						
	4	67	201 00						
	6	60	180 00						
	2	54	162 00						

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

Building and Street Labor—Con.									
General Building and Street Laborers—Con									
Rochester.	4	31	61	\$91 50	Rochester.....		11	26	\$39 00
		6	60	90 00			2	21	31 50
		12	43	64 50			70	18	27 00
		7	40	60 00			41	13	19 50
		21	31	46 50			3	9	13 50
		9	29	43 50	Syracuse	1	38	77	123 20
		3	26	45 50					

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

Garments.									
Buttonhole Makers.									
Syracuse	1	*3	72	108 00	Utica		6	76	152 00
		*10	72	72 00			9	76	114 00
		*10	72	60 00			9	76	76 00
		*12	72	48 00	Clothing Stock Keepers and Shippers.				
Clothing Cutters.					Syracuse	1	2	77	231 00
Buffalo	1	15	76	228 00			3	77	192 50
		17	76	190 00			3	77	154 00
		5	76	126 66			3	77	128 33
		4	76	114 00			3	77	115 50
		3	78	101 33	Coat Makers.				
		14	76	78 00	Syracuse	1	*3	66	88 00
		6	48	132 00			*25	60	70 00
Rochester	1	30	76	228 00			*20	60	60 00
		5	76	215 33			*50	60	50 00
		10	76	202 67	Utica	2	15	76	177 33
		10	76	190 00			20	76	152 00
		10	76	177 33			10	76	126 92
		8	76	152 00			48	76	114 00
		5	76	126 67			*5	76	88 92
		15	58	174 00			8	76	76 00
		3	58	164 33			*26	76	76 00
		8	58	154 66			20	76	63 08
		6	58	145 00			*6	76	63 08
		6	58	135 33			*15	76	57 00
		6	58	116 00			*10	76	50 92
		5	58	106 34			10	76	38 00
		1	58	96 65			*15	76	38 00
		5	45	135 00			2	64	96 00
		2	45	127 50			*4	64	53 12
		5	45	120 00	Lining Cutters and Trim- mers.				
		5	45	112 50	Syracuse	1	1	76	202 67
		10	45	105 00			3	76	190 00
		8	45	90 00			1	76	177 33
		5	45	82 50			2	76	152 00
		5	45	75 00			6	76	139 35
		5	45	60 00			3	76	126 67
Syracuse	1	20	70	256 66			2	70	93 33
		10	60	180 00			2	64	117 33
		26	40	146 66			2	64	96 00
Utica	1	4	76	247 00			1	64	74 66
		33	76	228 00			2	42	84 00
		14	76	209 00					
		11	76	190 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Con.				Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.			
<i>Tailors—Continued.</i>				<i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i>			
Schenectady	2	76	\$152 00	Buffalo	1	4	\$156 00
	*2	76	76 00			*1	63 33
	3	56	112 00			*1	60 16
Syracuse	4	79	101 32			15	66 00
	5	62	144 67			15	55 00
	2	60	150 00			10	128 00
	11	60	130 00			8	96 00
	*10	60	90 00			*4	53 33
	*15	60	80 00			*4	42 66
	*15	60	70 00			*6	26 67
	*100	60	60 00	Jamestown	1	4	195 00
	*50	60	50 00			25	175 00
	*20	60	40 00			16	136 50
	*25	60	30 00	Rochester	1	300	114 00
	*20	60	20 00			200	90 00
	18	54	108 00	Syracuse.....	1	31	156 90
	14	54	99 00			*1	93 00
	13	48	80 00				
	24	48	64 00	<i>Glove Cutters.</i>			
	22	42	63 00	Gloversville	3	140	180 00
	108	38	63 33			451	152 00
	16	36	42 00			10	146 00
	19	36	36 00			10	109 50
	3	30	25 00			10	73 00
Troy.....	1	1	228 00			55	106 00
	10	76	152 00	<i>Glove Makers (Leather).</i>			
	24	76	101 33	Gloversville	2	*1	150 00
	80	75	62 50			*1	92 00
	1	71	177 50			*60	76 00
	*1	60	80 00			*1	75 00
	*7	18	9 00			*1	60 00
Unadilla	1	5	120 00			*1	100 00
	*10	48	48 00			*1	50 00
Hats, Caps and Furs.						*1	62 50
<i>Hat Finishers.</i>						*1	60 00
Matteawan	1	16	66 00			*1	38 64
		16	60 00			*50	38 00
		12	41 00	<i>Glove Makers (Silk).</i>			
		14	33 00	Hornellsville	1	*109	88 67
		14	21 00	<i>Wax Threaders (Glove).</i>			
Newburgh.....	1	110	178 60	Gloversville	1	21	148 00
Yonkers.....	2	4	200 00			34	74 00
		6	150 00	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.			
		4	100 00	<i>Laundry Drivers.</i>			
		9	80 00	Buffalo	1	40	154 00
		4	50 00	<i>Laundry Workers.</i>			
<i>Hat Makers.</i>				Albany.....	1	30	190 00
Newburgh	1	1	380 00			*34	114 00
		3	253 33			12	114 00
		5	228 00	Amsterdam	1	7	95 00
		68	190 00			3	76 00
		23	171 00			1	84 63
		20	152 00	Berlin	1	1	82 04
		28	126 67			2	61 00
<i>Hat Trimmers.</i>						1	90 00
Newburgh.....	1	1	228 00				
		*4	114 00				
		*88	95 00				

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.									
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Laundry—Con.									
<i>Laundry Workers—Con.</i>					<i>Finishers.</i>				
Berlin		1	50	\$100 00	Cohoes	1	*350	76	\$114 00
		1	38	76 00					
		5	38	66 50	<i>Knit Goods Cutters.</i>				
Buffalo	1	1	10	25 00	Little Falls	1	22	76	133 00
		3	76	215 33			4	76	102 60
		4	76	177 33	<i>Loom Fixers.</i>				
Cohoes	1	20	76	190 00	Cohoes	1	45	76	139 35
		28	26	65 00	Utica	1	32	76	152 00
		*12	26	52 00			18	76	142 12
Glens Falls	1	9	76	190 00	<i>Loopers.</i>				
		34	76	126 67	Cohoes	1	*25	60	80 00
		*40	76	126 67			*50	42	58 00
		14	39	65 00	<i>Spinners (Jack).</i>				
		*18	39	65 00	Amsterdam	1	30	76	133 00
Jamestown	1	4	78	130 00			15	57	142 50
		3	78	120 00			20	57	114 00
		*8	78	78 00			15	57	85 50
		*6	78	71 50	Cohoes	1	97	76	133 00
Troy	3	*2	75	112 50			31	36	63 00
		*27	72	97 20			35	25	43 75
		*8	70	140 00			6	19	33 25
		*3	68	170 00			10	18	31 50
		60	54	121 50			20	15	26 25
		*40	54	94 50			8	12	21 00
		102	38	25 33	Little Falls	1	117	76	152 75
		*29	38	25 33			12	76	76 00
<i>Shirt Folders.</i>					Utica	1	3	76	126 67
Cohoes	1	3	75	131 25			3	76	114 00
		10	75	112 50			1	73	127 75
		*8	75	112 50			1	70	140 00
		12	75	93 75			1	70	122 50
		*2	75	93 75			1	68	136 00
<i>Shirt, Waist and Collar Cutters.</i>							1	68	102 00
Albany	1	1	77	250 00			1	66	110 00
		1	77	205 33			1	65	97 50
		1	77	192 50			1	64	128 00
		1	77	166 87			1	61	91 50
		3	77	154 00			1	28	58 00
		1	74	150 00	<i>Spinners (Mule).</i>				
		1	70	180 00	Utica	1	36	76	152 00
		1	67	100 00			8	72	144 00
		1	30	60 00			6	70	140 00
Glens Falls	1	8	76	228 00			12	69	138 00
		5	76	190 00			20	64	128 00
		10	76	152 00			48	60	120 00
		22	76	126 67			18	58	116 00
Troy	1	190	76	190 00			14	53	113 95
		125	76	76 00	<i>Textile Workers.</i>				
		60	40	100 00	Hornellsville	1	8	76	114 00
<i>Underwear Makers (White Goods).</i>							*5	76	57 00
Hornellsville	1	*12	76	95 00	Jamestown	1	10	40	28 00
		*6	76	63 33			*40	40	28 00
Textiles.							10	20	14 00
<i>Block Printers (Carpet).</i>					Lockport	1	*50	20	14 00
Newburgh	1	14	50	150 00			*11	73	73 00
							*10	73	66 92
							*6	73	48 58
							*20	73	36 50

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.

Textiles—Con.									
<i>Weavers.</i>									
Jamestown	1	*12	40	\$50 00	Cohoes		*12	76	\$95 00
			50	50 00			4	76	85 50
		*8	20	25 00			*7	76	85 50
		15	20	25 00			*1	34	42 50
<i>Winders and Knitters.</i>					Little Falls	1	55	76	95 00
Cohoes	1	5	76	152 00					

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.									
<i>Blacksmiths.</i>					<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>				
Albany	1	1	76	205 20	Albany	1	100	74	99 90
		1	76	184 68	Buffalo	1	1	90	148 50
		2	76	177 84			2	90	135 00
		5	76	174 42			4	76	152 00
		20	76	171 00			3	76	133 00
		10	76	164 16			24	76	125 40
		10	76	157 32			45	76	114 00
		9	76	150 48			40	76	106 40
		22	76	136 80			10	76	95 00
Amsterdam	1	1	76	158 08			3	73	109 50
		11	76	152 00	Dunkirk	1	20	78	175 50
		14	76	139 33			49	78	156 00
		2	76	114 00			3	78	152 10
Buffalo	1	20	76	209 00			28	78	136 50
		200	76	190 00	Schenectady	1	30	76	152 00
		15	60	180 00			17	70	140 00
Dunkirk	1	4	81	182 25	<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.</i>				
		12	76	304 00	Albany	1	25	76	197 60
		15	76	266 00			35	76	190 00
		6	76	190 00			19	76	171 00
		18	76	171 00	Buffalo	1	175	76	191 52
		5	76	129 20			67	76	190 00
Hornellsville	1	1	80	185 15			10	50	126 00
		1	74	192 40	Corning	1	17	78	179 40
		1	74	163 90			6	78	171 60
		1	74	133 20			7	78	163 80
		1	71	170 40	Dunkirk	1	40	76	197 60
		1	71	149 10			40	76	182 40
		1	63	88 20			25	76	152 00
		1	60	126 00			15	76	136 80
Olean	1	7	40	80 00	Elmira	1	1	90	234 00
Oneonta	1	1	78	163 80			1	90	216 00
		2	77	172 25			4	90	207 00
		2	77	165 55			2	90	202 50
		3	77	154 00			5	90	180 00
		1	77	138 60			2	72	172 80
		2	76	190 00	Geneva	1	11	70	157 50
		1	76	174 80			2	68	136 00
		2	76	133 00	Green Island	1	12	76	190 00
		1	74	185 00			20	76	167 20
		3	70	161 00			5	76	152 00
		1	62	139 50			15	76	133 00
Schenectady	1	22	76	192 50			13	76	114 00
Seneca Falls	1	21	76	190 00	Hornellsville	1	4	18	43 20
		1	38	95 00			10	18	41 40
Tonawanda	1	25	76	152 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders—Con.</i>									
Hornellsville	1	12	18	\$36 00	Ossining	1	74	\$222 00	
Newburgh	1	25	100	250 00		4	72	180 00	
		5	80	200 00		3	71	177 50	
		20	60	150 00		4	70	175 00	
		14	50	125 00		6	62	155 00	
		3	25	62 50		1	60	150 00	
Olean	1	1	78	156 00		1	35	74 38	
		1	77	184 80	Rochester	1	20	76	171 00
		1	72	90 00		4	60	135 00	
		1	65	162 50	Schenectady	1	50	76	247 00
		1	50	82 50		43	76	171 00	
		1	36	99 00	Seneca Falls	1	9	76	161 50
		1	30	52 50	Syracuse	1	9	76	152 00
		1	10	25 20		1	1	67	134 00
Oswego	1	20	76	228 00	Troy	1	42	76	152 00
		7	76	190 00	Utica	1	1	76	171 00
		62	76	163 40		1	1	74	185 00
		2	60	129 00		1	1	68	153 00
Rochester	1	4	90	202 50		1	64	160 00	
		1	90	180 00		6	64	144 00	
		6	75	187 50		1	59	132 75	
		5	75	180 00		1	58	130 50	
		4	75	150 00	Watertown	1	2	76	152 00
Schenectady	1	117	76	228 00		3	76	114 00	
Utica	1	4	83	207 50		5	76	104 50	
		13	76	152 00	<i>Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amalgamated).</i>				
		1	60	135 00	Buffalo	1	2	79	197 50
		3	60	120 00		10	76	190 00	
		1	45	90 00		12	76	171 00	
<i>Boiler Makers' Helpers.</i>					Schenectady	1	20	75	187 50
Albany	1	10	78	119 86	Troy	1	11	76	206 72
		5	76	136 80		14	76	190 00	
		15	72	103 68	<i>Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers.</i>				
		60	66	89 10	Albany	1	32	76	114 00
Buffalo	1	15	76	136 80		3	38	57 00	
		35	76	123 12	Buffalo	1	8	76	171 00
		100	76	102 60		4	76	133 00	
		100	76	83 60		4	63	189 00	
<i>Core Makers.</i>						16	63	141 75	
Albany	1	7	75	150 00	Depew	1	72	65	97 50
		2	70	157 50	Rochester	1	4	76	171 00
		1	58	116 00		8	76	133 00	
		1	48	98 00		27	76	114 00	
Auburn	1	24	75	168 75	Schenectady	1	1	70	105 00
Buffalo	2	17	78	175 50		2	76	152 00	
		5	78	163 80		43	76	114 00	
		4	78	156 00	Watertown	1	10	76	152 00
		3	78	136 50		40	76	133 00	
		2	78	117 00		100	76	95 00	
		2	76	228 00	<i>Horseshoers.</i>				
		2	76	190 00	Albany	1	7	76	228 00
		6	75	180 00		28	76	190 00	
		18	74	177 40		3	40	100 00	
		60	72	154 80		1	36	108 00	
		20	70	150 50					
Lancaster	1	24	57	128 25					
Lockport	1	6	76	171 00					
Ossining	1	5	75	187 50					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Horseshoers—Continued.</i>									
Auburn	1	3	76	\$171 00	Buffalo		40	76	\$180 50
		4	76	152 00			100	70	150 00
		2	60	120 00			161	67	167 50
		4	54	108 00			40	64	160 00
Binghamton	1	2	76	190 00			180	52	115 00
		5	76	152 00			160	40	100 00
		3	73	146 00	Corning	1	1	80	180 00
Buffalo.....	1	10	76	228 00			1	66	165 00
		69	42	105 00			1	46	115 00
		5	38	104 50			1	36	81 00
Ithaca	1	35	76	152 00			1	15	37 50
Lockport	1	1	77	154 00			2	15	33 75
		9	77	144 75			1	9	22 50
		1	53	92 75			1	9	18 00
New Rochelle	1	13	76	190 00			1	6	13 50
		13	76	152 00			1	3	7 50
Rochester	1	4	76	190 00	Cortland	1	1	76	171 00
		11	76	171 00			4	76	152 00
		5	39	87 75	Coxsackie	1	4	76	228 00
Syracuse	1	15	77	192 50			6	76	209 00
		22	77	173 25			10	76	190 00
		12	18	40 50			10	76	171 00
Troy	1	18	76	209 00	Dunkirk	1	59	74	185 00
		2	38	95 00	Elmira.....	1	10	76	190 00
Yonkers.....	1	5	78	234 00	Frankfort	1	16	74	185 00
		19	78	195 00			48	70	175 00
		2	40	100 00	Geneva	1	125	25	62 50
					Goshen.....	1	1	91	131 95
<i>Iron Molders.</i>							1	87	126 15
Albany	2	68	76	209 00			1	83	120 35
		25	64	176 00			1	82	114 80
		25	50	137 50			1	77	115 50
		10	25	87 50			1	77	77 00
		40	25	62 50			1	76	152 00
		15	25	50 00			1	76	110 20
		5	25	37 50			1	74	148 00
		20	20	60 00			1	74	111 00
		15	20	55 00			1	70	101 50
Amsterdam.....	1	7	70	175 00			2	69	121 27
		4	70	157 50			1	62	89 90
		2	66	165 00			1	59	103 25
Auburn.....	1	26	76	228 00			2	54	78 30
		50	76	209 00			2	46	92 00
		20	76	190 00			1	41	71 75
Batavia.....	1	3	77	250 25	Lancaster	1	80	75	210 00
		9	77	231 00			30	72	198 00
		8	77	192 50			40	60	156 00
		1	77	173 25	Lockport	1	8	74	222 00
		1	76	190 00			7	74	203 50
		2	75	225 00			41	73	182 50
		1	74	222 00			6	3	8 25
		1	73	164 25	Medina	1	11	76	152 00
		3	72	180 00	Newburgh	1	10	76	223 00
Binghamton	1	5	76	190 00			7	76	209 00
		22	76	171 00			7	76	190 00
		3	70	157 50			6	76	171 00
Buffalo	3	60	76	209 00	Ossining.....	1	1	75	262 50
		155	76	190 00			1	75	243 75

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Iron Molders—Con.</i>									
O-sining.....		12	75	\$225 00	Watertown	1	15	76	\$228 00
		10	75	206 25			25	76	209 00
		1	74	185 00			70	76	190 00
Oswego.....	1	5	70	192 50	Yonkers.....	1	56	76	209 00
		4	70	175 00			5	60	165 00
		12	70	157 50			1	28	77 00
		4	70	140 00	<i>Iron Molders' Helpers.</i>				
		1	52	124 80	Lockport	1	100	74	111 00
		1	6	15 00					
Peekskill	1	1	65	262 60	<i>Iron Workers.</i>				
		8	65	243 75	Tarrytown	1	36	76	171 00
		4	65	227 50			30	76	133 00
		10	65	195 00			30	76	121 60
		7	62	155 00			5	65	104 00
		2	61	228 75			1	60	96 00
		3	60	210 00	<i>Locomotive and Car Pipe</i>				
		3	40	120 00	<i>Fitters.</i>				
		5	38	133 00	Buffalo	1	2	76	164 16
		4	12	42 00			3	76	161 12
		2	12	33 00			15	76	157 32
		4	11	27 50			4	76	150 48
Poughkeepsie	1	32	76	190 00			12	76	102 60
		3	60	150 00	<i>Machinists.</i>				
Rochester	2	125	76	220 40	Albany	1	250	76	174 80
		50	52	150 80	Amsterdam	1	2	76	228 00
		165	46	100 00			10	76	209 00
Sandy Hill.....	1	30	75	187 50			12	76	190 00
		5	70	140 00			14	76	171 00
Schenectady	1	329	76	228 00			10	76	152 00
Seneca Falls.....	1	15	76	228 00			1	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 75
		25	76	209 00			3	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 37
		50	76	190 00			6	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 00
		10	76	152 00			1	70	175 00
		5	76	133 00			1	67	134 00
Shortsville	1	24	65	139 75	Auburn.....	1	76	76	209 00
Silver Creek	1	1	70	157 50			100	76	190 00
		1	70	140 00			11	76	178 60
		1	70	105 00	Binghamton	1	2	76	209 00
		2	69	155 25			9	76	190 00
		1	69	154 96			4	76	171 00
		5	59	132 75			3	76	152 00
		1	54	121 50	Buffalo	2	40	79	189 60
		1	26	50 00			1	76	242 44
Syracuse	1	125	76	190 00			26	76	228 00
		113	60	150 00			185	76	190 00
		30	32	96 00			26	76	182 40
Troy	2	4	76	190 90			70	76	178 60
		6	74	259 00			212	76	171 00
		2	74	240 50			6	76	167 20
		96	72	216 00			2	76	152 00
		20	72	198 00			33	76	114 00
		30	68	204 00			40	74	203 50
		6	54	162 00			149	74	185 00
		6	50	150 00			30	73	182 50
		54	50	125 00			20	72	172 80
Utica	1	124	35	87 50			300	72	162 00
		10	76	209 00			23	69	189 75
		20	48	132 00			10	66	158 40
		264	38	152 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Machinists—Continued.</i>									
Corning	1	3	75	\$168 75	Syracuse	1	15	76	\$228 00
		3	75	162 00			15	76	209 00
		3	75	155 25			40	76	171 00
		15	75	148 50			20	76	152 00
		10	75	141 75	Tarrytown	1	11	73	228 12
		7	75	135 00			86	73	193 45
		10	75	128 25			33	73	182 50
		11	75	121 50	Utica	1	111	76	190 00
Dunkirk	1	3	76	179 66	Watertown	1	3	76	228 00
		20	76	171 00			40	76	190 00
		10	76	152 00			9	76	171 00
		5	76	133 00			94	74	185 00
		5	76	114 00			1	72	216 00
Elmira	1	60	76	171 00			12	72	162 00
Hornellsville	1	75	76	174 80			36	70	175 00
Little Falls	1	2	76	209 00			7	69	155 25
		7	76	171 00			5	68	170 00
		6	76	152 00	Watervliet	1	5	80	255 10
		1	50	137 50			25	79	235 04
		4	50	112 50			20	79	215 98
		11	50	100 00			13	79	197 05
		3	20	40 00			2	52	152 62
Lockport	1	105	74	168 72			2	52	140 25
Newburgh	1	20	76	178 60			2	52	127 49
Niagara Falls	1	5	76	209 00			4	27	79 36
		10	76	190 00			8	27	72 59
		20	76	182 40	Yonkers	1	15	76	190 00
		12	76	171 00			4	74	185 00
		8	76	152 00			3	73½	238 55
Olean	1	3	81	184 25			5	73½	220 20
		2	79	189 60			20	73½	201 85
		4	76	182 40			65	73½	194 51
		6	76	174 80			8	73½	191 86
		5	76	171 00			1	60½	151 13
Oneonta	1	1	77	192 50	<i>Machinists' Helpers.</i>				
		3	76	182 40	Albany	1	125	76	114 00
		1	76	114 00	Rochester	1	52	76	114 00
		7	74½	149 00	<i>Pattern Makers.</i>				
		15	71	159 75	Buffalo	1	7	76	228 00
		1	61	131 15			6	76	190 00
		9	58	136 30			2	75	262 50
Oswego	1	30	76	190 00			6	75	243 75
		65	76	171 00			9	75	206 25
		15	76	133 00			15	75	187 50
Rochester	1	650	76	190 00			2	74	247 90
Sandy Hill	1	1	85	233 75			7	74	222 00
		1	85	194 50			22	74	203 50
		2	85	191 25	Rochester	1	16	76	190 00
		32	76	171 00	Schenectady	1	45	76	228 00
Schenectady	2	22	75	243 75			3	70	210 00
		200	75	206 25			1	64	192 00
		100	75	195 00	<i>Rolling Mill Employees.</i>				
		198	75	187 50	Lockport	1	1	77	924 00
Seneca Falls	1	10	76	190 00			1	77	462 00
		20	76	171 00			3	77	423 50
		35	76	152 00			1	77	308 00
		10	76	144 40			2	77	231 25
		25	76	133 00			2	77	231 00
		15	76	114 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Rolling Mill Employees</i>					<i>Jewelers.</i>				
—Continued.									
Lockport	1	77	\$192 50		Buffalo	1	4	76	\$253 33
	7	77	154 00				4	76	228 00
	5	77	144 75				7	76	202 67
	1	77	123 20				13	76	177 33
	5	77	115 50				12	76	152 00
<i>Screw Makers.</i>							8	76	126 66
Schenectady	1	20	76	209 00			2	72	240 00
	20	76	190 00				2	72	216 00
	15	76	171 00				3	72	192 00
	10	76	152 00				5	66	154 00
<i>Steam Forge Workers.</i>							5	66	132 00
Buffalo	1	6	76	129 20			5	66	110 00
	5	70	192 50		<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers</i>				
	1	67	257 95		<i>and Platers.</i>				
	1	67	201 00		Albany	1	9	70	175 00
	4	67	167 50				11	50	100 00
	8	67	117 25						
<i>Steel Cabinet Makers.</i>					Buffalo	1	3	76	152 00
Jamestown	1	20	78	195 00			1	58	174 00
	15	78	156 00				8	36	99 00
	10	78	136 50				1	18	54 00
	35	78	97 50		Cortland	1	5	76	152 00
<i>Stove Mounters.</i>					Dunkirk	1	1	78	195 00
Buffalo	1	2	76	167 20			1	78	191 10
	1	58	180 96				1	78	175 50
	1	58	173 42				4	78	163 80
	1	58	168 78				2	78	156 00
	2	58	146 50				3	78	148 20
	2	58	127 60				5	70	210 60
	3	58	121 27		Elmira	1	18	78	273 00
	1	58	109 26				1	78	195 00
	1	58	107 82				1	78	156 00
	1	58	105 93				6	76	228 00
	2	58	96 00				1	76	171 00
	1	58	81 07				6	68	238 00
	1	52	99 01				2	60	210 00
	1	45	90 40				1	60	195 00
Geneva	1	3	76	152 00	Ilion	1	5	71	213 00
	24	25	62 50				2	68	204 00
Rochester	1	8	39	102 38			4	60	150 00
	10	39	92 63				4	57	171 00
	10	39	87 75		Jamestown	1	12	78	195 00
	20	39	78 00		Niagara Falls	1	8	72	126 00
Troy	1	20	22	55 00			4	70	103 00
	5	10	25 00				6	68	170 00
<i>Tool Makers.</i>							4	68	119 00
Frankfort	1	38	76	191 00			5	65	130 00
	1	66	132 00				7	60	180 00
	1	63	141 75				12	60	120 00
<i>Other Metals.</i>							4	50	98 00
<i>Brass Molders.</i>					Rochester	1	22	75	112 50
Troy	1	12	76	190 00			15	74	148 00
	7	72	180 00		Rome	1	8	70	179 00
	1	70	175 00				15	77	165 55
<i>Brass Workers.</i>							4	77	144 00
Schenectady	1	32	76	164 71	Schenectady	1	22	50	75 00
							30	76	247 00
							2	72	234 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Other Metals—Con.									
<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers—Con.</i>									
Troy.....	1	12	76	\$228 00	Newark	1	2	90	\$225 00
		5	76	190 00			1	90	192 88
Watertown	1	24	76	152 00			2	90	117 39
							1	76	152 00
Engineers and Fire- men.							1	76	114 00
							2	76	76 00
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Hod Hoisting and Stationary)</i>					Newburgh	1	3	76	228 00
Albany	1	4	90	315 00			20	76	171 00
		10	90	270 00			9	76	152 00
		10	90	225 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	4	90	300 00
		30	90	180 00			3	90	255 00
Amsterdam.....	1	2	91	182 00			5	90	247 00
		1	76	152 00			12	90	225 00
		2	76	133 00			12	90	210 00
		6	76	114 00			15	76	228 00
		1	22	44 00			39	76	190 00
		1	14	24 50			7	76	152 00
Auburn.....	1	2	76	304 00	North Tonawanda.....	1	18	77	192 50
		9	76	190 00	Norwich.....	1	7	76	171 00
		7	76	152 00			1	30	45 00
Binghamton	1	1	76	270 00	Olean	1	3	90	240 00
		3	76	225 00			5	90	180 00
		4	76	195 00	Poughkeepsie.....	1	54	77	144 00
		8	76	150 00	Rochester	2	50	90	180 00
		2	76	120 00			158	77	154 00
Buffalo	3	2	90	450 00	Rome.....	1	10	76	152 00
		12	90	315 00	Syracuse	1	146	89	222 50
		30	90	240 00	Troy	2	47	77	225 00
		10	90	225 00			3	76	228 00
		20	90	180 00			5	76	209 00
		40	90	157 50			5	76	190 00
		16	90	144 00	Utica	1	1	76	380 00
		12	76	380 00			1	76	316 66
		18	76	304 00			10	76	228 00
		100	76	228 00			20	76	190 00
		120	76	190 00			21	76	152 00
		12	76	152 00	Yonkers.....	1	3	90	375 00
		8	42	126 00			2	90	157 50
		2	38	112 50			6	76	228 00
Elmira.....	1	34	90	180 00			6	76	190 00
Geneva	1	25	76	152 00			22	76	152 00
Jamestown	1	2	90	180 00	<i>Firemen (Eccentric and Stationary).</i>				
		3	90	157 50	Buffalo	1	30	90	135 00
		5	90	135 00			20	90	*90 00
		1	76	152 00			129	77	120 00
		3	76	133 00	Lockport	1	2	77	169 40
Lockport	1	2	92	230 00			2	77	161 70
		13	77	192 50			1	77	154 00
Middletown	1	1	76	375 00			1	77	142 45
		3	76	300 00			2	77	115 50
		1	76	228 00	Rochester	1	1	90	225 00
		3	76	180 00			11	90	202 50
		9	76	171 00			4	90	182 25
		2	76	152 00			2	90	180 00
Mount Vernon.....	1	5	77	308 00			5	90	157 50
		11	77	231 00	Syracuse	1	12	90	180 00
		8	77	192 50			11	90	135 00
		9	77	173 25					

* With board.

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Shipbuilding.					Ship Carpenters and Calkers.				
<i>Holder's On.</i>									
Buffalo ...	1	20	76	\$266 00	Buffalo	1	75	76	\$209 00
		20	76	240 00			18	64	176 00
		5	76	195 50			7	50	137 50
		15	76	157 32	Newburgh.....	1	30	65	178 75
		15	76	102 60			5	48	132 00
		5	65	210 00	Tonawanda.....	1	75	76	190 00

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.									
<i>Car Builders and Re- pairers.</i>									
Albany	1	9	76	88 92	Corning		26	72	198 00
		100	74	119 88			1	66	181 50
		120	74	93 24			1	52	143 00
		40	73	131 40			3	39	107 25
		60	73	98 55	East Syracuse.....	1	6	90	315 00
		46	72	123 12			15	90	270 00
		26	71	140 58			5	78	234 00
		25	70	144 90			46	72	216 00
Buffalo	4	600	76	167 20	Elmira	2	10	90	270 00
		38	76	150 48			8	90	180 00
		50	76	143 64			17	78	234 00
		12	76	129 96			20	77	211 75
		20	76	123 12			19	77	207 90
		190	76	114 57			56	76	292 60
		300	76	109 44			1	40	120 00
		40	76	102 60			1	35	94 50
		30	50	100 00	Hornellsville	1	14	90	311 40
<i>Car Builders' Laborers.</i>							82	90	243 00
Buffalo	1	1	73	102 20			18	90	171 00
		1	68	85 00	Middletown	1	7	90	306 00
		1	61	100 50			32	90	279 00
		2	57	79 80			3	90	270 00
		1	51	76 50			1	90	171 00
		1	44	61 96			3	90	166 50
<i>Carmen.</i>							4	90	157 50
Binghamton	1	1	76	152 00	Norwich	1	6	90	279 00
		12	76	114 00			1	90	202 50
		13	76	106 40			2	89	302 60
		1	72	100 80			3	87	269 70
		1	65	91 00			3	77	238 70
Buffalo	1	450	87	181 86			1	77	173 25
Elmira.....	1	42	76	190 00			3	76	225 00
<i>Car Painters.</i>					Ogdensburg.	1	1	76	135 00
Albany	1	10	92	230 00			5	77	269 50
		100	76	190 00			1	77	255 00
		8	66	132 00			4	77	202 51
<i>Conductors.</i>							10	77	195 00
Albany	1	5	90	405 00			5	77	180 95
		15	90	315 00			2	77	165 00
		3	90	300 00			6	77	161 70
		68	90	297 00			4	62	130 20
Binghamton	1	42	88	300 00			8	56	141 82
Buffalo	1	30	76	228 00	Oneonta	1	12	52	104 00
		200	75	187 50			6	77	288 75
Corning	1	10	78	243 36			3	77	231 00
							29	77	211 75

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads—Con.									
Conductors—Con.									
Oneonta		10	77	\$154 00	Hornellsville		12	80	\$288 00
Oswego	1	17	90	270 00	Mechanicville	1	31	90	315 00
		20	90	225 00			6	90	292 50
Port Jervis.....	1	129	120	324 00			11	76	152 00
		65	78	315 00	Middletown	1	6	135	472 50
Rensselaer.....	1	31	69	207 00			7	117	409 00
Rochester.....	1	99	90	270 00			27	90	315 00
Syracuse	1	127	78	234 00			1	90	180 00
Troy.....	1	1	....	321 00			9	78	273 00
		2	....	319 25			3	78	156 00
		1	....	299 00	Norwich.....	1	16	88	308 00
		1	....	297 75	Ogdensburg	1	4	90	270 00
		12	....	295 00			1	90	180 00
		1	....	285 00			29	84	243 60
		7	....	275 00	Olean	1	10	90	375 00
		1	....	234 80			5	90	345 00
		2	....	198 00			3	90	324 00
		1	....	150 50			5	90	300 00
		1	....	145 50			1	90	270 00
		1	....	144 75			1	90	225 00
Utica.....	1	15	76	300 00			2	90	150 00
		25	76	270 00	Oneonta	1	35	90	337 50
		27	76	210 00			40	90	315 00
							13	90	292 50
Engineers.							11	90	255 00
Albany	1	34	86	301 00			10	80	280 00
		26	....	435 42	Oswego.....	1	85	76	285 00
		20	....	336 00	Port Jervis.....	1	150	76	273 60
		18	....	302 40			19	76	228 00
		10	....	285 60			40	68	244 80
		8	....	252 00	Rensselaer.....	1	8	76	291 84
Binghamton	1	10	....	364 50			10	70	254 80
		12	....	346 50			30	68	272 00
		2	....	343 00	Rochester	2	127	84	375 00
		1	....	311 00			3	75	300 00
		3	....	292 50			1	75	150 00
		8	....	271 50			3	70	175 00
Buffalo	6	8	90	480 00			8	68	251 60
		10	90	450 00			5	65	240 50
		216	90	315 00			7	60	222 00
		28	90	280 80			7	60	201 60
		35	90	270 00			6	55	181 50
		106	90	210 00			1	52	192 40
		12	77	269 50			1	50	165 00
		46	76	258 40	Schenectady	1	43	76	304 00
		12	76	250 80	Syracuse	3	18	135	472 50
		8	....	472 50			13	125	437 50
		40	....	456 00			1	90	548 10
		3	....	273 00			15	90	360 00
Corning	1	20	90	292 50			2	82	315 70
		10	90	270 00			1	82	274 70
		8	90	180 00			1	80	308 00
		40	75	300 00			15	78	273 00
Dunkirk	1	11	90	300 00			3	76	292 60
East Syracuse	1	4	90	300 00			10	76	266 00
		30	77	240 00			12	76	247 00
Elmira.....	2	66	90	240 00			20	75	300 00
		73	75	300 00			8	75	262 50
Hornellsville	1	122	90	324 00			20	66	214 50
		8	90	270 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads—Con.									
Engineers—Continued.									
Syracuse		5	66	\$181 50	Elmira	2	125	78	\$234 00
		30	60	240 00			9	78	140 40
		3	45	351 90			4	77	200 20
		3	38	297 16			3	73	167 90
Troy	1	18	77	250 25			*8	72	216 00
		12	76	255 00			30	72	158 40
		20	75	362 50			17	71	142 00
		1	75	180 00	Hornellsville	1	185	90	190 80
Utica.....	1	25	76	405 00	Malone	1	1	82	164 00
		12	76	330 00			2	80	208 00
		15	76	300 00			4	76	114 00
		50	76	225 00	Mechanicville.....	1	*1	90	333 90
Watertown.....	1	15	106	397 50			1	90	194 40
		27	96	360 00			1	90	190 80
		1	90	375 00			1	90	180 00
		10	90	270 00			2	90	157 50
		2	90	225 00			1	77	184 80
		2	90	171 00			4	77	154 00
Whitehall	1	2	90	456 30			2	70	173 60
		9	76	385 32			3	70	140 00
		9	76	279 11			*6	65	227 50
		29	76	209 00			*2	65	178 75
Firemen.							*4	60	204 60
Albany.....	1	*64	90	315 00	Middletown	1	*9	90	315 00
		92	90	180 00			*8	90	270 00
		5	45	90 00			13	90	225 00
Binghamton	1	4	76	219 64			13	90	189 00
		3	76	171 00			22	78	156 00
		4	76	161 88	Niagara Falls.....	1	5	90	247 50
		3	76	140 60			3	90	189 00
		31	---	45 00			15	90	171 00
Buffalo	7	*15	90	346 50	Norwich.....	1	10	90	180 00
		*40	90	292 50			25	75	150 00
		*15	90	280 80			8	60	120 00
		87	90	189 00	Olean.....	1	26	77	150 00
		87	90	180 00	Oneonta	1	30	78	184 86
		10	90	175 50			22	78	165 75
		63	90	165 00			15	78	150 00
		15	84	159 60			13	78	146 25
		*8	80	260 00	Oswego.....	1	6	90	180 00
		*15	80	249 60			35	77	154 00
		21	80	168 00	Port Jervis.....	1	193	90	190 80
		32	80	156 00	Rensselaer.....	1	*6	80	400 00
		40	80	148 00			*25	80	320 00
		*25	76	304 00			*22	80	240 00
		25	76	167 20			27	80	180 00
		50	76	144 40			31	80	160 00
		85	72	136 80			7	80	140 00
		10	60	117 00	Rochester	1	191	84	168 00
		55	---	158 40			5	60	120 00
Corning	1	*10	90	342 00	Schenectady	1	9	90	225 00
		*20	90	313 20			6	90	174 00
		70	90	189 00	Syracuse	3	30	135	270 00
		11	70	147 00			*20	90	360 00
		2	45	94 50			10	90	256 50
		1	26	54 60			17	90	190 00
East Syracuse.....	1	80	90	171 00			29	90	180 00
		8	77	154 00			10	90	171 00
		4	66	145 20			26	81	170 10

* Engineers. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads— Con.									
Firemen— Continued.									
Troy	1	40	76	\$152 00	Elmira.....		4	38	\$95 76
		10	70	140 00			3	26	65 52
Utica	1	*10	76	300 00	Fishkill on Hudson.....	1	7	76	228 00
		10	76	240 00			6	76	159 60
		20	76	225 60			20	76	152 00
		40	76	180 00			1	76	114 00
		7	76	120 00	Hornellsville	1	266	90	162 00
Watertown	1	22	110	220 00	Mechanicville	1	10	90	256 50
		12	98	196 00			30	90	171 00
		8	94	188 00			24	76	152 00
		4	90	180 00			4	50	100 00
		12	90	171 00	Middletown.....	1	25	89	275 90
		3	90	144 00			100	89	160 20
		6	88	176 00	Newark	1	21	76	152 00
Whitehall	1	20	76	190 00			1	68	204 00
		40	76	152 00			1	67	160 00
Railway Clerks.							1	64	192 00
Buffalo.....	1	40	90	150 00	Norwich	1	2	90	202 50
		10	90	142 50			6	80	248 60
		75	90	135 00			14	80	152 00
		15	90	120 00			26	80	144 00
Switchmen.					Olean.....	1	20	88	202 40
Binghamton	1	75	90	184 50			10	87	261 00
Telegraphers.							20	87	217 50
Binghamton	1	200	90	135 00	Oneonta	1	3	78	195 00
Buffalo	2	53	90	135 00			10	78	165 00
		115	90	120 00			75	78	156 00
Trainmen.							12	65	130 00
Albany	2	5	90	221 40	Oswego	1	1	77	175 56
		11	90	210 60			4	77	157 08
		16	90	205 20	Plattsburg.....	1	34	77	142 45
		30	90	194 40			9	77	231 00
		38	90	189 00			10	77	154 00
		5	90	135 00	Port Jervis.....	1	8	77	134 75
		7	82	246 00			200	108	194 40
		9	78	175 50			104	108	172 80
		32	78	163 80			8	90	213 00
		2	76	152 00	Ravena	1	18	90	180 00
		5	75	112 50			3	90	189 00
Binghamton	1	10	76	197 60			30	90	180 00
		80	76	167 20	Rensselaer.....	1	1	90	120 00
		80	76	140 60	Rochester	1	86	70	140 00
Buffalo	3	40	90	252 00	Rotterdam Junction.....	1	130	84	168 00
		112	90	162 00			21	90	238 50
		29	90	144 00			14	90	202 50
		48	80	187 20			1	27	72 36
		22	75	157 50			2	15	39 75
		107	71	127 80	Salamanca	1	4	76	236 25
		21	70	140 00			4	76	225 00
		20	65	123 50			13	76	206 25
		3	10	19 00	Schenectady.....	1	16	76	195 00
Corning	1	152	90	171 00			2	90	228 00
East Syracuse	1	50	90	189 00			7	90	225 00
		20	77	161 70			3	90	149 40
		82	60	135 00			3	81	166 05
Elmira.....	2	35	90	178 20	Syracuse	1	10	81	162 00
		35	90	165 15			165	75	157 50
		196	84	211 68	Troy	1	5	45	94 50
							1	76	225 00

* Engineers. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.									
Railroads—Con.									
<i>Trainmen—Continued.</i>					<i>Livery Employees.</i>				
Troy.....		6	76	\$180 00	Albany	1	90	90	\$128 70
		16	76	165 00	Troy.....	1	110	90	128 70
		7	76	150 00	Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.				
		1	76	135 00	<i>Coal Handlers.</i>				
		7	76	120 00	Albany	1	100	76	126 16
Utica	1	9	90	211 50			49	40	66 40
		60	90	180 00	Amsterdam.....	1	14	76	126 67
		1	76	235 60			17	76	114 60
		7	76	159 60	Troy.....	1	156	76	139 35
		11	76	156 56			54	60	110 00
		15	76	144 40	Utica	1	34	48	88 00
Walton	1	20	76	136 80			30	51	76 50
		1	90	279 00	<i>Freight Handlers.</i>				
		5	90	171 00	Buffalo	1	80	60	90 00
		16	90	162 00	<i>Longshoremen.</i>				
Whitehall.....	1	1	115	317 00	Albany	1	7	36	129 00
		1	86	270 00			5	29	104 00
		2	83	239 00			2	21	57 00
		5	83	176 00			1	19	67 00
		2	77	240 00	<i>Lumber Handlers.</i>				
		4	77	172 00	Troy	1	10	76	126 67
		4	77	165 00			4	76	114 00
		3	77	163 00			1	73	121 66
		2	77	150 00			1	72	120 00
		5	76	165 00			1	64	106 68
		3	76	161 00			2	58	96 65
		12	76	150 00			1	36	60 00
		18	72	144 00			2	12	20 00
Street Railways.							2	6	10 00
<i>Conductors, Motormen, Etc.</i>					<i>Team Drivers.</i>				
Albany	1	3	76	174 80	Amsterdam.....	1	38	76	190 00
		2	76	167 20			20	76	114 00
		5	75	93 75	Auburn	2	27	77	115 50
		5	74	129 50			10	76	.....
		8	74	118 40			8	70	.....
		7	70	87 50			12	66	.....
		152	69	138 00			3	60	.....
		118	69	127 65	Buffalo	2	5	76	152 00
		3	67	134 00			295	76	125 40
		7	66	99 00			50	76	114 00
		40	33	56 10			67	60	99 00
Troy.....	1	128	90	180 00			64	57	99 75
		120	85	161 50	Canandaigua	2	6	78	104 00
		129	80	120 00			13	76	114 00
Watertown	1	12	77	118 28			6	45	.....
		3	76	120 00			2	42	.....
		1	74	118 40			1	34	.....
		3	70	107 80			12	20	.....
		2	64	98 56			1	3	.....
		9	60	80 50	Cohoes	1	20	76	152 00
Coach Drivers, Etc.					Geneva	2	30	76	126 67
<i>Cabmen and Coach Drivers.</i>							12	76	114 00
Buffalo	1	168	90	126 67			12	78	95 00
							20	75	225 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Freight Handlers, Etc.—Con.									
Team Drivers—Con.									
Lockport	2	54	76	\$114 00	Rochester.....	1	76		\$104 48
		25	76	.....		1	76		76 00
		2	60	90 00	Syracuse	3	60	78	117 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	9	76	114 00		120	76		152 00
		43	76	.....		15	76		.....
		5	76	.....		10	60		.....
		1	69	103 50	Tonawanda	2	11	77	115 50
		3	48	72 00		34	77		.....
Olean	1	9	76	114 00		9	72		108 00
Poughkeepsie	1	2	75	.....	Troy	1	42	76	126 67
		5	50	.....		31	76		114 00
		3	40	.....		6	63		94 50
Rochester	1	17	76	126 67	Trestle Car Handlers.				
		29	76	114 00	Buffalo	1	5	46	80 50
						7	5		10 00

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinders.					Check-book Makers.				
Albany	1	90	76	190 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	*25	76	65 00
Buffalo	1	12	80	188 00			*45	76	57 00
		11	78	175 50			*25	76	52 00
		4	76	228 00			*20	76	45 50
		12	76	209 00			*35	76	39 00
		18	76	190 00					
		17	78	152 00	Compositors.				
		1	42	147 00	Albany	2	350	76	190 00
		3	35	70 00			*6	76	190 00
Rochester	2	1	76	316 66			5	76	152 00
		4	76	228 00			35	50	125 00
		4	76	215 33	Amsterdam.....	1	4	76	190 00
		1	76	202 67			14	76	152 00
		5	76	190 00	Binghamton	1	1	76	316 66
		4	76	177 33			8	76	228 00
		2	76	164 71			9	76	202 67
		28	76	152 00			12	76	171 00
		8	76	126 67			*1	76	171 00
		3	76	114 00			3	50	112 50
		*2	76	114 00			3	36	96 00
		4	76	101 32	Buffalo	2	39	76	266 00
		*1	76	80 33			75	76	228 00
		*4	76	76 00			*1	76	228 00
		*20	76	63 33			7	76	202 16
		*16	76	57 00			102	76	190 00
		*32	39	29 25			*1	76	190 00
Syracuse.....	1	1	76	304 00			23	76	177 03
		2	76	266 00			10	45	112 50
		3	76	228 00			6	36	83 88
		2	76	190 00	Canandaigua	1	12	76	126 66
		6	76	152 00	Cohoes	1	3	76	266 00
Utica	1	1	113	339 00			3	76	228 00
		1	113	263 29			17	76	164 92
		1	110	220 00	Elmira.....	1	5	76	228 00
		2	76	190 00			3	76	217 36
		2	76	177 08			14	76	171 00
		1	76	152 00	Glens Falls.....	1	4	76	190 00
		1	76	139 08			2	76	164 71
		1	76	76 00			1	76	152 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Compositors—Con.</i>									
Glens Falls.....		1	76	\$139 35	Olean.....		1	72	\$180 00
		8	76	126 66	Oneonta.....	1	10	78	136 50
Gloversville and Johns- town.....	1	4	76	177 33			*1	78	104 00
		11	76	152 00	Peekskill.....	1	14	76	152 00
		*2	76	152 00	Poughkeepsie.....	1	2	80	200 00
		1	76	139 35			8	80	160 00
		8	76	126 67	Rochester.....	2	1	78	195 00
		1	76	114 00			18	76	266 00
Hornellsville.....	1	4	76	136 80			22	76	228 00
		2	73	131 40			144	76	177 32
		1	20	36 00			5	76	143 00
Jamestown.....	1	2	76	190 00	Rome.....	1	2	6	14 00
		8	76	152 00			7	76	126 67
		2	76	132 00	Rotterdam.....	1	1	27	45 00
		1	70	140 00			1	89	296 67
		1	61	152 50			1	89	222 50
		1	43	86 00			2	85	212 50
		2	24	48 00			1	77	192 50
Kingston.....	1	3	12	24 00			2	76	190 00
		2	76	228 00			1	73½	183 75
		5	76	190 00			1	71	177 50
Little Falls.....	1	7	76	152 00			1	69	172 50
		2	76	228 00			1	57	142 50
		2	76	150 48			1	35	87 50
		8	76	136 80			1	30	75 00
		9	76	123 12			1	25½	63 75
		*2	76	123 12	Saratoga.....	1	21	76	152 00
Lockport.....	1	3	76	202 66			1	10	20 00
		1	76	190 00	Schenectady.....	1	2	76	266 00
		4	76	177 33			2	76	253 33
		10	76	164 71			2	76	228 00
		1	76	160 00			19	76	152 00
		1	76	155 00			*6	76	102 00
		2	74	130 00			*1	70	140 00
		2	72	125 00			1	64	192 00
		1	71	124 00			*1	64	128 00
		1	70	122 00			*1	18	24 00
		1	48	65 00	Syracuse.....	1	30	77	269 50
		1	40	60 00			54	77	231 00
Newburgh.....	1	8	76	190 00			*1	77	231 00
		31	76	152 00			*5	77	179 66
		*2	76	152 00			120	66	154 00
		1	70	140 00			16	30	70 00
		1	69	138 00	Troy.....	1	1	77	308 00
		*1	50	100 00			5	77	295 16
		1	43	86 00			31	77	258 66
		1	42½	85 00			13	77	218 16
		1	18	36 00			35	77	205 34
Niagara Falls.....	1	5	76	228 00			1	39	143 00
		2	76	202 67			1	39	135 00
		15	76	190 00			4	39	130 00
		1	76	164 71			3	39	110 50
		11	76	152 00			2	26	104 00
		1	49	125 00	Utica.....	1	18	76	266 00
Olean.....	1	1	79½	421 00			63	76	228 00
		1	79	300 00			29	76	158 08
		2	79	197 50	Watertown.....	1	6	76	2 5 33
		1	79	131 66			3	76	202 66
		*2	79	110 00			4	76	177 33
		2	78	156 00			32	76	164 67
							6	60	130 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.									
<i>Electrotypers.</i>									
Buffalo	1	2	76	\$266 00	Troy.....		1	76	\$316 66
		1	76	190 00			*1	52	91 00
		8	76	152 00	<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>				
		6	76	114 00	Albany	1	2	76	316 66
		4	76	76 00			1	76	278 66
<i>Electrotypers and Stereo- typers.</i>							2	76	228 00
Albany	1	32	76	190 00			1	76	215 33
Rochester	1	1	90	260 00			4	76	190 00
		1	90	208 00			1	76	152 00
		1	90	156 00	Buffalo	1	2	76	316 66
		1	90	130 00			7	76	253 33
		5	77	258 66			4	76	228 00
		1	77	205 34			3	76	190 00
		1	77	154 00	Syracuse	1	3	76	228 00
		1	77	115 50			1	76	184 00
		5	77	89 84	<i>Pressmen.</i>				
Syracuse	1	2	84	294 00	Albany	1	1	78	520 00
		1	77	269 50			1	78	338 00
		1	77	231 00			1	78	286 00
		2	77	192 50			1	78	260 00
		1	65	130 00			12	78	234 00
Utica	1	1	90	195 00			8	78	208 00
		1	77	195 00			36	78	195 00
		2	77	182 00			4	24	60 00
		2	77	156 00	Binghamton	1	12	75	168 75
<i>Lithographers.</i>					Buffalo	2	2	90	455 00
Buffalo	1	10	76	390 00			2	90	260 00
		20	76	325 00			3	90	234 00
		25	76	234 00			1	77	260 00
		20	76	208 00			1	77	234 00
		15	76	182 00			2	76	260 00
		10	76	156 00			8	76	234 00
Rochester	1	2	75	375 00			12	76	221 00
		26	72	222 00			28	76	195 00
		3	71	295 82	Niagara Falls.....	1	1	97	195 00
		17	67	201 00			1	95	190 00
		11	66	242 00			2	93	186 00
		1	66	231 00			1	92½	138 75
		4	66	176 00			4	91	182 00
		1	60	190 00			1	91	151 65
		3	52	208 00			1	91	136 50
		3	48	112 00			1	90½	181 00
<i>Mailers.</i>							1	90	180 00
Buffalo	1	2	90	182 00			2	89	178 00
		2	90	156 00			1	88	176 00
		6	90	117 00			1	88	102 65
		4	52	52 00			1	87	174 00
		3	39	39 00			1	86	172 00
Syracuse	1	5	77	154 00			1	86	143 00
<i>Newspaper Writers.</i>							2	84	163 00
Troy.....	1	3	90	234 00			1	83	124 50
		1	90	208 00			1	81	135 00
		1	90	156 00			1	80	160 00
		1	90	143 00			1	80	100 65
		1	78	234 00			1	77	77 00
		1	77	192 50			1	76	215 00
		2	77	177 33			1	76	152 00
		4	77	154 00			1	76	101 50
		2	77	126 67			2	76	88 50
							2	76	76 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

<i>Pressmen—Continued.</i>									
Niagara Falls	1	1	67	\$100 50	Syracuse	1	1	91	\$156 00
		1	58	116 00			1	91	143 00
		1	25	25 00			2	90	130 00
Rochester	1	43	76	177 33			3	76	156 00
Syracuse	1	2	90	315 00			9	76	117 00
		6	77	231 00			5	76	104 00
		12	77	205 34			6	76	97 50
		8	77	179 66			5	76	91 00
Utica	1	12	76	190 00			1	76	78 00
		7	76	152 00			*3	76	78 00
		7	76	126 66			3	76	65 00
Watertown	1	10	77	179 67			2	76	58 50
							1	76	45 50
<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders.</i>					<i>Stereotypers.</i>				
Buffalo	1	36	76	114 00	Buffalo	1	3	90	270 00
		25	76	95 00			3	90	180 00
		75	76	76 00			4	90	90 00
Rochester	1	97	76	114 00			2	77	231 00
							2	77	154 00
							3	77	77 00

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigar Makers.</i>									
Albany	1	245	76	152 00	Dansville		1	71	94 70
		25	72	144 00			1	71	66 72
Amsterdam	1	50	76	190 00			1	70	160 00
		24	64	165 00			2	69	125 00
Auburn	1	47	76	152 00			1	55	100 00
		2	70	140 00	Elmira	1	70	76	190 00
Binghamton	2	125	76	144 40			15	38	95 00
		*1	76	144 40	Geneva	1	70	77	154 00
		7	70	184 00			*1	77	154 00
		28	70	157 50	Glens Falls	1	1	76	126 66
		*6	70	140 00			22	48	80 00
		78	70	105 00	Hornellsville	1	18	50	125 00
		*16	70	87 00	Hudson	1	15	76	101 32
		1	51	96 90	Ithaca	1	1	76	156 00
Buffalo	1	*2	76	91 20			1	66	242 00
		5	64	288 00			7	66	189 65
		12	64	213 33			5	66	167 95
		45	64	160 00			13	66	147 15
		150	64	149 33			12	66	132 25
		160	64	128 00			4	66	123 75
		*2	64	102 40			6	66	112 00
		100	55	73 33			9	66	86 30
		*4	50	40 00			1	48	64 00
		16	46	69 00			1	36	63 00
Cortland	1	2	76	256 00			1	30	63 00
		6	76	190 00			1	24	32 00
		8	76	175 00	Jamestown	1	10	70	120 00
		*1	76	175 00			2	50	90 00
		12	76	133 00	Kingston	1	3	74	193 60
Coxsackie	1	2	70	122 00			2	74	185 00
		2	70	105 00			3	70	175 00
Dansville	1	3	76	182 00			2	64	140 80
		2	76	120 00			4	50	100 00
		1	76	88 00			2	46	96 60
		1	74	148 00			1	45	90 00
		1	72	135 00			1	45	85 40

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

VI. TOBACCO—Concluded.

<i>Cigar Makers—Con.</i>									
Kingston		2	40	\$80 00	Schenectady.....	1	20	76	\$190 00
		3	30	52 50			20	76	171 00
		1	18	27 00			21	76	152 00
Lockport	1	15	52	78 00	Syracuse	1	370	76	139 35
		15	24	36 00			15	60	110 00
Niagara Falls	1	11	76	152 00			*15	60	110 00
Norwich	1	6	60	90 00			15	42	77 00
		1	54	90 00			*21	42	77 00
		*1	54	72 00	Troy	1	50	76	202 66
		1	52	69 33			75	76	177 33
		1	24	34 00			*1	76	171 00
		1	18	19 50			108	76	126 66
		1	15	18 75			*1	57	95 00
		1	5	7 50	Utica.....	1	124	76	152 00
Oneida.....	1	12	76	209 00			6	50	100 00
		60	76	180 00			2	30	60 00
		85	76	171 00	Watertown	1	42	76	152 00
		48	76	152 00			6	62	93 00
Oneonta	1	54	76	152 00	Waverly	1	1	76	209 00
		*6	76	152 00			1	76	190 00
		53	60	120 00			2	76	175 00
		*3	60	120 00			2	76	152 00
Oswego.....	1	28	76	139 35			1	76	140 00
Owego	1	9	74	148 00			1	76	130 00
		2	70	119 00			7	76	114 00
		7	68	136 00			*1	76	114 00
Peekskill	1	10	71	163 30			1	76	106 40
		29	69	165 60			1	64	172 00
		5	63	141 75			5	55	63 75
Plattsburg.....	1	10	76	160 00			1	13	19 50
		4	76	154 00	Wellsville.	1	17	76	152 00
		3	76	148 00	<i>Cigar Packers.</i>				
		4	75	144 00	Albany	1	1	72	120 00
Poughkeepsie	1	71	76	114 00			*6	72	120 00
Rochester	1	30	76	152 00			*5	72	108 00
		100	76	114 00			*5	72	96 00
		114	76	76 00	Syracuse	1	7	76	190 00
		*4	76	76 00			6	50	112 50
Rome.....	1	28	75	150 00			3	40	80 00
		5	75	112 50			*1	30	60 00
		5	75	105 00	<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>				
Salamanca.....	1	1	76	180 00	Albany	1	5	72	180 00
		1	76	145 00			6	72	144 00
		2	76	120 00			7	72	120 00
		3	69	121 00			25	72	108 00
		1	68	120 00			*8	72	96 00
		2	68	100 00			3	72	60 00
		1	66	102 00			*4	72	48 00
		1	65	85 00	Rochester.....	1	9	76	126 67
		1	61	150 00			*9	76	76 00
Saugerties.....	1	15	76	133 00					

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

<i>Food Preparation.</i>									
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>									
Albany	1	2	78	234 00	Amsterdam	1	5	76	177 33
		53	78	156 00			7	76	152 00
		2	78	104 00			1	76	114 00
		6	54	108 00			2	76	88 41

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.

Food Preparation—
Continued.Bakers and Confectioners
—Continued

Auburn	1	2	76	\$190 00	Troy	16	76	\$190 00
		1	76	177 33		1	61	152 50
		6	76	152 00		8	48	96 00
		1	76	139 35		18	40	100 00
		7	76	126 67	Utica	1	1	76
Buffalo	2	9	77	179 66		1	76	253 32
		1	77	165 00		1	76	228 00
		1	77	164 67		1	76	215 32
		8	77	154 00		4	76	202 67
		80	76	177 33		12	76	177 32
		54	76	152 00		10	76	152 00
		1	43	96 00		9	76	126 67
		1	38	95 00	Butchers.			
		2	18	36 00	Amsterdam	1	12	76
		42	15	37 50		2	76	152 00
		1	12	28 00		11	76	139 35
		1	6	14 00		11	76	126 67
		1	3	6 00		4	76	125 40
Geneva	1	2	76	152 00	Auburn	1	1	76
		1	76	139 35		8	76	152 00
		3	76	126 67		11	76	126 60
		2	76	114 00		4	76	114 00
		1	76	101 33	Buffalo	2	20	76
Lockport	1	1	76	177 33		10	76	190 00
		1	76	152 00		10	76	152 00
		8	76	126 67		43	76	126 66
Newburgh	1	1	80	*105 00		64	76	114 00
		1	76	228 00		36	76	101 33
		4	76	190 00		6	76	*60 00
		2	76	164 67		8	76	88 67
		7	76	152 00		20	76	*60 00
		4	76	126 67		3	75	137 50
		1	58	121 00		19	75	125 00
		1	26	53 00		43	75	112 50
		1	18	42 00		4	74	148 00
		1	1	2 50		28	74	135 67
Niagara Falls	1	1	76	223 00	Canandaigua	1	15	70
		1	76	202 67		1	76	182 00
		5	76	177 33		4	76	156 00
		8	76	152 00		1	76	143 00
Oneonta	1	1	77	192 50		1	76	130 00
		1	77	177 87		1	76	120 00
		1	77	154 00		1	76	104 00
		4	77	128 33		2	76	97 50
Oswego	1	13	77	173 25		1	76	78 00
		2	77	134 75	Hornellsville	1	1	38
Rochester	1	73	76	152 00		7	76	133 00
Schenectady	1	11	76	190 00	Ithaca	1	1	66
		10	76	152 00		2	77	115 50
		1	26	52 00		3	77	179 66
Syracuse	1	1	76	380 00	Little Falls	1	1	77
		1	76	316 66		2	76	128 33
		1	76	278 66	Lockport	1	14	76
		7	76	228 00		30	76½	126 66
		15	76	190 00		6	39	153 00
		50	76	152 00	Olean	1	8	78
Troy	1	8	76	228 00	Rochester	1	140	77
					Syracuse	2	39	76
						38	76	126 67
						38	76	114 06

*And board. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.

Food Preparation— Continued.									
<i>Butchers—Continued.</i>									
Troy.....	1	2	77	\$179 67	Hornellsville		3	76	\$164 67
		25	77	154 00			3	76	126 67
		25	77	128 33	Olean.....	1	1	77	228 00
		5	70	93 32			1	77	202 66
		2	56	74 67			3	77	190 00
		1	50	66 67			1	77	177 33
Utica	1	1	78	169 00			9	77	164 66
		8	78	156 00			1	77	126 66
		2	78	143 00			4	77	114 00
		10	78	142 74			1	30	70 00
		8	78	130 26			2	30	65 00
		20	78	117 00	<i>Brewery Employees.</i>				
		19	78	110 50	Utica	1	12	76	190 00
		12	78	97 50			84	76	164 66
		2	78	65 00	Watertown	1	12	76	169 00
		4	75	102 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).</i>				
		4	60	70 00	Albany	1	14	76	190 00
		2	24	48 00			30	76	164 67
		3	18	27 00			50	76	152 00
		2	13	16 25	Canandaigua	1	1	90	211 10
<i>Cooks.</i>							1	90	209 70
Buffalo	1	35	90	165 00			6	90	153 90
		15	90	120 00			2	88	150 48
		15	90	105 00			1	77	193 90
		1	60	200 00			3	77	154 70
		1	45	108 00			7	77	154 00
<i>Flour and Feed Workers.</i>					Hudson.....	2	2	77	260 00
Buffalo.....	1	2	76	152 00			3	77	234 00
		4	76	139 35			7	77	195 00
		1	76	133 00			1	77	182 60
		8	76	114 00			7	77	156 00
Syracuse	1	12	76	152 00			8	77	143 00
		10	76	126 67			3	76	266 00
		20	76	114 00			4	76	190 00
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.							14	76	152 00
<i>Brewery Employees.</i>					Oswego.....	1	30	77	166 80
Amsterdam.....	1	2	90	180 00	Rochester	1	30	76	152 00
		2	75	225 00	Syracuse	1	26	77	154 00
		1	75	162 50	Troy	1	3	77	320 83
		15	75	150 00			14	77	231 00
Binghamton	1	1	76	202 67			4	77	192 50
		1	76	190 00			28	77	179 66
		1	76	164 67			111	77	154 00
		4	76	152 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).</i>				
		24	76	139 35	Albany	1	18	77	192 50
Dunkirk.....	1	2	77	208 00			3	77	179 66
		3	77	195 00			12	77	166 83
		1	77	182 00			4	77	179 63
		3	77	169 00	Auburn	1	2	77	166 83
		1	77	156 00			9	77	154 00
		1	77	143 00	Buffalo	2	10	77	154 00
Elmira.....	1	22	65	130 00			21	77	128 33
Hornellsville	1	1	88	226 28			13	70	151 43
		1	88	176 00			23	68	147 11
		1	76	202 67			38	66	154 00
		2	76	190 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

Malt Liquors, Mineral Waters—Con.									
<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers & Bottlers)—Con.</i>									
Buffalo		40	65	\$140 83	Lockport	1	13	76	\$228 00
		18	65	108 33			2	52	156 00
		5	65	97 50	Newburgh	1	7	76	152 00
		10	64	181 12	Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	77	221 00
		33	64	160 00			1	77	182 00
		3	20	50 00			3	77	169 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	4	76	177 33			2	77	143 00
		2	76	152 00	Rochester.....	1	203	78	183 30
		1	76	139 35	Syracuse	1	3	71	207 08
		8	76	126 67			7	71	183 40
		2	76	*75 00			4	71	159 75
		1	76	*60 00			3	68	198 34
Rochester	1	3	77	234 00			14	68	175 66
		26	77	208 00			8	68	152 00
		10	77	182 00			3	67	195 42
		71	77	169 00			12	67	173 08
Syracuse	2	38	77	205 59			6	67	150 75
		5	77	179 33	Troy.....	1	11	76	221 00
		12	77	167 09			9	76	208 00
		39	77	154 00			4	76	195 00
<i>Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).</i>							6	76	182 00
Buffalo	1	30	90	234 00	<i>Maltsters.</i>				
		20	90	182 00	Albany	1	17	90	143 00
		10	77	234 00	Auburn	1	24	88	152 00
		8	77	182 00			2	81	140 00
		10	77	154 00	Buffalo	1	300	90	156 00
Rochester	1	14	90	231 43	Geneva	1	18	78	156 00
		25	90	192 86	Oswego	1	37	76	152 00
<i>Brewery Employees (Lager).</i>							22	89	152 19
Albany	1	12	78	221 00			6	59	100 89
		24	78	208 00			11	31	53 01
		10	78	182 00			1	28	47 88
		26	72	168 00	Syracuse	1	14	78	156 00
Auburn	1	3	77	227 50			1	28	56 00
		6	77	201 50	<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>				
		4	77	182 00	Buffalo	1	10	76	195 00
Buffalo	1	54	77	208 00			1	76	162 50
		91	77	195 00			9	76	156 00
		108	77	169 00			16	66	111 00

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

<i>Musicians.</i>									
Albany	1	40	....	225 00	Buffalo		‡2	....	50 00
		20	....	150 00			40	....	36 00
		20	....	60 00			40	....	30 00
		20	....	20 00	Dunkirk.....	1	‡4	....	36 00
Auburn	1	27	....	190 00			10	....	30 00
		‡1	....	190 00	Jamestown	1	6	....	73 50
		22	....	5 00			‡1	....	73 50
Buffalo	2	200	....	187 50			10	....	36 00
		100	....	125 00			‡1	....	24 00
		40	....	62 50	Olean.....	1	19	....	70 00
		10	....	60 00			‡4	....	70 00

*And board. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males. ‡ Women.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—Concluded.

<i>Musicians—Continued.</i>									
Olean		*1	....	\$52 00	Utica		54	....	\$25 00
		35	....	2 00					
Rochester	1	50	....	190 00	<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>				
		50	....	156 00	Albany and Troy	1	25	78	325 00
		50	....	78 00			47	78	208 00
Schenectady	1	20	....	39 00	Binghamton	1	3	76	443 34
Syracuse	1	6	....	84 00			4	76	316 66
		47	....	325 00			1	76	228 00
		*2	....	208 00	Buffalo	1	2	76	152 00
Troy	1	30	....	210 00			5	77	250 25
		30	....	125 00			32	77	173 25
		10	....	60 00			25	77	144 37
		10	....	30 00	Newburgh	1	26	76	190 00
		5	....	15 00	Rochester	1	14	90	325 00
Utica	1	2	....	342 00			62	77	154 00
		18	....	228 00	Syracuse	1	15	72	300 00
		*6	....	128 25			5	72	180 00
		21	....	57 50			15	72	120 00
							14	72	96 00

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Broom and Brush Makers.</i>									
Amsterdam	1	85	68	153 00	Syracuse	1	2	76	171 00
Lockport	2	7	76	171 00			7	76	152 00
		10	76	152 00			6	76	133 00
		8	76	133 00			4	76	114 00
		5	76	114 00			1	58	116 00
		*15	76	50 66	<i>Coopers.</i>				
		*10	40	26 66	Albany and Troy	1	24	76	228 00
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>							16	52	130 00
Rochester	1	7	78	187 20	Buffalo	3	35	76	190 00
		5	76	190 00			14	76	171 00
		27	76	171 00			17	76	152 00
		32	76	152 00			13	76	133 00
		1	75	195 00			2	76	95 00
		6	75	150 00			50	66	99 00
		11	75	131 25			20	54	81 00
		2	74	222 00	Glens Falls	1	18	76	104 50
		1	74	192 40			4	70	96 25
		11	74	177 60			8	60	82 50
		3	74	166 50	Lockport	2	30	76	.....
		4	73	175 20			24	52	83 20
<i>Carriage and Wagon Workers.</i>					Niagara Falls	1	6	65	97 00
Albany	1	2	76	228 00			28	53½	82 00
		6	76	190 00	Rochester	2	36	76	210 00
		2	76	171 00			17	76	190 00
		2	76	164 66	Syracuse	1	35	52	78 00
		7	76	152 00			15	76	190 00
		1	76	133 00			39	76	171 00
		1	76	126 66	<i>Dashboard Makers.</i>				
		3	76	114 00	Buffalo	1	2	76	209 00
		1	70	140 00			2	76	190 00
		1	68	153 50			1	76	171 00
		1	68	136 00			2	76	133 00
		1	60	150 00			1	40	110 00
		1	50	125 00	<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>				
		1	48	108 00	Albany	1	3	77	231 00
		1	14	28 00			4	77	192 50

*Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.									
<i>Machine Wood Workers— Continued.</i>									
Albany		3	77	\$154 00	Buffalo		20	40	\$90 00
		1	57	156 75	Jamestown	1	3	68	139 00
		3	57	142 50			1	68	111 75
		3	57	114 00			3	66	135 00
Binghamton	1	1	76	95 00			5	65	130 00
		5	74	185 00			7	62	121 00
		6	74	165 50			9	61	122 00
		4	74	148 00			4	60	120 00
		3	72	108 00			2	59	128 00
		1	70	245 00	<i>Varnishers and Polishers.</i>				
Buffalo	2	1	76	228 00	Rochester	1	180	76	182 40
		5	76	209 00					
		26	76	190 00	<i>Wood Carvers.</i>				
		50	76	171 00	Buffalo	1	2	76	228 00
		223	76	152 00			4	76	209 00
		100	76	133 00			11	76	190 00
		40	76	114 00			17	76	171 00
		40	76	95 00			3	72	144 00
		20	58	126 00			2	42	105 00
		80	56	112 00	Jamestown	1	1	75	168 75
		20	56	84 00			1	72	252 00
		70	50	100 00			1	70	170 00
		52	50	75 00			1	70	147 00
Green Island	1	30	82	164 00			2	65	162 50
		60	76	190 00			18	64	243 60
		50	76	152 00			5	64	128 00
		60	76	114 00			2	63	130 00
		30	76	76 00			2	60	165 00
Hornellsville	1	19	80	140 00			1	52	208 00
		10	76	152 00			1	50	125 00
		4	76	95 00			1	32	59 20
		14	76	76 00	Rochester	1	1	76	273 60
		3	74	148 00			1	76	253 08
		14	74	111 00			4	76	239 40
		3	70	157 50			10	76	171 00
		21	62	93 00			4	76	153 90
		2	60	111 00			6	74	219 78
		2	60	84 00			12	74	199 80
		3	60	75 00			20	74	179 82
Jamestown	2	24	78	117 00			4	70	126 00
		12	78	165 30	Syracuse	1	4	76	223 00
		15	78	97 50			2	76	114 00
		10	78	85 80			15	75	206 25
		45	76	114 00			11	75	168 75
		20	76	102 60			2	75	150 00
		15	76	95 00			3	73	219 00
		21	76	87 40			11	67	175 00
		11	75	138 75			6	65	162 50
		24	75	131 25	<i>Wood Turners.</i>				
		30	75	120 00	Jamestown	1	9	72	144 00
		10	74	81 40			1	72	90 00
		2	20	25 00			1	70	145 83
Rochester	1	35	76	152 00			1	70	128 33
Schenectady	1	16	76	152 00			1	70	105 00
Syracuse	1	40	76	133 00			3	60	110 00
<i>Upholsterers.</i>							1	39	62 40
Buffalo	1	50	76	171 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

Hotels and Restaurants.									
Bartenders.									
Albany.....	1	75	78	\$156 00	Utica.....	2	51	\$85 00	
		7	42	84 00		1	30	65 00	
Auburn.....	1	59	76	152 00		1	30	35 00	
Binghamton.....	1	12	76	195 00	Watertown.....	1	54	77	115 50
		15	76	156 00					
		18	76	117 00	Waiters.				
		17	72	133 00	Buffalo.....	2	6	90	117 00
		13	72	120 00		223	90	104 00	
Buffalo.....	1	450	78	130 00		*75	90	78 00	
Corning.....	1	1	77	179 66		77	77	58 50	
		1	77	154 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	10	90	195 00
		2	77	128 33		27	90	117 00	
		1	77	105 00	Syracuse.....	1	30	90	65 00
		1	77	90 00					
		10	77	75 00	Retail Trade.				
		1	24	48 00	Bread Peddlers.				
Cortland.....	1	18	77	115 50	Buffalo.....	1	64	76	182 00
Geneva.....	1	25	70	105 00		1	73	175 00	
Hornellsville.....	1	19	75	125 00		1	71	172 67	
		1	18	30 00		1	64	149 33	
		1	6	8 00	Clerks and Salesmen.				
Ithaca.....	1	5	77	192 50	Amsterdam.....	1	15	76	228 00
		13	77	154 00		10	76	190 00	
		6	77	128 33		30	76	150 00	
		2	47	94 00		12	76	114 00	
Jamestown.....	1	8	78	195 00		5	76	76 00	
		51	78	130 00	Buffalo.....	1	25	76	304 00
Norwich.....	1	22	77	128 33		25	76	266 00	
Olean.....	1	4	77	195 00		55	76	190 00	
		4	77	154 00		50	76	152 00	
		6	77	128 33		45	76	114 00	
		8	77	102 66		25	76	76 00	
Oneida.....	1	3	76	152 00	Canandaigua.....	1	84	76	126 66
		15	76	126 66		*8	76	101 32	
		5	70	116 66	Corning.....	1	1	77	246 79
Oneonta.....	1	1	78	156 00		1	77	231 00	
		9	78	130 00		1	77	199 88	
		9	78	117 00		6	77	192 50	
		3	24	40 00		1	77	89 93	
Oswego.....	1	30	77	102 67		1	77	77 00	
		20	39	52 00		2	72	138 48	
Rochester.....	1	161	78	156 00		2	72	132 00	
Rome.....	1	25	76	133 00		2	72	48 00	
Syracuse.....	1	231	77	154 00		1	71	100 59	
Troy.....	1	6	78	225 00		1	70	233 33	
		60	78	156 00		3	70	157 62	
		30	78	130 00		1	69	184 00	
Utica.....	1	2	76	316 66		6	68	113 33	
		2	76	190 00		1	68	56 67	
		1	76	177 33		4	67	100 50	
		8	76	164 67		6	63	126 50	
		9	76	152 00		9	63	84 67	
		7	76	139 35		5	77	256 66	
		28	76	126 66		5	77	195 00	
		9	76	114 00	Dunkirk.....	1	5	77	128 33
		1	76	88 67		10	77	128 33	
		1	70	151 66		5	77	77 00	
		1	70	93 33					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

Retail Trade—Con.									
Clerks and Salesmen—Continued.									
Geneva	1	5	76	\$152 00	Poughkeepsie		3	76	\$76 00
		10	76	126 67			*2	76	76 00
		10	76	101 33	Rochester	1	2	77	154 00
Hornellsville	1	42	77	154 00			21	77	115 50
		*50	77	91 00	Syracuse	1	4	77	192 50
Jamestown	1	61	76	95 00			15	77	141 18
		*16	76	44 33			6	77	114 50
Kingston	1	7	76	152 00			9	77	89 93
Little Falls.....	1	1	76	195 00			6	77	77 00
		2	76	169 00	Tonawanda.....	1	3	77	192 50
		14	76	156 00			6	77	154 00
		3	76	143 00			8	77	128 33
		2	76	136 50			30	77	96 25
		8	76	130 00			10	77	64 16
		*1	76	130 00	Troy	1	4	76	316 67
		15	76	117 00			8	76	253 33
		2	76	104 00			7	76	228 00
		9	76	97 50			12	76	190 00
		*3	76	97 50			10	76	152 00
		4	76	91 50			7	76	126 67
		*8	76	84 50			2	76	114 00
		6	76	78 00	Watertown.....	1	3	77	231 00
		*3	76	78 00			10	77	192 50
		*5	76	65 00			50	77	128 34
Lockport.....	1	3	76	228 00			30	77	102 66
		7	76	190 00			20	77	77 00
		3	76	164 67	<i>Ice Cream Salesmen and Drivers.</i>				
		10	76	152 00	Buffalo	1	1	83	273 00
		8	76	126 67			1	83	234 00
		12	76	114 00			20	83	130 00
		*4	76	114 00					
		10	76	101 32	<i>Ice Handlers.</i>				
		7	76	88 67	Albany.....	1	14	78	156 00
		*6	76	88 67			46	46	92 00
		*6	76	76 00	Buffalo	1	89	77	126 67
		5	76	63 33	Rochester	1	57	77	126 67
		*5	76	63 33					
		*4	76	50 66	<i>Milk Peddlers.</i>				
Medina	1	23	77	102 66	Buffalo	1	289	90	.....
Newburgh	2	15	76	253 33			*6	90	.....
		12	76	190 00	Niagara Falls	1	6	90	104 00
		38	76	133 00	Rochester	1	236	90	.....
		10	76	126 67	Syracuse.....	2	100	90	180 00
		7	76	76 00			23	90	130 00
		*4	76	63 33	Troy.....	2	1	90	179 66
Niagara Falls.....	1	4	76	253 33			1	90	160 42
		2	76	190 00			1	90	154 00
		23	76	152 00			1	90	128 33
		*4	76	152 00			12	90	75 00
		15	76	126 67			10	90	140 83
		*8	76	126 67			1	76	119 17
		6	76	101 32			1	76	103 33
		*5	76	101 32	<i>Newsboys and Bootblacks</i>				
		*7	76	76 00	Amsterdam.....	1	4	90	180 00
Poughkeepsie	1	1	76	190 00			4	90	90 00
		3	76	158 34	Buffalo	1	20	90	90 00
		2	76	126 67			30	90	67 50
		5	76	101 32					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males. ‡ And board.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Health Department Em- ployees.</i>									
Syracuse	1	30	72	\$126 00	Troy		4	60	\$165 00
		4	48	84 00	Utica	1	34	90	212 50
<i>Letter Carriers.</i>					Watertown	1	13	90	212 50
Albany	1	50	90	250 00	White Plains	1	3	90	212 50
		7	90	150 00			1	70	163 10
Amsterdam	1	8	90	212 50			2	7	16 31
Auburn	1	17	90	212 50	Yonkers	1	5	90	212 50
Binghamton	1	18	90	212 50			9	88	205 92
		1	90	150 00			7	85	198 90
Buffalo	1	189	90	250 00			2	84	196 56
		5	90	200 00			1	45	105 30
		2	90	150 00			1	42	98 28
		1	81	222 75			1	21	49 14
		3	72	198 00	<i>Post Office Clerks.</i>				
		1	42	115 50	Albany	1	25	90	225 00
Corning	1	7	90	212 50	Rochester	1	2	90	300 00
Cortland	1	7	90	212 50			2	90	275 00
Dunkirk	1	6	90	212 50			15	90	250 00
Gloversville	1	8	90	212 50			15	90	225 00
		1	64	177 00			11	90	200 00
Hornellsville	1	6	90	212 50			*1	90	200 00
		1	90	150 00			8	90	175 00
Ithaca	1	11	90	212 50			*1	90	175 00
Johnstown	1	8	90	212 50			5	90	150 00
Kingston	1	13	90	212 50			*1	90	150 00
Little Falls	1	8	90	212 50			2	90	125 00
Middletown	1	5	90	212 50	Syracuse	1	5	90	300 00
Mount Vernon	1	6	90	212 50			1	90	275 00
		2	90	150 00			2	90	250 00
		3	89	210 04			13	90	225 00
		1	75	177 00			5	90	200 00
		1	55	129 80			10	90	175 00
Newburgh	1	11	90	212 50			*1	90	175 00
		1	57	151 00			3	90	150 00
		1	50	134 60			1	90	125 00
		1	25	50 00			*1	90	125 00
Niagara Falls	1	11	90	212 50	Troy	1	3	90	250 00
North Tonawanda	1	4	90	212 50			2	90	225 00
Olean	1	7	90	212 50			3	90	200 00
Oneida	1	4	90	212 50			1	90	150 00
Oswego	1	8	90	212 50	Utica	1	1	90	350 00
Peekskill	1	5	90	212 50			2	90	300 00
		2	90	150 00			5	90	275 00
Plattsburg	1	5	90	212 50			1	90	250 00
Port Jervis	1	5	90	212 50			1	90	225 00
Rochester	1	85	90	250 00			6	90	200 00
		8	90	200 00			7	90	175 00
		8	90	150 00			3	90	150 00
Rome	1	6	90	212 50			1	90	125 00
		2	45	106 25	<i>Public School Janitors.</i>				
Schenectady	1	14	90	212 50	Buffalo	1	1	76	450 00
Seneca Falls	1	4	90	212 50			1	76	400 00
		1	15	40 72			2	76	375 00
Syracuse	1	54	90	250 00			1	76	325 00
		7	90	200 00			2	76	312 50
		17	90	150 00			2	76	300 00
Troy	1	5	90	250 00			2	76	275 00
		2	88	193 60			2	76	262 50
		30	83	228 94			6	76	250 00
		2	80	131 20			7	76	237 50

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—Concluded.

<i>Public School Janitors— Continued.</i>									
Buffalo		4	76	\$225 00	Syracuse		2	90	\$200 00
		9	76	212 50			1	90	187 50
		4	76	200 00			1	90	186 50
		3	76	187 50			4	90	162 50
		4	76	175 00			*1	90	162 50
		2	76	162 50			1	90	161 25
		1	76	150 00			1	90	152 50
		2	76	137 50			2	90	150 00
		1	76	112 50			12	90	137 50
		1	76	100 00			*1	90	137 50
		1	76	25 00			*1	90	112 50
Syracuse	1	1	90	317 50			*2	90	87 50
		1	90	250 00	<i>Railway Mail Clerks.</i>				
		2	90	212 50	Albany	1	6	90	250 00
		1	90	202 50			50	90	225 00

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Glass.					Barbering.				
<i>Flint Glass Workers.</i>					<i>Barbers.</i>				
Lockport	1	14	76	380 00	Albany	1	30	77	179 66
		14	76	285 00			30	77	154 00
		2	39	146 25			30	77	128 33
Port Jervis	1	12	65	240 00			28	77	115 50
		2	65	120 00	Amsterdam	1	2	76	190 00
		3	65	84 00			12	76	152 00
<i>Green Glass Workers.</i>							2	76	139 35
Binghamton	1	4	70	450 00			7	76	126 67
		6	70	425 00			4	76	114 00
		12	70	325 00			1	76	101 33
		6	70	300 00			1	52	86 67
		4	70	275 00			1	51	68 00
Clyde	1	20	77	500 50			1	31	41 33
Lancaster	1	13	76	304 00	Auburn	1	8	77	179 66
Lockport	1	30	66	297 00			8	77	154 00
		3	24	103 00			14	77	128 33
Olean	1	81	76	380 00			4	77	102 66
Poughkeepsie	1	75	71	284 00	Binghamton	1	9	76	164 67
Rochester	1	21	76	418 00			13	76	152 00
<i>Window Glass Workers.</i>							10	76	139 33
Canastota	1	16	75	300 00			16	76	126 66
Durhamville	1	8	54	324 00			1	76	114 00
		3	54	270 00			1	70	128 32
		8	54	216 00			1	67	100 00
		2	52	364 00	Buffalo	1	200	77	115 50
Ithaca	1	2	76	456 00			128	60	90 00
		4	76	399 00	Canandaigua	1	4	77	154 00
		6	76	391 40			6	77	128 33
		9	76	380 00			6	77	102 66
		5	76	315 40	Dunkirk	1	4	77	128 33
		11	76	273 60	Elmira	1	42	77	128 33
		4	76	190 00	Geneva	1	7	77	154 00
		1	74	444 00			2	77	141 16
		1	71	426 00			9	77	128 33
		1	46	276 00	Gloversville and Johns- town	1	9	76	152 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Barbering—Con.									
Gloversville and Johns- town.....		3	76	\$139 33	Warsaw	1	76	\$342 00	
		2	76	133 00		1	76	228 00	
		4	76	126 67		5	76	190 00	
		1	64	128 00		9	76	152 00	
		1	49	98 00		11	76	125 40	
		1	18	27 00		1	49	73 50	
Hornellsville	1	19	77	128 33		3	24	32 40	
Jamestown	1	23	77	141 16					
		2	39	71 50	<i>Fiber Sanders.</i>				
Lockport	1	24	77	128 32	Lockport	1	8	70	147 00
		1	72	120 00		18	70	140 00	
		1	12	20 00		10	65	143 00	
Newburgh.....	1	3	77	141 16	<i>Fiber Workers.</i>				
		25	77	128 33	Lockport	1	44	72	108 00
Niagara Falls	1	27	76	126 67		16	70	157 50	
Olean	1	3	77	154 00		32	70	122 50	
		4	77	128 33		16	70	98 00	
		2	77	102 66		7	63	126 00	
		1	77	77 00		7	58	116 00	
Oneonta	1	14	77	128 33		7	57	91 20	
Peekskill	1	3	77	260 00		1	10	20 00	
		1	77	169 00	<i>Gas Workers.</i>				
		2	77	156 00	Syracuse	1	29	90	202 50
		1	77	149 50		4	90	180 00	
		1	77	117 00		2	59	132 75	
Rochester	1	38	77	115 50	<i>Iron Miners.</i>				
		2	60	90 00	Mineville	1	54	76	114 00
Schenectady	1	2	76	164 67					
		30	76	152 00	<i>Leather Buffers.</i>				
		18	76	139 33	Olean	1	15	71	201 64
		9	76	126 67	Salamanca	1	10	76	191 52
Syracuse.....	1	30	77	179 66					
		20	77	154 00	<i>Oystermen.</i>				
		60	77	128 33	Sayville	1	60	66½	116 33
Tonawanda	1	36	77	115 50					
		1	77	234 00	<i>Paper Makers.</i>				
		1	77	195 00	Black River	1	4	82	143 50
		1	77	143 00		2	81	162 50	
		8	77	130 00		4	79	237 00	
		8	77	104 00		2	76	316 66	
		1	24	32 00		10	75	101 25	
Troy.....	1	6	76	152 00		12	61	91 87	
		30	76	126 67	Carthage	1	8	76	228 00
		60	76	114 00		10	76	190 00	
Utica	1	13	76	101 32		6	76	152 00	
		40	77	181 74		4	76	114 00	
		10	77	156 00		4	76	114 00	
		25	77	130 00	Felts Mills	1	1	76	304 00
		19	77	117 00		5	78	228 00	
Watertown	1	51	77	128 59		1	76	171 00	
Watervliet	1	14	77	169 00		3	76	152 00	
						4	78	133 00	
Other Distinct Trades.						4	76	123 12	
						4	76	114 00	
<i>Button Makers.</i>						2	76	104 12	
Rochester	1	52	76	126 67		1	76	95 00	
Warsaw	1	3	80	160 00		1	64	103 68	
						1	56	70 00	

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(a) First Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

Other Distinct Trades —Continued.									
<i>Paper Makers—Con.</i>									
Fort Edward	1	10	77	\$269 50	Little Falls		9	68	\$102 00
		12	77	250 25			10	65	97 50
		8	77	231 00			5	65	81 25
		6	77	211 75			5	63	94 50
		14	77	192 50			1	30	45 00
		8	77	173 25	Olean	1	25	76	133 00
		1	77	154 00					
Palmer Falls	1	4	76	266 00	<i>Trunk and Bag Workers.</i>				
		4	76	247 00	Buffalo	1	8	76	152 00
		2	76	237 12			3	76	126 54
		4	76	228 00	<i>Mixed Employment.</i>		5	76	110 00
		2	76	209 00					
		4	76	190 00	Amsterdam	1	14	70	105 00
		3	73	146 00			10	6	7 50
Sandy Hill	1	2	76	152 00			6	6	7 20
		14	76	133 00	Carthage	1	85	70	96 25
		12	76	114 00			15	69	82 50
Ticonderoga	1	1	86	279 50	Elmira	1	37	76	95 00
		2	81	243 00	Hornellsville	1	70	76	106 40
		1	80	260 00			30	66	92 40
		2	79	237 00	Hudson	1	13	69	86 00
		1	78½	235 50	Little Falls	1	12	76	95 00
		1	77½	232 50			20	38	57 00
		1	76	247 00	Middletown	1	25	76	114 00
		1	76	209 00	Niagara Falls	2	10	80	120 00
		1	73	182 50			30	78	93 60
		1	70	227 50			2	76	133 00
Watertown	1	5	76	209 00			26	76	95 00
		30	76	190 00	North Tonawanda	1	20	76	114 00
		65	76	152 00			7	40	60 00
<i>Pulp Workers.</i>					Unadilla	1	1	90	135 00
Lockport	1	14	76	126 67			3	90	105 00
		6	72	120 00			1	78	117 00
		2	53	88 33			1	78	97 50
<i>Tanners and Curriers.</i>							5	72	120 00
Little Falls	1	1	71	88 75			14	40	60 00
		7	70	105 00	Utica	1	50	76	114 00
		2	70	87 50			78	60	90 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

Stone Working.									
<i>Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	180	77	\$308 00	New York, Brooklyn....	5	6	77	\$369 60
		20	60	240 00			50	71½	343 20
<i>Bluestone Cutters' Helpers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	8	70	175 00			80	71	340 80
		3	60	150 00			214	65	312 00
		14	54	135 00			600	63	302 40
		2	48	120 00			80	60	288 00
		2	35	87 50			250	57	273 60
<i>Freestone Cutters.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	188	69½	312 75			6	54	259 20
New York, Manhattan ..	1	250	69½	312 75			140	52	249 60
		275	69½	278 00			5	50	240 00
		275	69½	243 25			35	45	216 00
		300	55	247 50			20	40	192 00
		300	55	220 00			15	38	182 40
		300	55	192 50			8	20	96 00
		100	50	200 00			3	14	67 20
<i>Granite Cutters.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	46	77	231 00	New York, Manhattan ..	6	8	75	360 00
New York, Manhattan...	1	300	70	280 00			620	70	336 00
		200	60	240 00			869	69½	333 60
		50	40	160 00			12	68	326 40
		50	20	80 00			175	60	288 00
		25	15	60 00			940	57½	276 00
		25	10	40 00			22	57	273 60
<i>Machine Stone Workers and Hand Rubbers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	150	69½	243 25			353	52	249 60
		75	69½	208 50			27	43	206 40
		125	69½	173 75			18	39	187 20
		250	69½	156 37			200	35	168 00
<i>Marble Cutters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	1	125	68	328 00	New York, Queens	3	40	70	336 00
		540	68	294 00			12	60	240 00
<i>Marble Cutters' Helpers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	260	70	185 50			6	40	160 00
<i>Marble Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	2	16	77	305 70			130	35	168 00
		63	77	296 35			30	70	210 00
		300	77	269 50			18	67	268 00
		13	77	175 27			15	60	240 00
<i>Stone Setters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	1	100	60	290 00			12	55	220 00
		55	50	242 00	<i>Building Material Hand- lers.</i>				
<i>Building and Paving Trades.</i>									
					New York, Manhattan..	1	100	70	280 00
<i>Artificial Stone Masons.</i>									
New York, all boroughs.	1	130	77	338 80	<i>Caisson and Foundation Workers.</i>				
		10	60	264 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	120	92	279 50
		10	45	198 00			20	80	242 45
New York, Brooklyn....	1	30	77	308 00			20	75	226 85
							20	70	211 51
<i>Bricklayers and Masons.</i>									
New York, Bronx.....		124	77	369 60			15	68	202 15
							5	40	121 16
					New York, Bronx.....	6	126	77	269 50
							45	76	266 00
							60	71	248 50
							388	69½	213 25
							19	69½	227 45
							23	69½	214 82
							86	58	203 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.</i>									
New York, Bronx.....		94	42	\$147 00	New York, Richmond ...		56	54	\$172 80
		40	38	133 00					
		5	36	126 00	<i>Derrickmen.</i>				
		24	33	115 50	New York, Manhattan...	1	450	69½	208 50
		7	29	101 50			50	60	180 00
New York, Brooklyn....	12	52	77	277 20	<i>Double Drum Hoister Runners</i>				
		1330	65	234 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	40	77	231 00
		406	60	216 00			235	77	192 50
		73	52	187 20	<i>Electrical Workers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan...	22	36	101½	406 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	7	77	231 00
		510	77	308 00			12	77	173 25
		30	75	300 00			8	77	134 75
		62	71	284 00			40	71½	286 00
		135	71	243 50			50	71½	178 75
		328	70	280 00			20	71½	143 00
		2073	69½	278 00			22	40	100 00
		75	69½	214 82	New York, Manhattan ..	1	40	76	304 00
		12	65	260 00			830	76	256 00
		2	64	256 00			15	76	190 00
		1	63½	254 00			160	76	152 00
		3	63	252 00			55	57	199 50
		4	62	248 00	<i>Elevator Constructors and Millwrights.</i>				
		112	60	240 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	26	77	238 75
		6	59	236 00			3	70	262 50
		1	58	232 00			3	64	240 00
		53	57	228 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	263	71½	263 84
		1	56	224 00			263	71½	178 75
		65	55	220 00			87	35½	133 48
		2	53	212 00			87	35½	88 75
		270	52	208 00	<i>Framers.</i>				
		47	50	200 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	250	65	234 00
		2	47	188 00			50	60	216 00
		10	45	180 00			85	52	187 20
		2	41	164 00	New York, Manhattan..	2	414	70	280 00
		10	40	160 00			800	62½	278 00
		2	39	156 00			60	42	168 00
		60	38	152 00	<i>Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers.</i>				
		22	35	140 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	160	77	231 00
		10	30	120 00	<i>Gilders.</i>				
		1	17	68 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	9	77	238 00
New York, Queens	9	3	79	197 50			55	59½	187 92
		23	78	195 00			10	39	120 57
		8	77	231 00	<i>House Shorers & Movers.</i>				
		110	76	228 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	100	76	209 00
		14	76	190 00			30	76	190 00
		70	72	216 00			20	19	47 50
		30	70½	282 00	<i>Housesmiths and Archi- tectural Iron Workers.</i>				
		109	70	175 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	2100	72½	272 60
		36	66	165 00			700	36½	136 30
		5	65	162 50	New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	1	200	77	211 75
		4	60	180 00			100	77	154 00
		2	54	162 00					
		193	52	143 00					
		3	45	135 00					
		3	30	75 00					
		2	28	56 00					
New York, Richmond ...	2	150	69	220 80					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Lathers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	1	300	60	\$240 00	New York, Bronx	18	56	\$206 00	
						5	56	198 00	
<i>Linemen.</i>						14	51	181 21	
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	76	209 00		10	48	169 96	
		150	76	190 00		6	36	123 72	
<i>Metal Lathers.</i>						1	36	99 00	
New York, Manhattan..	1	295	69½	278 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	500	76	285 00
		15	52	208 00		300	60	225 00	
<i>Painters and Decorators.</i>						50	52	195 00	
New York, Bronx	2	148	77	231 00	New York, Manhattan..	3	1969	76	285 00
		16	72	288 00		206	57	213 75	
		134	72	252 00		500	38	142 50	
New York, Brooklyn....	1	1450	76	228 00	New York, Queens.....	2	18	77	269 50
New York, Manhattan..	3	15	96	288 00		14	77	231 00	
		80	76	342 00		2	58	145 00	
		220	76	266 00		1	43	150 50	
		91	74	222 00		2	40	120 00	
		211	71	248 50		2	35	87 50	
		450	70	280 00	<i>Range Mounters, Setters and Kitchen Outfitters.</i>				
		3550	70	245 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	90	72	216 00
New York, Queens	4	59	68	272 00		30	72	162 00	
		1	90	270 00	<i>Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners.</i>				
		29	90	225 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	136	77	211 75
		2	82	205 00		200	70	227 50	
		4	76	190 00		250	70	210 00	
		25	72	216 00		250	70	192 50	
		8	48	144 00	<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>				
		8	39	97 50	New York, Brooklyn....	1	300	60	210 00
		10	36	108 00	New York, Manhattan..	2	303	77	288 75
		26	36	90 00		1045	71	266 25	
		2	20	60 00		50	71	284 00	
New York, Richmond ...	1	30	26	65 00	New York, Richmond...	1	16	77	231 00
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>					<i>Stair Builders.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	1	30	76	520 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	152	77	308 00
		50	52	346 66	<i>Steam Fitters.</i>				
		50	38	260 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	98	68	272 00
		30	25½	173 33		48	62	248 00	
<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>						90	60	240 00	
New York, Brooklyn....	3	135	58½	263 25		28	58	232 00	
		50	58½	204 75		40	55	220 00	
New York, Manhattan...	4	220	58½	263 25		39	51	204 00	
		55	58½	204 75		35	45	180 00	
<i>Pipe Calkers and Tappers.</i>						49	38	152 00	
New York, all boroughs.	1	170	77	231 00		34	20	80 00	
<i>Plasterers.</i>						35	18	72 00	
New York, Bronx.....	1	400	69½	278 00		25	14	56 00	
New York, Brooklyn....	1	800	60	270 00		20	12	48 00	
New York, Manhattan..	2	450	77	308 00	<i>Steam Fitters & Helpers.</i>				
		75	69½	312 75	New York, Manhattan..	1	15	84	294 00
		400	52	234 00		15	84	168 00	
		1000	35	157 50		100	77	269 50	
		250	17	76 50		100	77	154 00	
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>						3	67	234 50	
New York, Bronx.....	1	56	73	268 06					
		7	73	214 50					
		8	59	217 25					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Steam Fitters and Helpers —Continued.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..		35 63		\$220 50	New York, Manhattan..		25 60		\$144 00
		32 63		126 00					
<i>Steam Fitters' Helpers.</i>					<i>Varnishers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	400 69½		159 85	New York, Manhattan ..	1	150 77		231 00
		200 36		82 80			400 77		192 50
<i>Steam Pipe and Boiler Felters.</i>					Building and Street Labor.		80 50		137 50
New York, Manhattan ..	1	144 76		228 00					
		68 76		152 00	<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers.</i>				
		3 63		189 00	New York, Bronx	2	340 70		184 80
		2 63		126 00			1020 69½		173 75
<i>Stone Masons.</i>							40 63		157 50
New York, Brooklyn	1	16 58		185 60	New York, Brooklyn	5	7 84		231 00
		22 50		160 00			27 77		211 75
		22 26		83 20			100 70		175 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	121 77		308 00			43 65		178 75
<i>Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers.</i>							42 65		156 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	50 76		209 00			17 61		152 50
		200 76		171 00			6 60		180 00
		50 36		72 00			10 59		147 50
<i>Tile Layers and Helpers.</i>							1710 55		151 25
New York, Bronx	1	13 60		270 00			60 54		135 00
		13 60		159 00	New York, Manhattan..	12	28 48		120 00
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.</i>							1040 70		210 00
New York, Manhattan ..	2	15 71		248 50			7580 70		184 80
		50 71		230 75			900 69½		183 48
		263 69½		312 75	New York, Richmond...	1	110 58		153 12
		10 60		195 00			60 59		118 00
		10 40		130 00	<i>Cement and Asphalt Laborers.</i>				
<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers' Helpers.</i>					New York, Manhattan...	1	150 65		146 25
New York, Manhattan ..	2	250 69½		185 33			150 50		112 50
		91 69½		166 80	<i>Plumbers' Laborers.</i>				
					New York, Brooklyn...	2	130 65		178 75

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.**Garments.**

<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	85 54		108 00	New York, Brooklyn....		100 77		234 00
		*4 54		81 00			90 77		195 00
		245 42		84 00			50 65		220 00
		*1 42		63 00			10 65		165 00
<i>Cloak Makers.</i>					New York, Manhattan ..	2	100 77		325 00
New York, Manhattan and Brooklyn.....	8	1000 77		231 00			400 77		260 00
		*100 77		154 00			100 77		234 00
		2000 45		135 00			200 77		195 00
		*250 45		90 00			50 76		304 00
		2000 35		105 00			150 54		208 00
		*350 35		70 00			60 48		108 00
<i>Cloth Examiners.</i>							300 36		144 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	60 77		260 00	<i>Cloth Spongers, Refinish- ers and Helpers.</i>				
		10 55		183 33	New York, Manhattan..	1	68 69½		189 55
<i>Clothing Cutters.</i>							59 69½		151 64
New York, Brooklyn....	1	250 77		260 00			31 69½		101 09

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Con.									
<i>Cloth Spongers, Refinishers and Helpers—Con.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..		2	64	\$174 55	New York, Brooklyn		*2	56	\$112 00
		1	64	139 64			70	52	104 00
<i>Coat Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	165	47	141 00			200	50	133 32
		169	47	125 02			200	50	116 66
		85	47	109 66			200	50	71 00
		*58	40	60 00			*65	50	58 00
		165	38	83 66			*33	50	46 00
		*9	38	57 00			*32	50	35 00
		*35	38	44 32	New York, Manhattan..	3	20	48	96 00
		80	34	68 00			63	77	234 00
		20	31	62 00			130	77	195 00
		*11	29	43 50			250	65	165 00
		13	26	60 66			250	66	148 50
New York, Manhattan...	2	300	54	108 00			500	66	132 00
		20	38	57 00			*50	66	77 00
		*30	36	54 00			250	54	135 00
		*30	18	24 00			250	54	121 50
<i>Jacket Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	1	400	30	75 00			500	54	108 00
		72	30	70 00			*50	54	63 00
		425	30	65 00			250	48	120 00
		275	30	60 00			250	48	108 00
		*25	30	55 00			500	48	96 00
		*25	30	50 00			*50	48	56 00
<i>Neckwear Cutters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	170	76	234 00			600	42	157 50
		50	76	195 00			250	42	105 00
<i>Neckwear Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	4	72	114 00			250	42	94 50
		*16	72	114 00	<i>Vest Makers</i>				
		*18	72	72 00	New York, Manhattan ..	3	60	70	151 67
		6	30	45 00			*60	70	75 83
		*2	30	45 00			10	64	149 33
		*4	30	30 00			6	64	106 67
<i>Overall, Coat and Pants Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	*49	76	95 00			*10	64	79 67
		*2	66	82 50			30	60	130 00
		*1	24	30 00			70	52	121 33
<i>Pants Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	1	180	77	179 41			28	52	86 67
		65	62	134 32			*55	52	60 67
		3	61	91 50			300	48	128 00
		18	58	116 00			75	48	96 00
		8	58	87 00			*300	48	76 00
		38	56	121 33			30	40	93 33
New York, Manhattan..	2	400	54	162 00			6	40	66 67
		600	54	135 00			*35	40	46 67
		1000	54	108 00			300	36	96 00
		*20	54	85 50			75	36	72 00
		800	38	76 00			*300	36	57 00
		*55	38	63 33	<i>Waist Makers.</i>				
		300	38	50 67	New York, Manhattan ..	1	200	74	185 00
<i>Tailors.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn...	3	120	56	168 00			*600	74	135 60
		130	56	140 00			200	66	165 00
		80	56	112 00			*1000	66	121 00
<i>Wrapper Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	10	57	110 00			600	66	99 00
		*20	57	110 00			*1200	66	88 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.

Garments—Con.				Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Etc.			
<i>Wrapper Makers—Con.</i>				<i>Boot and Shoe Workers.</i>			
New York, Brooklyn	5	57	\$93 50	New York, Brooklyn	2	18 77	\$104 00
	*45	57	93 50			50 60	90 00
	*32	57	68 75	New York, Manhattan	3	20 77	200 00
	8	57	68 75			40 77	195 00
	*6	57	49 50			13 64	160 00
	*4	57	38 50			4 64	149 33
New York, Manhattan ..	1	260 79	166 69			5 64	128 00
		104 79	158 00			*2 64	128 00
	*180	79	144 07			12 64	106 67
	309	77	115 50			*3 64	106 67
	*413	77	115 50			*1 64	85 33
	*400	77	77 00			10 60	200 00
	*142	77	63 91			20 60	150 00
	131	70	70 00			10 60	140 00
Hats, Caps and Furs.						10 48	160 00
<i>Cloth Hat & Cap Cutters.</i>						10 48	112 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	12 73	267 67			125 40	90 00
		91 73	210 83			10 36	72 00
<i>Fur Workers.</i>						5 24	40 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	80 77	192 50			5 18	21 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	150 77	231 00	Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Laundry.			
<i>Hat Finishers.</i>				<i>Shirt Cutters.</i>			
New York, Brooklyn	1	495 76	165 12	New York, Manhattan ..	2	156 77	256 60
New York, Manhattan ..	1	50 77	286 44			50 77	231 00
		50 77	249 46			91 76	234 00
		60 77	129 36			50 76	182 00
<i>Hat Makers.</i>						43 54	162 00
New York, Brooklyn	1	320 76	156 00			100 54	126 00
<i>Hat Trimmers.</i>						6 30	95 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	*40 54	76 50			7 30	75 00
		*35 36	51 00				

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.							
<i>Blacksmiths</i>				<i>Core Makers.</i>			
New York, Manhattan..	1	200 76	266 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	68 77	200 20
		66 65	227 50	New York, Manhattan..	1	10 76	228 00
<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>						20 76	209 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	200 65	130 00			30 76	190 00
<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.</i>				<i>Electrical Machinists.</i>			
New York, Brooklyn....	3	15 78	234 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	10 77	308 00
		120 78	218 40			35 77	269 50
		120 76	212 80			25 77	231 00
		45 38	106 40			20 77	292 50
New York, Manhattan..	1	12 76	285 00			10 77	115 50
		10 54	162 00			8 30	90 00
		188 48	134 40			13 30	75 00
		30 48	108 00	<i>Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amal- gamated).</i>			
New York, Queens.....	1	29 76	190 00	New York, Brooklyn	3	29 77	192 50
New York, Richmond...	1	52 76	212 80			100 76	190 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amal- gamated) — Con.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	3	60	\$150 00	New York, Manhattan ..		60	77	\$211 75
New York, Manhattan ..		3	76	266 00		35	77	200 20	
		9	76	247 00		100	77	192 50	
		45	76	228 00		60	75	243 75	
		46	76	209 00		60	75	225 00	
		5	76	190 00		30	75	187 50	
	1	72	208 80		50	70	245 00		
<i>Foundrymen.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	180	77	134 75		90	70	175 00	
		20	65	113 75		100	65	169 00	
<i>Horseshoers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	50	76	266 00		200	60	180 00	
		60	76	247 00		300	50	137 50	
		70	76	228 00		50	50	125 00	
New York, Manhattan ..	1	550	76	266 00	New York, Richmond...	1	10	42	105 00
		550	76	228 00		9	75	225 00	
		25	38	133 00		20	75	206 25	
		25	38	114 00		20	75	187 50	
<i>Iron Dressers and Chip- pers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn	1	105	77	173 25	<i>Pattern Makers.</i>				
<i>Iron Molders.</i>									
New York, Bronx	1	12	77	254 10	New York, Manhattan ..	1	524	76	266 00
		32	77	231 00		6	70	245 00	
		29	77	211 75	<i>Steam Engine Makers.</i>				
	2	17	77	192 50	New York, Brooklyn....	1	43	77	211 75
New York, Brooklyn		365	77	231 00	Other Metals.				
		25	76	266 00	<i>Beer Pump Makers.</i>				
		70	76	247 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	80	77	231 00
	1	125	76	228 00		40	77	192 50	
		20	60	180 00	<i>Brass Finishers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..		14	76	304 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	26	77	192 50
		119	76	266 00		2	77	180 95	
		58	76	247 00		2	77	173 25	
		58	76	228 00		2	77	161 70	
		44	76	209 00		2	77	134 75	
		1	70	210 00	<i>Brass Molders.</i>				
		1	64	256 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	50	77	231 00
		1	64	192 00		30	77	211 75	
		1	52	182 00	<i>Brass Spinners.</i>				
		1	52	169 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	1	77	296 00
		1	52	156 00		6	77	269 50	
		1	22	88 00		3	77	243 83	
<i>Machinists.</i>									
New York, Bronx.....	1	32	76	197 60		38	72	216 00	
		8	50	130 00		2	72	198 00	
New York, Brooklyn ..	3	1000	76	209 00		1	71	355 00	
		275	76	190 00		16	69	236 83	
		190	60	165 00	<i>Brass Workers.</i>				
		100	60	150 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	55	76	190 00
		25	30	75 00		4	72	180 00	
	4	50	20	50 00		1	58	145 00	
New York, Manhattan..		10	77	308 00	<i>Chandelier Filers.</i>				
		10	77	269 50	New York, Manhattan..	1	15	77	179 66
		20	77	231 00		7	77	165 83	
		20	77	215 60		2	77	158 00	
<i>Chandelier Makers.</i>									
	1	49	76	190 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	49	76	190 00
		1	64	160 00		1	64	160 00	
<i>Chasers.</i>									
	1	2	77	312 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	2	77	312 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Other Metals—Con.									
<i>Chasers—Continued.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..		6	77	\$273 00	New York, Brooklyn....	9	1	92	\$625 00
		47	77	221 00			8	92	322 00
<i>Coppersmiths.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	80	76	266 00			6	92	306 45
		34	76	247 00			70	92	300 00
		33	76	228 00			3	92	289 18
		12	65	195 00			5	92	281 45
<i>Gold Beaters.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	60	76	156 00			11	92	276 00
		5	60	120 00			30	92	275 00
<i>Gold Pen Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	72	71	234 00			5	92	273 11
<i>Jewelers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	25	71	520 00			1	92	256 45
		50	71	390 00			38	92	250 00
		50	71	295 00			7	92	230 00
		75	71	260 00			2	92	207 00
		75	71	234 00			2	92	184 00
		100	71	195 00			100	84	252 00
		50	71	156 00			2	79	474 00
		10	59	120 00			50	78	234 00
		5	47	96 00			4	7	385 00
<i>Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	1	5	77	219 50			1	77	364 00
		121	72	180 00			6	77	325 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	55	72	180 00			1	77	314 65
		55	60	150 00			6	77	308 00
<i>Surgical Instrument Makers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	1	3	77	234 00	New York, Manhattan..	12	15	77	286 00
		2	77	208 00			140	77	269 50
		6	77	182 00			185	77	231 00
		4	77	156 00			14	77	192 50
		4	54	144 00			12	77	154 00
<i>Watch Case Jointers.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	1	2	77	325 00			105	76	228 00
		10	77	234 00			3	70	210 00
		15	77	195 00			2	63	189 00
		13	77	156 00			20	92	360 00
		1	66	275 00			14	92	322 00
		4	66	165 00			90	92	300 00
		5	66	132 00			92	92	276 00
		1	30	125 00			16	92	273 00
		2	30	90 00			61	92	260 00
		2	30	75 00			100	92	230 00
		2	30	60 00			54	92	225 00
<i>Wire Frame Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	75	72	108 00			516	79	276 50
		*10	72	84 00			182	79	237 00
Engineers and Fire- men.									
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Hod-Hoisting and Sta- tionary)</i>									
New York, Bronx.....	1	29	92	230 00			2	77	450 00
		3	78	195 00			12	77	385 00
							3	77	375 00
							5	77	300 00
							10	77	288 75
							15	77	234 00
							118	77	231 00
							15	77	225 00
							56	77	208 00
							45	77	195 00
							90	77	182 00
							25	77	180 00
							157	76	296 00
							4	76	266 00
							20	76	260 00
							672	76	190 00
							1	71	213 00
							146	69½	312 75

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Engineers and Firemen—Con.									
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Rod-Hoisting and Stationary)—Con.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	1	64	\$220 00	New York, Manhattan ..	20	40	\$135 00		
	2	60	160 00						
	74	35	157 50	<i>Ship Carpenters and</i>					
	2	10	30 00	<i>Calkers.</i>					
New York, Queens	3	6	92	New York, Brooklyn....	3	78	77	269 50	
	32	78	234 00		250	65	227 50		
	31	77	231 00		150	60	210 00		
	5	60	180 00		75	52	182 00		
<i>Engineers (Marine).</i>					115	52	169 00		
New York, Manhattan ..	1	1040	92	253 00		8	40	140 00	
<i>Firemen (Stationary).</i>				New York, Manhattan..	2	205	76	266 00	
New York, Manhattan ..	1	302	92	230 00		12	75	264 00	
	226	92	207 60		50	70	245 00		
	50	92	184 00		95	61	2 3 50		
	162	77	192 50		15	58	232 00		
	70	77	173 25		16	42	152 00		
	26	77	154 00		50	35	122 50		
	6	68	153 00		10	31	108 50		
	52	65	162 50	<i>Ship and Machinists'</i>		4	26	91 00	
	16	65	130 00	<i>Riggers.</i>					
Shipbuilding.				New York, Manhattan..	1	57	74	259 00	
<i>Dry Dock Employees.</i>						3	70	245 00	
New York, Brooklyn....	1	25	90	209 70	<i>Spar Makers.</i>				
				New York, Brooklyn....	1	9	77	269 50	
						22	57 ³ / ₄	202 10	
						7	38 ¹ / ₂	134 75	
<i>Sail Makers.</i>				<i>Ship Plumbers.</i>					
New York, Manhattan..	1	50	77	231 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	58	77	269 50
		46	50	150 00			20	50	175 00

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Railroads—Con.				Coach Drivers.			
<i>Firemen—Continued.</i>				<i>Cabmen and Coach Drivers.</i>			
New York, Manhattan ..	98	89	\$311 50	New York, Brooklyn	2	470 92	\$156 00
	82	88	176 00		15	78	144 00
	24	88	167 20	New York, Manhattan..	1	82 92	184 00
	12	86	172 00				
	3	80	260 00	<i>Private Coachmen.</i>			
	20	80	160 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	200 92	150 00
	5	79	158 00				
	7	78	234 00	<i>Seamen, Pilots, Etc.</i>			
New York, Queens.....	1	138 92	195 00	<i>Pilots and Masters of Vessels.</i>			
	29	78	165 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	350 92	300 00
	1	14	29 40				
New York, Richmond ...	1	19 90	157 50	<i>Freight Handlers, Truckmen, Etc.</i>			
	11	78	136 50				
<i>Telegraphers.</i>				<i>Freight Handlers.</i>			
New York, Queens.....	1	1 89	225 00	New York, Queens	1	60 92	159 25
	17	89	195 00				
	8	89	180 00	<i>Longshoremen.</i>			
	9	89	165 00	New York, Brooklyn....	8	109 77	231 00
	125	89	150 00		210	70	210 00
<i>Trainmen.</i>					398	65	195 00
New York, Bronx	1	8 90	270 00		150	60	180 00
	10	90	247 50		40	58	174 00
	10	92	215 28		70	52	156 00
	20	92	202 40		80	49	137 00
	24	92	200 56		89	40	120 00
					7	32	96 00
New York, Queens.....	1	8 92	270 00		155	26	78 00
	100	92	135 00		72	65	195 00
	2	78	225 00	New York, Manhattan ..	6	469 52	156 00
	8	78	195 00		29	45	135 00
	94	78	150 00		146	44	132 00
New York, Richmond...	1	14 92	135 00		125	37½	113 00
	7	78	150 00		1328	35	105 00
<i>Street Railways.</i>				<i>Machinery Handlers and Safe Movers.</i>			
<i>Conductors, Motormen, Etc</i>				New York, Manhattan ..	1	75 77	173 25
New York, all boroughs.	1	3000 92	151 80				

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<i>Bookbinders.</i>				<i>Bookbinders (Edge Gold-ers and Marblers).</i>			
New York, Manhattan..	1	50 77	160 42	New York, Manhattan..	1	38 76	312 00
<i>Bookbinders (Blank Books).</i>					5	76	273 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	85 70	245 00		5	58	240 00
	40	65	195 00	<i>Bookbinders (Paper Rulers).</i>			
	46	60	150 00	New York, Manhattan...	1	60 77	269 50
<i>Bookbinders (Collators, Folders, Etc.).</i>					63	77	231 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	*44 78	156 00	<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work).</i>			
	*100	78	117 00	New York, Manhattan...	2	20 84	336 00
	*40	78	109 20		45	76	304 00
	*45	78	97 50		50	76	266 00
	*50	78	78 00		60	76	253 33
					141	76	228 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Bookbinders (Printed Work) - Con.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..		35	76	\$202 50	New York, all boroughs.		*1	38	\$101 00
		45	76	190 00			*1	37	103 00
		75	75	262 50			*1	35	100 00
		60	72	240 00			*1	33	95 01
		60	72	180 00			*1	32	97 00
		20	70	245 00			*1	32	96 00
		6	60	200 00			*1	32	92 00
		45	36	126 00			*1	32	71 00
<i>Bookbinders (Stampers and Gold Layers).</i>									
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	76	228 00			*1	31	98 00
		*100	76	117 00			*1	31	85 00
		23	38	114 00			*1	29	82 00
		*8	38	57 00			*1	27	80 00
<i>Compositors.</i>									
New York, all boroughs.	1	*1	77	243 00			*1	22	67 00
		*1	76	239 00			*1	20	58 00
		*1	74	195 00			*1	12	32 00
		*1	72	223 00			*1	10	28 60
		*1	72	216 00			*1	5	15 00
		*1	72	174 00			*1	2	97
		*1	71	213 00			2	97	182 00
		*1	70	200 00			1	77	156 00
		*2	70	195 00			86	77	260 00
		*1	70	175 00			6	77	246 40
		*1	69	204 00			12	77	234 00
		*1	69	202 00			1	77	195 00
		*1	67	179 00			40	77	182 00
		*1	65	177 00			4	77	169 00
		*1	64	191 00			3	77	149 50
		*1	62	194 00			18	77	143 00
		*1	62	170 00			1	77	140 00
		*1	62	169 00			12	77	136 50
		*1	62	166 00			4	77	130 00
		*1	61	183 00			45	71	117 00
		*1	60	215 00			10	71	273 50
		*1	58	171 00			108	65	227 20
		*1	58	170 00			18	65	292 50
		*1	58	165 00			2	65	200 00
		*1	57	167 00			2	45	130 00
	4676	56	210 95				11	30	113 50
		*1	56	148 00			9	25	135 00
		*1	55	175 00					96 25
		*1	55	154 00	<i>Electrotypers.</i>				
		*1	54	159 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	70	75	300 00
		*1	53	175 00			130	75	225 00
		*1	52	152 00	<i>Lithographers.</i>				
		*1	50	136 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	865	78	325 00
		*1	49	134 00	<i>Mailers.</i>				
		*1	47	141 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	60	92	276 00
		*1	45	150 00			60	92	230 00
		*1	44	124 00			40	80	200 00
		*1	42	114 00			45	77	231 00
		*1	40	122 00	<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>				
		*1	40	120 00	New York, Manhattan .	2	28	77	462 00
		*1	40	110 00			30	77	385 00
		*1	40	108 00			150	77	308 00
		*1	39	107 00			47	76	380 00
		*1	38	113 00			340	76	316 66
		*1	38	110 00			*1	76	316 66

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

<i>Photo-Engravers—Con.</i>					<i>Stereotypers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..		80	76	\$304 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	140	92	\$414 00
		110	76	266 00			130	79	355 50
		*1	76	253 33			152	77	308 00
		80	76	240 66			60	40	180 00
		16	24	96 00			10	40	160 00
<i>Plate Printers.</i>					<i>Typefounders.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	2	50	76	266 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	1	77	390 00
		140	76	234 00			20	77	325 00
		80	76	228 00			21	77	260 00
		10	66	198 00			2	77	234 00
		10	56	168 00			20	77	208 00
<i>Pressmen.</i>							22	77	156 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	1550	77	256 41	<i>Wall Paper Machine Printers.</i>				
<i>Pressmen's Assistants and Press Feeders</i>					New York, Manhattan..	1	62	79	289 70
New York, Manhattan ..	2	100	86	215 00	<i>Wall Paper Print Cutters.</i>				
		150	78	234 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	27	77	308 00
		1200	78	195 00			106	77	260 00
		364	76	152 00			32	60	200 00
		20	70	116 67			18	48	192 00
<i>Steel and Copper Plate Engravers.</i>							6	24	79 92
New York, Manhattan ..	1	60	38½	192 50			5	14	46 62
							3	10	33 30

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigarette Makers.</i>									
New York, Manhattan...	2	140	70	116 66	New York, Manhattan ..		335	75	125 00
		*95	70	116 66			*36	75	125 00
		220	60	90 00			276	75	87 50
		*130	60	90 00			*30	75	87 00
		*200	48	72 00			250	70	140 00
		*100	42	63 00			67	65	162 50
		40	40	66 66			11	63	105 00
		*25	40	66 66			83	60	150 00
		80	40	60 00			*41	60	150 00
<i>Cigar Makers.</i>							235	60	120 00
New York, Brooklyn....	3	171	77	192 50			*118	60	120 00
		15	77	192 00			470	60	100 00
		50	77	154 00			*236	60	100 00
		40	77	115 00			*210	60	80 00
		*3	77	106 00			374	60	70 00
		209	76	190 00			*190	60	70 00
		*4	76	190 00			1	57	95 00
		50	65	130 50			12	50	100 00
		35	58	101 00			2	45	75 00
		17	58	83 00			2	39	65 00
		17	58	72 00	<i>Cigar Packers.</i>				
		10	54	68 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	5	85	297 50
New York, Manhattan ..	4	*496	77	182 00			5	80	320 00
		55	77	156 00			40	70	175 00
		*1	77	156 00			1	40	120 00
		*300	77	143 00	New York, Manhattan ..	2	4	77	270 00
		166	77	115 50			250	77	231 00
		60	75	187 50			20	70	193 00
		*6	75	187 50			10	65	210 00
		170	75	156 00			10	55	150 00
		*18	75	156 00			115	52	104 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

VI. TOBACCO—Concluded.

<i>Cigar Packers—Con.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..		4	40	\$100 00	New York, Manhattan ..	*5	76	\$63 33	
						1	60	130 00	
						1	60	120 60	
<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>						2	60	100 00	
New York, Manhattan ..	1	2	76	190 00		*3	60	80 00	
		*1	76	126 67		*4	60	70 00	
		1	76	63 33		*9	60	55 00	

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

Food Preparation.									
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>									
New York, Bronx.....	1	60	79	210 67	New York, Manhattan ..	20	77	117 00	
		110	79	158 00		25	77	91 00	
		10	79	131 33		22	65	162 50	
New York, Brooklyn....	5	18	77	234 00		29	65	140 40	
		3	77	221 00		5	65	97 50	
		43	77	208 00		15	60	160 00	
		16	77	195 00		10	60	120 00	
		11	77	192 50		21	60	100 00	
		2	77	182 00		20	54	108 00	
		14	77	173 25		6	39	104 00	
		60	77	169 00		6	39	97 50	
		4	77	166 10		5	39	84 00	
		89	77	156 00		5	39	78 00	
		12	77	154 00		35	25	100 00	
		1	63	165 00		15	25	60 00	
		4	63	126 00	<i>Butchers.</i>				
		7	60	120 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	2	79	195 00
		1	56	112 00		5	79	182 00	
		1	40	80 00		4	79	169 00	
		11	39	117 00		22	79	158 00	
New York, Manhattan..	10	10	92	195 00		62	79	156 00	
		22	92	143 00		12	79	143 00	
		49	92	117 00		8	79	130 00	
		10	79	234 00		5	79	117 00	
		30	79	169 00		4	79	104 00	
		30	79	156 00		1	79	91 00	
		2	78	325 00	New York, Manhattan....	3	30	82	164 00
		3	78	260 00		5	77	585 00	
		4	78	247 00		5	77	520 00	
		12	78	234 00		5	77	455 00	
		10	78	221 00		5	77	390 00	
		35	78	208 00		225	77	325 00	
		50	78	195 00		10	77	260 00	
		44	78	182 00		20	77	208 00	
		6	78	169 00		15	36	150 00	
		14	78	156 00		8	16	28 00	
		14	78	143 00		4	15	30 00	
		3	77	286 00		6	12	19 80	
		5	77	260 00		7	10	22 50	
		12	77	234 00		3	7	14 00	
		82	77	208 00	<i>Cooks.</i>				
		15	77	195 00	New York, Manhattan ..	3	1	92	800 00
		20	77	182 00			1	92	750 00
		25	77	175 50			1	92	708 00
		10	77	169 00			3	92	450 00
		115	77	156 00			7	92	375 00
		65	77	130 00			15	92	300 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
Food Preparation—Continued.									
<i>Cooks—Continued.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..		8	92	\$270 00	New York, Manhattan ..		500	76	\$228 00
		13	92	240 00			117	76	202 66
		14	92	225 00			25	76	190 00
		2	92	210 00			10	76	152 00
		2	92	195 00			35	63	189 00
		14	92	180 00			13	63	168 00
		10	92	150 00			3	63	126 00
		1	92	135 00			12	39	104 00
		1	78	325 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers).</i>				
		3	78	286 00					
		8	78	260 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	120	79	237 00
		19	78	234 00			20	79	210 93
		10	78	208 00			10	79	188 50
		12	78	195 00			5	50	150 00
		6	78	182 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	95	79	237 00
		8	78	156 00			25	79	2 0 14
		5	77	750 00			10	79	208 00
		5	77	600 00			20	79	195 00
		10	77	450 00			5	67	201 00
		20	77	300 00			5	67	178 22
		20	77	270 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Engineers and Firemen).</i>				
		50	77	225 00					
		85	77	180 00	New York, Brooklyn....	2	30	91	234 00
		1	76	312 00			1	77	455 00
		1	76	225 00			2	77	390 00
		2	61	300 00			3	77	364 00
		2	61	250 00			16	77	325 00
		1	61	220 00			10	77	273 00
		2	61	200 00			28	77	234 00
		1	61	160 00			2	77	195 00
		2	61	120 00			2	77	154 00
		2	54	180 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	25	92	460 00
		1	54	162 00			75	92	322 00
		1	42	210 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Lager).</i>				
		1	31	125 00					
		1	31	100 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	100	79	237 00
		1	31	80 00			60	78	208 26
		1	31	75 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	22	74	222 00
		1	31	70 00			60	74	196 84
		2	31	60 00					
		1	30	80 00	<i>Mineral Water and Beer Bottlers.</i>				
		1	30	75 00					
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.					New York, Manhattan..	1	30	83	166 00
							5	80	200 00
							3	77	173 25
<i>Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).</i>					<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	2	70	76	266 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	45	73	182 00

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

<i>Actors.</i>									
New York, Manhattan ..	3	1800	78	520 00	New York, Manhattan ..		3	20	31 00
		*266	78	520 00			1	20	30 00
		*1	20	35 00			*1	20	30 00
		1	20	32 60			1	20	29 20
		2	20	31 80			*1	20	29 20

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.		TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC—Concluded.

Actors—Continued.									
New York, Manhattan ..	2	20	\$28 40	Calcium Light Operators					
	*2	20	28 40	New York, Manhattan ..	1	25	79	\$79 00	
	1	20	27 60			23	26	26 00	
	*1	20	27 60						
	1	20	26 80	Musicians.					
	*2	20	26 00	New York, Brooklyn	1	180	60	208 00	
	*1	20	25 00	New York, Manhattan..	2	49	79	395 00	
	*1	20	23 40			300	77	462 00	
	*1	20	22 60			300	77	385 00	
	*5	20	21 80			300	77	308 00	
	*2	20	21 00			300	77	231 00	
	*4	20	20 00			49	60	300 00	
	4	16	82 29			100	55	330 00	
	*2	16	82 29			100	55	275 00	
	20	16	61 71			100	55	220 00	
	*10	16	61 71						
	10	16	41 14	Stage Mechanics.					
	*5	16	41 14	New York, Brooklyn...	1	135	79	242 50	
Bill Posters.									
New York, Manhattan ..	2	50	78	139 75	New York, Manhattan..	1	150	80	280 00
		20	78	127 00		300	80	200 00	
		40	36	64 50		50	80	120 00	
		30	28	50 00	Theatrical Costumers.				
		30	24	43 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	16	77	143 00
						*4	77	91 00	

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.

<i>Box Makers and Sawers.</i>					<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	5	77	\$192 50	New York, Manhattan...	2	68	76	209 00
		10	77	154 00			10	69½	278 00
<i>Brush Makers.</i>							280	69½	208 50
New York, Manhattan ..	1	24	75	168 00			25	69½	173 75
		10	70	230 00			69	57	156 75
		10	65	143 00			71	46½	139 50
		8	64	156 00	<i>Mat Makers.</i>				
		8	63	195 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	92	76	143 00
		20	60	130 00	<i>Millers and Millwrights.</i>				
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>					New York, Manhattan...	1	30	77	269 50
New York, Brooklyn....	1	260	76	221 00			11	77	231 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	150	69½	278 00	<i>Modelers.</i>				
		550	69½	214 82	New York, Manhattan ..	1	2	77	715 00
		100	60	240 00			4	77	650 00
		100	60	185 90			8	77	572 00
		79	54	216 00			11	77	520 00
<i>Carpet Fitters and Layers.</i>							35	77	455 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	83	76	234 00			20	77	390 00
							26	77	351 00
<i>Coopers.</i>					<i>Piano & Organ Workers.</i>				
New York, Brooklyn	1	15	77	231 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	25	77	192 50
		15	77	192 50	New York, Queens	1	4	64	149 33
		10	77	173 25			10	64	138 67
New York, Manhattan ..	3	88	77	269 50			26	62	155 00
		10	77	173 25	<i>Piano and Organ Workers</i>				
		20	77	154 00	<i>(Action Makers, Etc.)</i>				
		10	77	134 75	New York, Manhattan ..	1	99	77	234 00
		40	76	266 00			50	77	195 00
		93	76	228 00			100	77	156 00
		67	57	171 00			50	77	130 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated ,members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE--Concluded.

<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Bellymen, Fly Finish- ers, Etc.).</i>					<i>Upholsterers.</i>				
New York, Manhattan..	1	225	77	\$182 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	9	77	\$273 00
		22	42	98 00			20	77	234 00
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Case Makers, Etc.).</i>							4	77	195 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	150	77	195 00			6	77	130 00
		50	42	105 00			1	38	133 00
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Finishers, Regulators, Etc.).</i>							6	38	114 00
New York, Manhattan..	1	120	60	150 00	New York, Manhattan..	2	1	38	95 00
		120	60	140 00			4	38	63 33
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Movers).</i>							38	76	162 64
New York, Manhattan..	1	30	76	152 00			575	65	195 00
		20	60	150 00			51	55	113 30
<i>Piano and Organ Workers (Varnishers, Rubbers, Etc.).</i>							78	42	94 72
New York, Manhattan..	1	100	77	234 00	<i>Wood Carvers.</i>		11	36	77 04
		50	77	221 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	2	76	262 00
		130	77	208 00			2	76	250 00
		50	77	195 00			10	76	223 00
		50	77	182 00			25	76	214 00
		50	77	175 50			5	76	202 00
		75	77	156 00			1	76	156 00
		75	77	143 00			6	70	231 00
		75	77	117 00			4	70	206 00
		45	36	87 00			6	64	192 00
<i>Sash and Blind Makers.</i>							1	24	90 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	90	68	153 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	25	70	420 00
							50	70	385 00
							75	70	350 00
							65	70	280 00
							30	70	262 50
							100	70	210 00
							20	60	180 00

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

<i>Hotels and Restau- rants.</i>									
<i>Bartenders.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....	2	2	92	260 00	New York, Manhattan ..		4	30	60 00
		25	78	234 00			25	26	65 00
		2	77	231 00	<i>Retail Trade.</i>				
		1	65	195 00					
		23	52	156 00	<i>Clerks and Salesmen.</i>				
		10	39	117 00	New York, Brooklyn....	2	30	78	234 00
		4	35	105 00			30	78	208 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	170	77	231 00			*20	78	195 00
<i>Waiters.</i>							20	78	143 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	88	50	125 00			15	78	117 00
New York, Manhattan ..	3	50	92	227 00			*150	78	91 00
		10	92	156 00			*40	78	65 00
		30	92	135 00			4	77	390 00
		38	92	104 00			4	77	286 00
		50	92	92 00			6	77	234 00
		10	92	78 00			8	77	208 00
		50	72	65 00			5	77	182 00
		50	72	52 00			10	77	156 00
		16	70	140 00			3	77	131 00
							*10	77	130 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

Retail Trade—Con.									
<i>Clerks and Salesmen—Continued.</i>									
New York, Brooklyn....		*30	77	\$65 00	New York, Manhattan ..		5	77	\$286 00
		*2	63	165 00			10	77	260 00
		*3	63	52 50			20	77	234 00
New York, Manhattan ..	3	7	78	195 00			25	77	208 00
		3	78	182 00			115	77	195 00
		15	78	156 00			84	76	182 00
		10	78	143 00			*55	76	78 00
		12	78	130 00			<i>Furniture and Carpet</i>		
		22	78	117 00			<i>Store Employees.</i>		
		12	78	104 00	New York, Brooklyn....	1	12	77	325 00
		2	78	91 00			12	77	231 00
		1	77	390 00			18	77	195 00
		2	77	325 00			58	77	130 00

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Bridge Tenders.</i>											
New York, Manhattan ..	1	136	92	225 00	New York, Manhattan ..		4	90	146 70		
<i>Dock Builders</i>					New York, Queens	2	29	92	212 50		
New York, Manhattan ..	1	100	77	308 00			10	92	150 00		
		1100	70	210 00			5	80	204 08		
		263	70	192 50			7	92	212 50		
		300	70	175 00	<i>Park Gardeners.</i>						
<i>Drivers and Hostlers.</i>					New York, Manhattan..	1	40	77	210 00		
New York, Brooklyn....	1	2	92	211 60	<i>Park Laborers.</i>						
		48	92	180 00	New York, Manhattan..	1	35	92	207 00		
New York, Manhattan ..	2	165	92	211 60			42	92	184 00		
		92	92	180 00			23	77	173 25		
		140	80	180 00			15	77	154 00		
<i>Letter Carriers.</i>									5	72	144 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	500	92	252 08			6	70	157 50		
		185	92	202 40	<i>Post Office Clerks.</i>						
New York, Manhattan..	1	1328	92	250 24	New York, Brooklyn....	1	165	92	174 80		
		90	92	199 64	New York, Manhattan..	1	653	92	230 00		
		71	92	149 96	<i>Street Cleaners.</i>						
		50	91	247 52	New York, Brooklyn....	1	380	77	179 53		
		12	91	197 47			New York, Manhattan..	2	258	85½	180 00
		7	91	148 33					475	77	180 00
		20	90	244 80			92	16½	60 00		
		8	90	195 30							

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Glass.				Barbering.					
<i>Flint Glass Workers.</i>				<i>Barbers.</i>					
New York, Brooklyn....	2	5	77	462 00	New York, Manhattan ..	2	5	92	156 00
		20	77	385 00			15	92	143 00
		80	77	308 00			30	92	130 00
		60	77	231 00			10	92	117 00
		90	77	192 50			20	77	169 00
<i>Green Glass Workers.</i>							100	77	156 00
New York, Brooklyn....	1	60	20	90 00			3	26	58 50

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

1. New York City.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

Other Distinct Trades.									
Button Makers.					Paper Box Makers.				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	37	77	\$91 00	New York, Manhattan ..	1	90	72	\$192 00
							52	72	132 00
Color Mixers.							50	60	110 00
New York, Manhattan ..	1	75	76	260 00					
Saddle and Harness Makers					Wool Workers.				
New York, Manhattan ..	1	40	77	192 50	New York, Manhattan ..	1	60	77	192 50
		28	77	154 00			35	77	173 25
							5	77	154 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.

Stone Working.				Brick and Cement Making.					
Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers.				Cement Workers.					
Kingston	1	28	70	\$210 00	Binnewater	1	5	77	\$115 50
		12	67	201 00			8	70	105 00
		2	65	195 00			4	65	113 75
Saugerties	1	38	75	225 00			10	65	97 50
		2	70	210 00			6	60	135 00
		1	68	204 00			10	60	120 00
		1	66	198 00			12	60	105 00
		1	65	195 00			15	60	90 00
							5	58	87 00
Granite Cutters.					Creek Locks				
Albany	1	10	73	204 40		1	13	26	52 00
		4	65	182 00			6	26	45 50
		5	45	135 00			28	26	39 00
		6	28	84 00	Glens Falls				
Buffalo	1	7	77	308 00		1	3	92	184 00
		20	77	246 40			2	91	182 00
		25	77	231 00			5	90	191 25
							2	89	178 00
Quarrymen.							3	87	184 87
Fancher	1	150	70	175 00			1	87	174 00
		50	70	105 00			5	84	178 50
Stone Cutters.							2	84	168 00
Albany	1	9	72	216 00			1	84	120 00
		2	67	201 00			1	83	176 47
		4	40	120 00			1	83	166 00
		3	35	105 00			1	79	158 00
Albion	1	25	70	224 00			1	77	154 00
		50	60	192 00			1	76	161 44
		30	52	166 40			1	76	152 00
Auburn	1	15	70	210 00			2	75	150 00
Binghamton	1	18	77	250 25			1	73	146 00
Buffalo	1	180	77	271 04			1	71	165 00
Canajoharie	1	21	71	213 00			1	65	130 00
Chaumont	1	6	76	228 00			1	64	128 00
Cobleskill	1	22	77	269 50			2	60	120 00
		1	48	168 00	High Falls				
Glens Falls	1	18	77	277 20		1	44	52	104 00
		3	60	216 00			40	52	91 00
Gouverneur	1	10	65	204 75	Le Fever Falls				
Hulberton	1	25	70	140 00		1	10	45	90 00
		87	50	100 00			15	45	72 00
Ithaca	1	14	76	273 60			25	42	105 00
		4	66	237 60			77	39	58 50
		1	51	183 60			18	39	42 90
		1	49	176 40	Whiteport				
		1	37	133 20		1	10	52	110 24
		1	21	75 60			10	52	96 20
		1	14	50 40			20	52	91 00
Niagara Falls	1	150	77	270 27			20	52	78 00
		46	66	231 66	Building and Paving Trades.				
Rochester	1	10	65	208 00	<i>Bricklayers and Masons.</i>				
		56	61	170 24	Albany	1	50	77	308 00
Syracuse	1	38	78	255 84			170	60	240 00
Utica	1	5	76	228 00	Amsterdam	1	2	75	262 50
		1	65	195 00			18	71	248 50
		3	40	120 00			20	60	210 00
		1	25	75 00	Auburn	1	50	77	231 00
Watertown	1	2	67	211 05			22	66	198 00
		1	49	154 35					
Yonkers	1	15	77	269 50					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Bricklayers and Masons— Continued.</i>									
Binghamton	1	26	77	\$269 50	Lockport		29	60	\$180 00
		10	52	182 00			4	45	135 00
Buffalo	1	150	65	234 00	Mechanicville	1	15	77	269 50
		2	60	216 00			6	30	105 00
		15	48	172 80			1	25	87 50
		30	40	144 00	Middletown	1	25	74	266 40
		3	36	129 60			8	72	257 20
		50	30	108 00	Mount Vernon	1	36	60	216 00
Canandaigua	1	26	65	195 00			12	40	144 00
Carthage	1	13	77	231 00	Newburgh	1	40	78	234 00
Cohoes	1	30	72	288 00			10	39	117 00
Corning	1	2	77	231 00	New Rochelle	1	30	75	262 50
		8	60	180 00			15	63	220 50
		9	49	171 50			3	58	203 00
		27	45	135 00	Niagara Falls	1	185	77	277 20
Cortland	1	16	77	269 50			35	60	216 00
		1	66	231 00	Nyack	1	5	70	245 00
		1	38	133 00			3	69	241 50
Elmira	1	65	78	245 70			5	67	234 50
Fulton	1	23	73	255 50			4	61	213 50
		10	73	219 00			4	58	203 00
Geneva	1	5	77	231 00			6	57	199 50
		25	72	216 00			8	54	189 00
Glens Falls	1	60	77	277 20			3	40	140 00
		40	60	216 00	Olean	1	13	65	227 50
Hudson	1	47	77	231 00			11	65	216 00
Ithaca	1	12	78	245 70	Oneonta	1	5	70	210 00
		17	68	214 20			4	63	157 50
		10	60	189 00			1	60	120 00
		5	50	157 50	Ossining	1	2	75	263 37
		5	45	141 75			1	75	262 50
		1	20	63 00			2	70	245 00
Jamestown	1	33	60	210 00			3	67	281 40
Kingston	1	2	66	200 61			2	54	189 00
		3	62	188 48			1	31	108 50
		2	60	182 40			1	22½	100 75
		1	58½	205 92	Oswego	1	35	66	211 20
		4	57	173 28			8	57	182 40
		1	52½	159 60			1	1½	4 80
		1	50	152 00	Peekskill	1	20	86	301 00
		3	40	121 60			6	84	336 00
		3	37	112 48			4	80	396 00
		2	32	97 28			4	70	245 00
		3	30	91 20			2	50	175 00
		2	24	72 96	Port Chester	1	40	70	245 00
		2	16	48 64	Poughkeepsie	1	35	77	246 40
Little Falls	1	1	72	227 20	Rochester	1	297	77	277 20
		3	70	223 65	Rome	1	10	60	210 00
		2	67	211 05			8	50	175 00
		4	63	198 45	Schenectady	1	160	77	311 85
		2	60	192 15	Syracuse	1	145	77	277 20
		3	55	173 25	Tarrytown	1	68	77	269 50
		2	48	151 20	Tonawanda	1	10	72	259 20
		1	40	129 15			4	54	194 40
		1	24	75 60			3	42	151 20
Lockport	1	1	76	228 00	Troy	1	4	77	306 00
		1	72	216 00			121	72	286 20

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Bricklayers and Masons— Continued.</i>									
Utica	1	130	77	\$246 40	Cohoes.....	1	18	77	\$207 90
Watertown	1	22	58	208 80			10	77	173 25
		32	45	162 00			8	70	189 00
Yonkers	1	130	77	323 40			4	68	185 60
							5	60	135 00
<i>Carpenters and Joiners.</i>							3	48	108 00
Albany	3	19	77	211 75	Corning.....	1	3	88	158 00
		130	77	192 50			1	79½	175 00
		80	77	173 25			1	77	234 00
		47	60	150 00			3	75	142 50
Alexandria Bay.....	1	30	77	192 50			6	74	185 00
		20	77	173 25			7	74	166 50
Amsterdam.....	1	20	77	192 50			5	72	144 00
		25	77	173 25			1	71	168 00
		40	65	162 50			1	68	120 00
		20	65	146 25			2	60	135 00
		27	60	120 00			95	60	132 00
Auburn	1	15	77	192 50			2	46	92 00
		27	77	173 25	Depew	1	34	77	173 25
		120	77	154 00	Dobbs Ferry	1	32	74	203 50
		48	68	136 00	Dunkirk.....	1	9	60	120 00
		20	64	128 00	Elmira	1	178	77	154 00
		2	60	120 00			2	77	134 75
Baldwinsville.....	1	3	77	192 50			40	77	115 50
		15	77	154 00			8	74	185 00
		3	70	140 00			6	72	144 00
Batavia.....	1	4	77	192 50			2	64	128 00
		2	70	192 50			11	60	120 00
		20	68	136 00	Fishkill on Hudson.....	1	1	77	211 75
		20	68	119 00			1	77	173 25
		8	65	151 67			3	74	185 00
		12	65	146 25			2	70	157 50
		14	65	140 82			2	67	150 75
		24	62	124 00			1	65	162 50
		12	62	108 50			1	3	6 00
		12	60	120 00	Fort Edward	1	39	77	134 75
		4	60	90 00	Fulton.....	1	60	50	100 00
		4	60	75 00	Geneva	1	1	78	195 00
Binghamton	1	50	77	192 50			2	77	173 25
		100	77	154 00			54	77	154 00
		37	70	140 00			1	77	134 75
Buffalo	7	320	77	184 80			1	73	163 25
		30	76	182 40			1	72	144 00
		319	75	180 00			1	60	135 00
		206	72	172 80			1	60	105 00
		300	70	168 00			2	55	123 75
		50	68	163 20			1	54	94 50
		40	60	144 00			1	38	76 00
		12	52	124 80	Glens Falls.....	1	139	77	173 25
		4	40	96 00	Herkimer	1	18	81	182 25
Canandaigua	1	35	70	140 00			2	73	182 50
		28	66	148 30			3	52	117 00
		12	60	105 00			1	51	114 75
Carthage	1	5	77	192 50			1	50	150 00
		13	77	173 25	Hornellsville	1	8	60	120 00
Clayton.....	1	43	72	144 00	Livington.....	1	32	77	211 75

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Carpenters and Joiners— Continued.</i>									
Ithaca.....	1	51	77	\$154 00	Nyack.....		5	60	\$150 00
Jamestown.....	1	2	68	153 00			7	10	25 00
		28	60	120 00	Olean.....	1	8	74	148 00
		3	60	105 00			13	73	164 25
		9	58	116 00			18	71	177 50
Kingston.....	1	30	75	168 75	Oneonta.....	1	6	78	117 00
		10	72	162 00	Oswego.....	1	164	74	148 00
		4	70	157 50			1	63	126 00
		1	60	135 00			1	24	48 00
Lindenhurst.....	1	21	77	192 50	Peekskill.....	1	58	77	211 75
Little Falls.....	1	15	77	192 50	Port Chester.....	1	176	77	211 75
		4	72	126 00	Poughkeepsie.....	1	96	77	192 50
		15	50	112 50			2	65	146 25
		20	48	96 00	Rochester.....	3	200	77	192 50
Lockport.....	1	3	83	249 00			120	77	173 25
		5	77	207 90			3	72	180 00
		90	77	178 00			1	70	117 00
		20	56	135 08			2	68	170 00
		12	43	94 49			2	66	165 00
Mamaroneck.....	1	22	77	221 75			10	66	148 50
		2	75	257 50			54	60	150 00
		4	71	215 25	Rye.....	1	36	77	211 75
		8	67	194 25	Sayville.....	1	24	67½	168 89
		3	65	188 75	Schenectady.....	1	349	77	207 90
		1	64	179 20	Seneca Falls.....	1	4	77	173 25
		1	58	174 00			8	77	154 00
		1	44	121 00	Sloatsburg.....	1	35	77	209 75
Middletown.....	1	2	74	199 80			35	77	192 50
		54	73	182 50	Silver Creek.....	1	49	97	194 00
		15	73	164 25			20	97	170 75
		7	71	177 50			5	77	115 50
		4	71	159 75			2	75	93 75
		1	69	186 30	Syracuse.....	3	100	77	173 25
		1	29	65 25			299	77	154 00
Mount Vernon.....	2	139	77	231 00			4	70	140 00
		39	70	235 62	Tarrytown.....	1	60	77	192 50
		50	70	231 00	Troy.....	1	150	72	192 00
Newark.....	1	25	77	154 00	Utica.....	1	146	77	192 50
		5	77	134 75			145	77	173 25
		10	70	140 00	Watertown.....	1	2	77	211 75
		5	70	122 50			5	77	192 50
Newburgh.....	1	154	77	192 50			88	77	154 00
New Rochelle.....	3	186	77	231 00			30	72	144 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	14	77	188 57	White Plains.....	1	57	77	211 75
		81	77	173 25			1	74	213 50
		30	74	199 80			1	70	182 00
		79	72	106 20			1	59	162 25
		60	70	157 50			1	52	143 00
		52	66	148 50	Whitesboro.....	1	3	79	197 50
North Tonawanda.....	1	2	79	197 50			14	75	168 75
		1	77	221 00			1	30	67 50
		4	77	211 75	Yonkers.....	3	237	77	250 28
		3	77	192 50					
		66	77	173 25					
		8	68	141 20					
		10	65	146 25	Electrical Workers.				
		2	62	155 00	Albany.....	1	2	77	192 50
Nyack.....	1	15	76	187 50			11	60	150 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Electrical Workers—Con.</i>					<i>Painters and Decorators.</i>				
Binghamton	1	5	77	\$173 25	Albany	1	176	77	\$192 50
		4	77	154 00	Amsterdam	1	1	75	187 50
Buffalo	2	215	77	231 00			1	73	146 00
		57	77	192 50			2	72	144 00
		75	77	65 00			3	70	175 00
Elmira	1	6	77	192 50			2	64	160 00
		8	77	173 25			2	60	150 00
Hornellsville	1	20	77	192 50			1	55	137 50
		10	77	154 00			28	40	80 00
		3	77	150 00			1	26	52 00
		7	77	115 50			1	14	28 00
Jamestown	1	7	92	165 00	Auburn	1	78	72	172 80
		7	76	171 00			20	60	144 00
		7	76	150 00			10	50	110 00
		4	76	120 00			18	45	99 00
Niagara Falls	1	15	77	231 00	Baldwinsville	1	7	70	140 00
		60	77	192 50	Binghamton	1	20	77	192 50
		20	77	115 50			30	77	154 00
Rochester	2	2	92	230 00			31	60	120 00
		98	78	195 00	Buffalo	4	99	77	192 50
		40	77	173 25			8	76	190 00
Schenectady	2	54	77	195 00			85	76	171 00
		22	76	190 00			40	70	210 00
Syracuse	2	9	78	195 00			150	70	175 00
		47	78	177 50			57	60	150 00
		23	77	231 00			10	52	130 00
		5	77	154 00			25	50	125 00
		3	60	180 00			50	40	100 00
Utica	2	1	80	200 00			38	36	81 00
		31	77	173 25			13	30	75 00
		16	77	154 00	Canandaigua	1	20	77	154 00
							15	70	140 00
<i>Housesmiths & Architec- tural Iron Workers.</i>					Carthage	1	13	77	115 50
Albany	1	60	77	211 75	Cohoes	1	33	72	172 80
		20	77	192 50	Corning	1	5	76	171 00
		20	77	173 25			1	72	162 00
		20	77	154 00			1	62	139 50
Buffalo	1	230	77	215 60			1	60	180 60
							3	60	135 00
							37	56	112 00
<i>Lathers.</i>					Depew	1	1	85	183 60
Buffalo	1	12	72	216 00			2	85	175 95
		10	66	198 00			10	85	160 65
		7	60	180 00			8	79	149 31
		6	42	126 00			4	79	126 40
Mount Vernon and New Rochelle	1	27	77	269 50			4	75	120 00
Niagara Falls	1	2	68	200 00			1	70	144 90
		8	68	168 50			1	42	79 38
Rochester	1	20	77	134 75	Dunkirk	1	3	77	192 50
		10	60	105 00			3	77	173 25
Troy	1	16	40	75 00			2	77	154 00
Utica	1	5	70	157 50	Elmira	1	6	77	192 50
		4	64	144 70			34	77	154 00
		1	58	130 28			20	40	80 00
Yonkers	1	20	77	269 50	Geneva	1	10	77	175 25
							12	77	134 75
							3	60	135 00
							3	60	105 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.									
Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Painters and Decorators —Continued.</i>									
Glen Falls.....	1	20	76	\$114 00	Liberty.....	1	12	78	\$156 00
		9	75	150 00	Little Falls.....	1	11	77	154 00
		1	70	122 50			10	57	114 00
		6	60	150 00	Lockport.....	1	50	79	159 97
Gouverneur.....	1	1	69	172 50	Middletown.....	1	3	77	173 25
		1	69	138 00			12	55	123 75
		1	65	165 00			16	48	108 00
		4	60	150 00			5	36	81 00
		1	57	87 00			7	30	67 50
		1	47	117 00	Mount Vernon.....	1	23	77	215 00
		1	16	27 50			32	53	143 40
Herkimer.....	1	12	77	154 00			12	51	142 80
		39	57	114 00			7	42	117 60
Hornellsville.....	1	25	77	192 50			9	40	112 00
		6	60	150 00			3	26	72 80
Irvington.....	1	3	75	206 25			2	20	56 00
		2	73	200 75	Newburgh.....	1	3	77	192 50
		1	72	197 50			16	61	152 50
		1	70	192 50			63	49	122 50
		1	66	181 50			5	45	112 50
		1	65	178 75			4	42	105 00
		1	62	170 50			2	38	95 00
		1	61	167 75			1	37	92 50
		2	60	165 00			1	35	87 50
Ithaca.....	1	16	78	156 00			1	30	75 00
Jamestown.....	1	1	77	192 50			1	23	70 00
		2	75	150 00	New Rochelle.....	1	35	77	231 00
		1	74	185 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	23	70	189 00
		3	74	148 00			40	65	160 87
		2	71	144 00			15	60	189 00
		1	70	253 00	North Tonawanda.....	1	20	77	173 25
		2	70	157 50			14	68	153 00
		1	67	134 00			5	50	112 50
		1	65	146 25	Olean.....	1	1	75	168 75
		1	65	113 75			2	71	142 00
		3	64	128 00			14	65	130 00
		1	60	120 00			10	60	120 00
		4	57	114 00			1	35	78 75
		1	56	112 00	Oswego.....	1	67	40	80 00
		3	54	108 00	Peekskill.....	1	5	69	189 75
		1	50	112 50			17	63	157 50
		2	50	100 00			11	54	135 00
		1	48	120 00	Port Chester.....	1	95	77	211 75
		1	47	117 50	Poughkeepsie.....	1	6	75	187 50
		2	47	94 00			8	73	182 50
		1	39	76 00			30	72	180 00
		1	35	70 00			1	69	172 50
		1	33	74 25			2	68	170 00
		1	25	60 75			5	65	132 00
		1	18	27 00			1	36	90 00
		1	5	10 00	Rochester.....	1	100	77	173 25
Kingston.....	1	13	70	146 00			21	66	148 50
		15	65	130 00	Rome.....	1	39	77	154 00
		13	60	120 00	Schenectady.....	1	96	77	173 25

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Painters and Decorators—Continued.</i>									
Seneca Falls.....	1	6	77	\$173 25	Buffalo		5	42	\$126 00
		24	70	157 50			6	24	72 00
		4	60	135 00			1	18	54 00
		2	58	130 50	Rochester	1	1	96	307 20
		1	48	108 00			3	70	224 00
Syracuse	3	1	77	242 55			3	70	175 00
		90	77	232 54			7	65	208 00
		173	77	211 75			5	62	155 00
		3	73	229 95			6	50	160 00
Troy	3	5	77	207 90	<i>Pile Drivers and Dock Builders.</i>				
		2	76	171 00	Buffalo	1	2	82	287 00
		50	72	172 80			20	82	2 5 00
		31	70	168 00			5	82	1 4 00
		9	68	183 60			9	74	259 00
		10	65	176 50			8	74	222 00
		3	60	162 00			40	74	1 0 00
		8	58	156 6			1	64	192 00
		3	56	151 20	<i>Plasterers.</i>				
		85	52	124 80	Binghamton	1	23	72	216 00
		2	40	108 00			3	60	180 00
Utica	1	2	77	231 00			2	45	135 00
		10	77	211 75	Buffalo	1	25	72	288 00
		100	77	192 50			19	69	276 00
		5	77	154 00			15	60	240 00
Waterloo	1	1	72	172 50			12	55	220 00
		1	68	168 00			5	48	192 00
		1	60	120 00			4	42	168 00
		1	41	82 00	Lockport	1	9	70	245 00
		1	15	30 00			2	40	140 00
		1	14	28 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	31	77	242 50
		1	9	18 00	Olean	1	4	77	231 00
		2	6	12 00			8	40	120 00
Watertown	1	65	77	160 00	Syracuse	1	10	77	277 20
		10	66	132 00			13	60	216 00
White Plains.....	1	26	77	192 50			6	58	208 80
Yonkers	1	20	60	166 50	Tonawanda.....	1	5	69	207 00
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>							3	60	180 00
Albany	1	5	76	288 00			1	45	135 00
		4	76	266 00	<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters.</i>				
		4	70	180 00	Albany	1	65	77	246 40
		18	60	180 00	Amsterdam	1	11	77	192 50
Buffalo	1	50	77	231 00	Auburn	1	1	77	231 00
		25	77	192 50			4	77	192 50
Rochester	1	15	77	192 50			1	77	176 10
		10	40	100 00			10	77	173 25
Utica	1	1	79	237 00			8	77	154 00
		2	79	197 50			4	77	134 75
		7	79	158 00	Binghamton	1	25	77	209 44
		2	77	231 00			4	77	192 50
		3	77	192 50			3	77	134 75
		30	77	154 00	Buffalo	1	10	77	252 00
<i>Pavers and Rammermen.</i>							80	77	231 00
Buffalo	2	32	82	164 00			40	77	211 75
		27	76	152 00			80	72	216 00
		15	70	140 00			30	60	180 00
		1	54	108 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Continued.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Plumbers and Gas Fitters —Continued.</i>									
Canandaigua.....	1	4	77	\$192 50	Syracuse		3	45	\$90 00
		5	77	154 00			5	35	105 00
Cohoes.....	1	15	76	205 20			2	35	70 00
Cortland.....	1	1	77	182 87			6	30	90 00
		3	77	173 25			4	25	75 00
		1	77	154 00			7	20	60 00
Dunkirk.....	1	2	77	231 00	Tarrytown	1	22	78	234 00
		2	77	211 75			2	78	177 50
		1	77	192 50	Tonawanda	1	22	77	192 50
		1	77	154 00			8	77	77 00
Elmira	1	15	77	231 00	Troy.....	1	38	76	228 00
		23	77	192 50			27	76	209 00
Geneva	1	1	77	231 00	Utica	1	10	77	231 00
		4	77	192 50			15	77	211 75
		11	77	173 25			33	77	192 50
		1	77	154 00	Watertown.....	1	13	77	173 25
Glens Falls.....	1	32	77	192 50	Yonkers.....	1	50	77	250 28
Gloversville	1	13	77	223 50					
Hornellsville	1	13	77	192 50	<i>Plumbers' Helpers.</i>				
Ithaca	1	3	77	231 00	Syracuse	1	5	77	156 00
		9	77	192 50			7	77	130 00
		9	77	154 00			10	77	117 00
Jamestown	1	10	48	144 00			8	77	97 50
Little Falls.....	1	22	77	206 25			2	77	78 00
Lockport	1	12	77	192 50			3	77	58 50
		4	77	154 00			3	77	39 00
		1	77	115 00	<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers.</i>				
Mount Vernon.....	1	12	76	266 00	Albany	1	20	71½	214 50
		30	76	247 00			15	50	150 00
		4	76	190 00			6	35	105 00
		10	76	152 00	Amsterdam	1	11	77	192 50
New Rochelle.....	1	1	77	231 00			3	62	155 00
		8	60	150 00			2	58	145 00
		3	59	177 00	Binghamton	1	1	77	231 00
		6	47	141 00			5	77	192 50
		10	45	135 00			6	77	173 25
		2	30	75 00			7	77	154 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	2	77	250 25			4	77	134 75
		15	77	231 00	Buffalo.....	3	215	77	231 00
		25	77	192 50			20	77	207 90
Olean	1	3	77	231 00			70	77	184 80
		7	77	211 75			4	76	273 60
Poughkeepsie	1	30	77	211 75			11	76	150 48
Rochester	1	35	77	231 00			2	70	252 00
		25	77	211 75			6	66	130 68
		60	77	192 50			25	66	106 92
		15	77	115 50			4	54	194 40
Rome	1	9	72	144 00			2	54	106 92
Schenectady	1	2	77	269 50			6	54	87 48
		4	77	250 25			3	30	108 00
		55	77	231 00			1	6	21 60
Syracuse	1	86	69	207 00	Canandaigua.....	1	6	77	173 25
		10	69	138 00			7	77	115 50
		12	60	180 00	Dunkirk	1	10	77	192 50
		5	60	120 00			12	77	173 25
		8	50	150 00					
		4	45	135 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------

I. BUILDING, STONE WORKING, ETC.—Concluded.

Building and Paving Trades—Con.									
<i>Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers—Con.</i>					<i>Stone Masons.</i>				
Elmira.....	1	5	77	\$192 50	Binghamton	1	38	48	\$144 00
		10	77	173 25	Buffalo	1	60	76	273 60
		10	77	154 00			70	76	243 20
		14	77	134 75	Yonkers	1	52	69½	291 90
Ithaca	1	20	77	154 00	<i>Tile Layers and Marble Mosaic Workers.</i>				
Lockport	1	14	77	154 00	Buffalo	1	7	65	190 00
		1	6	12 00			10	50	160 00
Mount Vernon.....	1	18	77	231 00			6	40	128 00
New Rochelle.....	1	20	77	211 75	Rochester	1	10	77	231 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	2	76	190 00	Building and Street Labor.				
		25	76	171 00	<i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Laborers</i>				
Oswego	1	29	75	150 00	Albany	1	93	77	154 00
Rochester	1	25	75	210 00	Geneva	1	15	77	124 74
		20	75	168 00	Mamaroneck	1	35	60	120 00
		80	75	150 00	Middletown	1	30	60	108 00
Schenectady	1	24	77	192 50			10	60	90 00
Syracuse	2	2	77	211 75			10	55	99 00
		8	77	192 50	New Rochelle	1	71	77	154 00
		35	77	173 25			2	30	60 00
		9	77	154 00	Peekskill	1	26	77	134 75
		5	75	225 00	Tarrytown	1	33	65	130 00
		2	72	144 00	Yonkers	1	135	77	205 59
		1	70	175 00	<i>General Building and Street Laborers.</i>				
		24	69	155 25	Auburn	1	27	77	115 50
		1	68	204 00			10	60	90 00
		9	68	153 00			5	48	72 00
		4	63	141 75	Binghamton	1	38	75	150 00
		7	60	135 00			10	70	122 50
		4	55	123 75	Buffalo	2	40	86	172 00
Troy	1	18	77	207 90			14	76	152 00
		7	77	184 80			3	66	115 50
		5	72	194 40			50	66	99 00
		3	60	162 00			50	63	78 75
		6	45	121 50			30	57	114 00
Utica	1	20	77	173 25			20	54	81 00
		41	77	154 00			10	50	100 00
Watertown	1	2	92	207 00			20	42	56 70
		1	91	204 75			2	30	45 00
		1	89	200 25	Canandaigua	1	100	74	111 00
		1	88½	199 13	Mount Vernon.....	1	30	77	134 75
		2	87	195 75	Rochester	4	7	56	98 00
		1	81	182 25			189	56	89 60
		2	79	177 75			35	48	76 80
		1	78	175 50			51	44	81 60
		10	77	173 25			7	41	71 75
		1	75	168 75			3	37	62 90
		1	58½	131 63	Syracuse	1	100	64	115 20
		1	29	65 25	Utica	1	58	77	115 50
<i>Steam Fitters.</i>									
Albany	1	30	77	231 00					
		15	50	150 00					
Buffalo.....	1	61	77	231 00					
		30	77	92 40					
Syracuse.....	1	12	77	231 00					
		1	77	115 50					
Yonkers	1	9	77	231 00					
		9	77	115 50					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.									
Garments.					Lining Cutters and Trimmers.				
<i>Buttonhole Makers.</i>									
Syracuse	1	*10	77	\$117 00	Syracuse	1	24	77	\$149 00
		*4	77	104 00					
		*5	77	91 00					
		*8	77	65 00	<i>Overall Workers.</i>				
<i>Clothing Cutters.</i>					Binghamton	1	5	77	156 00
Buffalo	1	1	78	260 00	Buffalo	1	*45	54	81 00
		15	78	234 00			*10	78	91 00
		2	78	221 00			*20	78	78 00
		7	78	195 00			*40	78	65 00
		2	72	264 00			*20	78	52 00
		3	72	240 00			*10	78	39 00
		1	72	228 00	Newburgh.....	2	*25	54	36 00
		6	72	198 00			25	77	192 50
		2	72	84 00			40	77	154 00
		8	72	72 00			35	77	115 50
		4	66	132 00			*250	77	115 50
		1	66	121 00			*75	77	98 25
		12	54	72 00			*60	77	77 00
		2	48	96 00			50	77	38 50
Rochester	1	10	77	231 00			*25	77	38 50
		20	77	218 17			2	72	192 00
		10	77	205 34			2	72	180 00
		8	77	179 67			6	72	144 00
		20	72	180 00			*1	72	132 00
		10	72	144 00			4	72	120 00
		15	72	120 00			15	72	96 00
		7	72	108 00			*10	72	96 00
		10	69	138 00			*54	72	90 00
		30	65	195 00			3	72	72 00
		15	65	184 17			*5	72	72 00
		20	65	173 33	Port Jervis	1	*73	72	60 00
Syracuse	1	10	65	141 67			*10	75	112 50
		8	77	325 00			*18	75	93 75
		6	77	312 00			*10	75	75 00
		2	77	260 00	Wappingers Falls	1	*2	73	109 50
		6	67	263 00			2	77	192 50
		32	63	231 00			4	77	154 00
		2	63	189 00			*30	77	154 00
Utica	1	87	77	198 00			8	77	115 50
							*30	77	115 50
<i>Coat Makers.</i>							*40	77	107 80
Syracuse	1	*2	75	125 00			*20	77	100 10
		*3	75	112 50			*15	77	96 25
		*20	75	87 50			*2	77	96 00
		*75	75	75 00			3	77	77 00
		*20	75	62 50			*10	77	77 00
Utica	2	15	77	192 50			*4	77	57 75
		25	77	154 00			2	77	48 00
		15	77	128 28	<i>Pants and Vest Makers.</i>				
		20	77	115 50	Potsdam	1	6	70	157 50
		5	77	102 64			*16	70	70 00
		*10	77	91 00	Syracuse	1	*40	77	78 00
		5	77	89 78			*40	77	65 00
		10	77	77 00			*20	77	52 00
		*35	77	77 00			*15	77	39 00
		*25	77	64 14			*10	77	26 00
		*5	77	57 75			*10	54	45 00
		*10	77	51 28			*20	54	36 00
		*12	77	38 50			*40	54	27 00
							*5	25	20 83

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Garments—Con.									
<i>Pants and Vest Makers—Continued.</i>									
Syracuse		*10	25	\$16 66	Poughkeepsie.....		1	60	\$120 00
		*10	25	12 50			1	60	90 00
Utica	1	15	77	234 00			1	50	75 00
		12	77	195 00			1	48	60 00
		18	77	156 00			1	40	55 00
		5	77	117 00	Rochester	1	40	25	54 16
		*35	77	104 00	Schenectady	1	6	70	140 00
		*61	77	78 00			*1	70	87 50
		*5	77	52 00			21	48	96 00
		*15	77	32 50			*3	40	50 00
<i>Tailors.</i>					Syracuse	4	7	77	156 00
Albany	1	*4	42	35 00			20	77	130 00
		8	36	60 00			15	77	117 00
Binghamton	1	20	25	62 50			10	77	104 00
Buffalo	2	10	78	220 00			40	77	97 50
		11	78	215 00			5	77	78 00
		14	78	212 00			5	77	65 00
		24	78	184 00			*10	70	105 00
		57	78	180 00			*12	70	95 40
		2	76	139 33			*18	70	81 66
		*4	71	117 00			*50	70	70 00
		3	54	135 00			*60	70	58 33
		10	54	117 00			*20	70	46 61
		14	54	108 00			*40	70	35 00
		7	54	99 00			*30	70	28 93
		14	54	72 00			11	63	91 50
		1	36	66 00			7	60	130 00
		*1	35	70 00			8	60	120 00
		1	3	6 00			26	60	99 60
Elmira.....	2	6	60	120 00			3	55	137 50
		5	45	75 00			2	55	128 00
		1	42	126 00			13	55	74 00
		*1	40	40 00			26	54	108 00
		*1	30	30 00			23	54	98 82
		5	25	50 00			5	54	63 00
		1	24	72 00			2	48	112 00
		4	20	35 00			2	35	105 00
		*2	20	20 00			75	25	62 50
		2	6	12 00	Troy.....	1	45	60	150 00
		2	5	8 75			*9	60	80 00
		1	2	3 00			30	52	130 00
Ithaca	1	24	77	192 50			15	52	104 00
		*5	77	77 00			*8	52	69 33
		11	38	95 00			15	40	100 00
		*10	38	38 00	Unadilla.....	1	1	77	195 00
Jamestown.....	1	11	77	154 00			4	72	144 00
		*2	77	77 00			*13	60	60 00
Little Falls	1	5	50	90 00	Hats, Caps and Furs.				
Niagara Falls.....	1	3	77	231 00	<i>Hat Finishers.</i>				
		2	77	192 50	Matteawan	1	16	75	416 00
		1	77	154 00			14	75	390 00
		*1	77	115 50			20	75	350 00
		*2	77	96 25			20	75	330 00
		*1	77	77 00			20	75	300 00
Olean	1	15	60	150 00			10	65	270 00
		*7	60	100 00			1	136	77
Poughkeepsie	1	1	77	154 00	Newburgh.....	1	136	77	192 50
		1	65	125 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Continued.

Hats, Caps and Furs—
Continued.*Hat Finishers—Con.*

Yonkers	2	20	77	\$230 50
		6	73	180 00
		7	69	150 00
		5	60	125 00
		3	60	100 00
		6	52	143 00

Hat Makers.

Newburgh	1	1	77	462 00
		20	77	269 50
		30	77	250 25
		65	77	231 00
		34	77	192 50

Hat Trimmers.

Newburgh	1	*120	77	115 50
----------------	---	------	----	--------

Boots, Shoes and
Gloves,*Boot and Shoe Workers.*

Buffalo	1	45	77	173 25
		8	77	154 00
		9	77	134 75
		*19	77	65 00
		*5	77	52 00
		*2	77	39 00
		*8	77	32 50
		4	72	162 00
		*1	72	60 00
		3	70	140 00
		1	70	122 50
Jamestown	1	4	60	180 00
		16	60	90 00
		20	42	52 50
Rochester	1	700	77	156 00
Syracuse	1	33	76	152 00

Glove Cutters.

Gloversville	3	475	77	173 25
		22	77	115 50
		230	66	132 00

Glove Makers (Leather).

Gloversville	5	*28	77	134 75
		*60	77	77 00
		*40	75	112 50
		*1	74	128 00
		*15	72	93 60
		*1	71	70 00
		*1	70	106 00
		1	70	87 50
		*1	60	96 00
		*50	69	69 00
		*1	67	96 00
		*40	66	105 60
		*1	65	103 00
		*1	65	80 00
		*1	63	90 00
		*1	63	70 00
		*1	60	65 00

Gloversville

	*1	59	90 00
	*1	57	78 00
	*1	57	70 00
	*1	56	85 25
	*1	54	70 00
	*1	50	69 00
	*1	50	63 50
Johnstown	2	*5	77 00
		*3	102 00
		*12	95 00
		*7	85 88
		*22	64 60
		*62	40 00

Wax Threaders (Glove).

Gloversville	1	15	77	154 00
		45	40	80 00

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs
and Laundry.*Collar Turners.*

Troy	1	2	75	150 00
		6	65	119 16
		12	60	90 00
		25	55	68 75

Laundry Drivers.

Buffalo	1	40	77	154 00
---------------	---	----	----	--------

Laundry Workers.

Albany	1	3	77	130 00
		*6	77	78 00
		28	12	20 00
		*27	12	12 00
Amsterdam	1	3	77	156 00
		10	77	130 02
		*7	77	110 50
		12	77	104 00
Berlin	1	1	63	125 00
		1	60	109 10
		1	60	106 40
		1	51	83 00
		1	14	9 50
		1	12	24 20
Cohoes	1	35	76	152 00
Glens Falls	1	58	77	130 07
		*2	77	104 01
Jamestown	1	4	77	234 00
		*16	77	78 00
Little Falls	1	7	77	128 32
		*1	35	52 50
Troy	5	10	77	192 50
		16	70	168 00
		15	70	157 50
		19	68	102 00
		5	64	128 00
		*16	60	80 00
		10	35	52 50
		*6	35	35 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
II. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES—Concluded.									
<i>Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Laundry—Con.</i>									
<i>Laundry Workers—Con.</i>					<i>Spinners (Jack).</i>				
Troy.....		*5	35	\$29 40	Amsterdam.....	1	79	77	\$154 00
		*3	35	15 17			10	39	78 00
		98	30	60 00			21	29	58 00
		*18	30	60 00	Cohoes	1	10	75	125 00
		6	30	50 00			150	70	116 67
		13	30	45 00			50	65	108 33
<i>Shirt Folders.</i>							40	47	78 33
Cohoes	1	*4	65	97 50	Little Falls.....	1	53	77	112 75
		8	65	81 25			10	77	77 00
		*2	65	81 25	Utica	1	4	72	132 00
		10	65	65 00			3	72	120 00
		5	43	47 30			1	72	96 00
<i>Shirt, Waist and Collar Cutters.</i>					<i>Spinners (Mule).</i>				
Albany	1	3	77	154 00	Utica	1	60	77	200 20
		7	70	210 00			14	77	182 00
		5	65	162 00			40	77	169 00
Glens Falls.....	1	45	77	154 00			12	77	150 80
Troy	1	100	72	192 00	<i>Textile Workers.</i>				
		260	8	20 00	Hornellsville	1	3	77	115 50
		100	8	8 00			*2	77	77 00
<i>Textiles.</i>					Jamestown	2	*50	77	61 60
<i>Block Printers.</i>							10	77	57 75
Newburgh	1	12	40	120 00			60	72	144 00
<i>Finishers and Dyers.</i>					Lockport	1	*3	60	60 00
Cohoes.....	1	*165	76	126 67			*7	60	50 00
		*120	66	99 00			*12	60	45 00
		*50	66	66 00			*15	60	37 50
Jamestown	1	3	77	115 50	Seneca Falls.....	1	8	76	101 88
		36	77	96 25			5	76	95 00
<i>Knit Goods Cutters.</i>							*4	76	90 00
Little Falls	1	11	65	97 50			*4	76	80 00
		7	60	75 00	<i>Weavers.</i>				
<i>Loom Fixers.</i>					Jamestown	1	80	77	96 25
Cohoes	1	44	77	138 60	<i>Winders and Knitters.</i>				
Jamestown	1	21	77	173 25	Cohoes	1	4	65	146 25
Utica	1	48	70	134 40			2	65	81 25
<i>Loopers.</i>							*29	65	81 25
Cohoes.....	1	*100	76	114 00			4	65	73 12
		*25	52	78 00	Little Falls.....	1	1	65	56 88
		*25	42	49 00			59	77	96 25
					<i>Wool Sorters.</i>				
					Jamestown	1	16	77	173 25

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING.

Iron and Steel.

<i>Blacksmiths.</i>									
Albany	1	84	77	\$166 32	Buffalo.....		21	76	197 60
Amsterdam.....	1	15	77	154 00			62	76	182 40
Auburn	1	2	77	231 00			16	76	171 00
		3	77	211 75			3	76	152 00
		2	77	192 50			2	70	182 00
		2	77	173 25			2	70	168 00
		2	77	154 00			3	64	153 60
Buffalo	1	40	76	209 00			6	64	144 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Blacksmiths—Con.</i>									
Corning	1	2	86	\$197 80	Dunkirk	1	225	77	\$138 60
		3	80	208 00	Schenectady	1	12	77	192 50
		5	78	187 00			24	77	127 05
Dunkirk	1	18	77	375 00	<i>Blast Furnace Men.</i>				
		8	77	269 00	Buffalo	1	6	92	251 16
		16	77	192 50			4	92	239 20
		22	77	173 25			6	92	269 76
Elmira.....	1	5	76	190 00			30	92	202 40
		3	76	174 80			100	92	193 20
		8	75	187 50			10	92	182 16
		2	71	195 25			14	92	176 64
		1	71	166 85			25	92	138 00
Green Island.....	1	1	70	192 50			14	86	189 20
		1	70	175 00			20	86	180 60
		4	70	157 00			23	62	130 20
		2	70	147 00			2	62	119 04
		2	70	140 00	<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.</i>				
		2	70	121 00	Albany	1	60	77	180 18
Horwellsville	1	3	70	112 00			55	77	155 54
		1	80	194 96	Buffalo	1	30	76	197 60
		1	77	150 00			40	76	191 52
		1	76	106 40			20	76	190 00
		1	74	192 40			20	76	177 84
		1	72	158 40			30	76	171 00
		1	72	151 20			50	54	126 36
		1	71	149 10			10	24	62 40
		1	70	168 20			10	18	45 36
Lockport	1	1	77	154 00			36	12	30 34
Oneonta	1	2	76	152 00			1	6	15 60
		3	75	172 00	Corning.....	1	7	77	184 80
		1	75	120 00			32	77	177 10
		3	74	175 00	Dunkirk	1	50	70	182 00
		1	74	173 20			40	70	168 00
		2	74	140 60			20	70	140 00
		2	74	133 20			8	70	126 00
		1	74	129 50	Elmira	1	1	48	124 80
		2	73	164 25			1	48	115 20
		1	73	156 95			4	48	110 40
		1	50	120 00			2	48	108 00
Oswego.....	1	11	76	190 00			5	48	96 00
		2	76	167 20	Geneva	1	8	77	173 25
		18	76	159 60			9	52	117 00
		1	76	121 60	Green Island.....	1	12	77	115 50
Rochester	1	1	90	180 00			30	72	180 00
		5	77	192 50			10	70	175 00
		5	77	154 00	Newburgh.....	1	19	77	192 50
		1	77	138 60			10	74	185 00
Schenectady	1	10	77	231 00			5	70	175 00
		20	77	192 50	Niagara Falls	1	1	80	180 00
Seneca Falls	1	14	77	192 50			1	77	154 00
Tonawanda	1	3	77	192 50			1	70	157 50
		10	77	154 00			1	68	153 00
		4	52	104 00			1	68	102 00
<i>Blacksmiths' Helpers.</i>							1	67	134 00
Albany	1	1	77	150 00			1	66	99 00
		74	77	103 95			1	62	93 00
Buffalo	1	150	76	114 00			1	58	145 00
		15	60	90 00			1	31	46 50
		10	54	81 00			1	19	28 50
		25	26	39 00					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.									
<i>Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders—Con.</i>									
Niagara Falls		1	18	\$45 00	Lockport	1	3	77	\$173 25
		1	6	9 00			2	70	157 50
Olean	1	13	77	177 10			3	65	146 25
		4	77	173 25			1	65	139 75
		5	77	134 75	Ossining	1	22	77	192 50
		3	75	180 00	Rochester	1	3	77	204 05
Oswego	1	110	77	180 95			1	77	192 50
		10	70	164 50			2	77	184 80
Rochester	1	4	92	207 00			1	77	175 17
		1	92	184 00			12	77	165 55
		4	90	225 00	Schenectady	1	72	86	279 50
		1	77	200 20			32	86	193 50
		8	77	192 50	Seneca Falls	1	4	77	173 25
		4	77	184 80			2	77	165 55
		2	77	151 00			2	75	168 75
Schenectady	1	102	77	161 70			1	75	161 25
Utica	1	12	77	192 50			3	75	150 00
		12	77	154 00			1	55	96 25
<i>Boiler Makers' Helpers.</i>					Syracuse	1	9	77	154 00
Albany	1	15	87	117 45	Troy	1	8	77	173 25
		75	77	103 95			42	77	154 00
Buffalo	1	8	77	138 60	Utica	1	16	77	173 25
		9	77	121 27					
		7	77	86 62	<i>Engineers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Etc. (Amal- gamated).</i>				
		2	60	108 00	Buffalo	1	5	77	211 75
		50	48	86 40			20	77	173 25
<i>Car Wheel Makers.</i>							1	70	157 50
Rochester	1	14	77	246 40			2	68	153 00
		14	77	134 75			1	64	144 00
		12	77	123 20			1	18	43 20
		14	77	115 50	Schenectady	1	18	70	175 00
		29	77	107 80	Troy	1	22	77	209 44
		2	25	80 00	<i>Foundry and Machine Shop Laborers.</i>				
<i>Coremakers.</i>					Albany	1	4	77	192 50
Albany	1	1	77	192 50			31	77	115 50
		1	77	173 25	Rochester	1	4	77	173 25
		11	77	154 00			3	77	138 60
Auburn	1	20	77	173 25			30	77	123 20
Buffalo	2	1	77	320 84	Watertown	1	19	77	115 50
		1	77	223 30			6	38	52 25
		5	77	184 80	<i>Horseshoers.</i>				
		10	77	173 25	Albany	1	8	77	231 00
		20	77	165 55			32	77	192 50
		2	76	190 00	Auburn	1	9	77	154 00
		15	76	182 40			2	75	168 75
		8	75	187 50			1	63	126 00
		8	74	159 10	Binghamton	1	2	77	192 50
		20	72	162 00			9	77	154 00
		22	71	159 75	Buffalo	1	15	77	231 00
		3	71	142 00			10	77	211 75
		2	70	150 50			55	77	192 50
		6	64	137 60	Ithaca	1	35	77	154 00
		11	62	133 30					
Coxsackie	1	13	76	178 60					
		1	76	106 40					
Lancaster	1	23	69	165 60					
		13	59	126 85					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.

Horseshoers—Con.

Lockport	1	2	77	\$173 25	Lancaster.....	17	70	\$192 50
		6	77	154 00		3	64	176 00
		1	60	120 00		10	42	115 50
		1	30	60 00		10	42	105 00
New Rochelle.....	1	7	77	192 50	Lockport	1	5	74
		9	77	154 00		7	74	222 00
Rochester	1	15	77	173 25		14	74	203 50
Syracuse	1	18	77	231 00		34	74	185 00
		18	77	192 50		1	50	150 00
		4	38	95 00		1	45	123 75
Troy	1	8	77	211 75	Middletown	1	14	77
		10	77	192 50		1	38	76 00
Yonkers.....	1	26	77	192 50	Newburgh.....	1	10	75
						10	70	192 50
						16	68	170 00
<i>Iron Molders.</i>					Ossining.....	1	17	75
Albany	2	81	77	211 75	Oswego.....	1	5	74
		20	75	187 50		5	74	203 50
		8	50	137 50		10	74	185 00
		4	48	192 00		2	74	166 50
		134	48	132 00		3	74	148 00
		10	48	96 00		1	70	210 00
		22	36	117 00	Peekskill.....	1	9	68
Amsterdam.....	1	8	70	175 00		6	65	243 75
		2	70	157 50		4	65	237 50
Auburn	1	20	77	250 25		17	65	195 00
		20	77	231 00		4	62	170 50
		20	77	211 75		7	62	155 00
		32	53	132 50		3	60	210 00
Binghamton	1	2	77	211 75		10	60	180 00
		13	77	184 80		5	58	203 00
		6	77	183 26	Poughkeepsie.....	1	40	77
		4	77	173 25	Rochester	2	15	77
		5	77	154 00		30	77	231 00
Buffalo	3	40	77	231 00		20	77	219 45
		325	77	211 75		50	77	211 75
		170	77	192 50		60	77	204 05
		280	76	171 00		135	52	130 00
		85	70	175 00	Sandy Hill.....	1	3	77
		35	38	104 50		20	70	192 50
Corning	1	5	77	250 25		7	60	150 00
		7	77	231 00	Schenectady	1	200	77
		6	77	211 75	Seneca Falls.....	1	12	77
		8	77	192 50		30	77	211 75
		16	77	173 25		50	77	192 50
Cortland	1	11	52	130 00	Shortsville.....	1	27	77
Coxsackie	1	10	77	231 00	Silver Creek.....	1	1	74
		10	77	192 50		2	74	168 00
		5	77	154 00		5	74	166 50
Dunkirk.....	1	68	77	192 50		1	73	168 00
Elmira	1	5	77	211 75		2	73	166 00
		25	77	192 50		1	73	165 00
Frankfort	1	60	75	168 75		1	72	166 50
Geneva.....	1	6	77	192 50		1	72	162 00
		25	52	208 00		1	68	156 13
		25	52	182 00	Syracuse	1	80	70
		50	52	156 00		18	70	192 50
		22	52	130 00		200	70	175 00
Lancaster	1	75	73	204 40				

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.									
Iron Molders—Con.									
Troy.....	2	6	77	\$269 50	Amsterdam.....	1	50	77	\$173 25
		130	77	231 00			2	75	168 75
		20	77	211 75			1	71	159 75
		100	77	192 50			6	65	146 25
		95	42	105 00			1	59	132 75
Utica	1	125	77	327 25	Auburn.....	1	10	77	231 00
		30	77	308 00			30	77	223 30
		35	77	288 75			50	77	211 75
		90	77	211 75			50	77	202 12
Watertown.....	1	25	77	231 00			30	77	192 50
		20	77	211 75			50	77	180 95
		9	77	192 50	Binghamton	1	3	77	231 00
		21	30	75 00			6	77	223 30
Yonkers	1	90	77	211 75			12	77	211 75
							5	77	192 50
Iron Molders' Helpers.							5	77	173 25
Lockport	1	2	77	134 75	Buffalo	1	1	77	246 40
		4	77	123 20			10	77	200 20
		40	77	115 50			20	77	192 50
		10	77	107 80			18	77	184 80
		1	30	52 50			10	77	180 95
		1	26	39 00			37	77	177 10
Iron Workers.							44	77	173 25
Buffalo.....	1	6	77	192 50			20	77	169 40
		8	77	173 25	Corning	1	3	77	192 50
		10	77	154 00			2	77	184 80
		18	77	134 75			15	77	177 10
		14	77	115 50			59	77	169 40
		2	72	180 00			6	86	201 24
		2	42	94 50	Depew.....	1	19	86	193 50
Tarrytown	1	102	77	173 25			75	86	185 76
							4	75	175 50
Japanners and Finishers							31	75	163 75
(Steel).							50	75	162 00
Jamestown	1	1	77	154 00			10	75	155 25
		1	77	136 80	Dunkirk.....	1	70	77	169 40
		2	77	135 00	Elmira.....	1	100	77	192 50
		2	77	126 00	Green Island.....	1	4	77	192 50
		1	77	115 80			13	77	180 95
		1	77	114 00			12	77	173 25
		1	77	106 40	Hornellsville.....	1	50	77	177 10
		2	77	100 10	Little Falls.....	1	3	77	231 00
		1	77	100 00			12	77	192 50
		1	77	96 20			7	77	173 25
		1	77	95 00			10	77	154 00
		1	77	90 00	Lockport	1	5	77	192 50
		1	77	81 00			10	77	173 25
Locomotive and Car Pipe							25	30	90 00
Fitters.							25	30	82 50
Buffalo.....	1	4	77	192 50			26	30	75 00
		8	77	177 10			32	30	72 00
		6	77	115 50			7	30	67 50
		13	76	190 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	50	77	184 80
		18	76	174 80	Oneonta	1	2	77	192 50
		6	70	105 00			3	77	173 37
		1	60	138 00			4	77	154 00
Machinists.							1	77	115 50
Albany	1	125	87	217 50			11	72	163 02
		125	87	191 40			1	72	151 20

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.

Machinists—Continued.

Oneonta	7	69	\$164 16	Tonawanda	11	77	\$180 95
	3	68	147 63		10	70	173 25
	2	57	131 10	Troy	1	60	192 50
Oswego	1	90	154 00		25	77	173 25
	60	70	140 00		10	77	154 00
Pearl River.....	1	80	171 00		10	77	134 75
Poughkeepsie	1	36	192 50	Utica	1	50	192 50
Rensselaer	1	45	184 80		25	77	173 25
	5	77	173 25		10	77	154 00
	5	77	154 00		3	67	167 50
Rochester	1	50	231 00	Watertown	1	12	150 75
	450	77	192 50		9	77	184 80
	200	77	154 00		5	42	100 80
Rome	1	4	168 75		157	36	86 40
	10	75	150 00		7	24	57 60
Sandy Hill.....	1	20	173 25	Watervliet.....	1	40	260 48
Schenectady	2	38	250 25		39	86	233 92
	244	77	211 75		8	84	268 80
	143	77	192 50		24	77	190 96
Seneca Falls.....	1	10	180 95	Yonkers.....	1	50	211 75
	20	77	173 25		40	77	184 80
	25	77	154 00		90	77	173 25
	35	77	146 30	<i>Machinists' Helpers.</i>			
	20	77	134 75	Albany	1	172	86
	6	66	151 80	Rochester	1	3	77
	10	66	138 60		40	77	115 50
	15	66	132 00		10	77	111 65
	4	66	115 50		40	77	96 25
	8	60	141 00		12	77	77 00
	12	60	135 00	<i>Metal Mechanics (Allied).</i>			
	15	60	126 00	Auburn.....	1	25	77
	10	60	108 00		10	77	142 45
Silver Creek.....	1	3	242 00		10	70	123 20
	1	93	140 00	Dunkirk.....	1	200	77
	1	91	182 55	Lockport	1	1	77
	1	89	178 55		2	77	115 50
	1	89	147 90		1	30	60 00
	1	88	182 20		3	30	52 50
	1	86	135 00		1	30	48 00
	1	77	151 00		2	30	45 00
	1	77	150 00		2	30	42 00
	1	77	107 10	Poughkeepsie.....	1	45	50
	1	75	156 00		45	50	85 00
	1	74	136 00	Seneca Falls	1	56	77
	1	73	158 50				107 80
	1	73	106 00	<i>Pattern Makers.</i>			
	1	71	151 25	Auburn.....	1	2	75
	1	71	150 00		2	71	198 35
	1	70	150 00		3	70	192 50
	1	70	148 00		2	68	194 80
	1	68	136 00		3	66	188 70
	1	59	128 58		7	65	182 90
Syracuse	1	31	78		4	60	168 60
	20	78	192 50		2	53	148 50
	55	77	173 25		1	43	118 15
	1	41	120 00	Buffalo	1	2	76
Tarrytown	1	130	77		5	76	285 00
Tonawanda.....	1	4	204 05		1	76	266 00
	15	77	200 20		1	76	258 40
			184 80		10	76	247 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. **TABLE XIII.** (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Iron and Steel—Con.										
Pattern Makers—Con.										
Buffalo		9	76	\$228 00	Rochester		8	65	\$146 25	
		10	76	209 00			6	65	130 00	
		2	76	190 00			4	65	113 75	
		15	74	240 50		Troy	1	30	76	190 00
		20	74	222 00				4	76	171 00
		6	74	203 50	Tool Makers.					
Rochester	1	5	73	255 50	Frankfort	1	38	42	84 00	
	1	13	77	211 75			9	40	100 00	
		22	77	269 50			12	28	42 00	
		11	77	231 00		Other Metals.				
		11	77	192 50		Brass Molders.				
Seneca Falls.....	1	1	79 ³ / ₄	159 50	Troy.....	1	22	77	192 50	
		1	72 ³ / ₈	216 45						
		1	61 ¹ / ₆	160 50		Brass Workers.				
		1	62	167 91		Schenectady	1	69	77	177 10
		1	59	147 50						
		1	58 ¹ / ₂	58 50	Jewelers.					
		1	40 ¹ / ₆	127 60	Buffalo	1	2	85	255 00	
Rolling Mill Employees.							12	75	262 50	
Lockport	1	1	73	876 00			11	75	225 00	
		1	68	476 00			7	75	187 50	
		2	64	416 00			1	75	175 00	
		4	64	352 00		6	75	150 00		
		2	64	166 40		1	75	100 00		
		3	64	160 00		2	75	93 75		
		4	64	147 20	Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers.					
		5	64	128 00	Albany	1	21	77	192 50	
		2	64	119 68		Buffalo	1	10	77	231 00
		1	63	409 50			Dunkirk.....	1	2	77
		1	63	315 00		4		77	180 95	
		1	63	110 25		2		77	173 25	
		1	62	108 50		3	77	165 55		
Screw Makers.						4	34	85 00		
Schenectady.....	1	50	70	175 00	Geneva.....	1	10	77	269 50	
		20	70	154 00			12	77	231 00	
		8	70	112 00			25	77	192 50	
Steel Cabinet Makers.						32	77	115 50		
Jamestown	1	6	77	134 75		33	65	130 00		
		50	77	115 50	Ilion.....	1	3	77	231 00	
		67	77	107 80			2	77	192 50	
	2	60	84 00			3	48	144 00		
Stove Mounters.					Jamestown	1	10	42	105 00	
Buffalo	1	2	78	218 40			3	42	94 50	
		4	78	175 50		Niagara Falls.....	1	10	73	146 00
		1	78	173 16			12	70	175 00	
		2	78	171 60			7	70	140 00	
		1	70	140 00		1	70	132 00		
		2	63	163 80		7	68	129 00		
		1	63	108 14		16	60	135 00		
		1	61	129 32		1	50	100 00		
		1	60	143 40	Rochester	1	85	77	160 00	
		1	59	156 00			27	77	154 00	
		1	59	60 18		Schenectady	1	40	77	250 25
		1	58	98 24			38	77	192 50	
		1	30	42 00	Troy.....		1	16	77	192 50
	1	26	50 03			13	77	173 25		
Geneva	1	25	52	104 00		Watertown		4	77	77 00
Rochester		12	65	170 62						
		6	65	154 37						

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Continued.									
Engineers and Firemen.									
<i>Engineers (Eccentric, Hod-Hoisting and Stationary).</i>									
Albany	1	4	92	\$390 00	Middletown		2	77	\$231 00
		12	92	234 00			5	77	192 50
		4	92	225 00			6	77	173 25
		6	92	136 50			3	77	154 00
		51	78	136 50	Mount Vernon.....	1	5	77	308 00
		1	72	126 00			11	77	231 00
Amsterdam.....	1	13	78	117 00			8	77	192 50
Auburn.....	1	2	77	308 00			6	77	173 25
		10	77	192 50	Newark	1	2	92	230 00
		7	48	96 00			2	92	120 00
Binghamton	1	1	92	360 00			1	77	154 00
		3	79	225 00			1	77	115 50
		4	79	195 00			2	77	77 00
		9	79	150 00	Newburgh.....	1	3	77	231 00
		2	79	120 00			20	77	173 25
Buffalo	4	3	98	294 00			9	77	154 00
		3	92	460 00	Niagara Falls	1	10	92	300 00
		25	92	450 00			65	79	237 00
		6	92	375 00			14	77	192 50
		60	92	322 00			1	70	210 00
		65	92	300 00	North Tonawanda.....	1	5	92	270 00
		111	92	276 00			10	77	231 00
		71	92	230 00			10	77	192 50
		50	92	207 00	Norwich.....	1	8	78	156 00
		40	92	184 00	Olean	1	1	92	270 00
		16	92	147 20			2	92	240 00
		1	90	270 00			2	92	210 00
		8	84	252 00			3	92	180 00
		75	77	234 00			1	92	156 00
		60	77	231 00			6	92	138 00
		19	77	208 00	Poughkeepsie.....	1	57	77	154 00
		25	77	195 00	Rochester	3	40	92	184 00
		324	77	192 50			164	78	156 00
		110	77	173 25			94	77	154 00
		25	77	162 50	Rome	1	10	78	156 00
		4	45	135 00	Syracuse	2	30	92	325 00
		11	42	105 00			40	92	276 00
		5	30	67 50			8	92	253 00
Elmira.....	1	30	92	184 00			30	92	208 00
Geneva	1	23	77	154 00			43	79	158 00
Hudson.....	1	34	77	192 50			22	77	192 50
Jamestown	1	3	92	184 00	Troy.....	2	6	92	276 00
		1	92	161 00			55	92	225 00
		6	92	138 00			20	77	192 50
		2	77	137 25			6	77	154 00
		4	76	152 00	Utica	1	53	77	192 50
		4	76	133 00	Yonkers	1	3	77	462 00
		6	76	114 00			47	77	173 25
Little Falls	1	3	77	168 82	<i>Engineers (Marine).</i>				
		10	77	128 32	Albany	1	4	79	225 00
Lockport	1	1	77	269 50			6	79	197 50
		1	77	231 00	Kingston	1	7	92	195 00
		3	77	192 50	Tonawanda	1	1	92	429 68
		9	77	154 00			3	92	379 00
Middletown	1	1	92	375 00			4	92	368 00
		2	92	300 00			1	92	352 66

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

III. METALS, MACHINERY AND SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Engineers and Fire- men—Con.									
Engineers(Marine)—Con.					Firemen (Marine).				
Tonawanda		6	92	\$322 00	Buffalo	2	24	92	*\$150 00
		2	92	300 00			600	92	*135 00
		9	92	276 00			60	60	*100 00
		1	92	230 00			21	45	*75 00
		1	92	207 00	Shipbuilding.				
		2	92	184 00	Holders On.				
		1	91	318 50	Buffalo	1	25	77	159 39
		1	86	329 66			25	77	105 49
		1	81	324 00	Iron Ship Builders.				
		1	79	158 00	Buffalo	1	65	76	191 52
		1	77	154 00	Ship Carpenters and				
		1	77	115 50	Calkers.				
		1	60	180 00	Buffalo	1	103	77	211 75
		1	60	120 00	Newburgh	1	1	72	198 00
		1	33	92 40			25	65	178 75
		1	30	105 00			1	58	159 50
Buffalo	1	1	28	136 96	Tonawanda	1	4	51	140 25
		50	92	184 00			48	77	192 50
		50	92	161 00			5	77	173 25
Niagara Falls.....	1	33	77	150 00			14	70	175 00
Rochester	1	35	92	184 00					
Syracuse	1	55	92	184 00					

IV. TRANSPORTATION.

Railroads.									
Car Builders & Repairers.									
Albany	1	34	77	159 39	Buffalo	1	62	90	165 00
		125	77	138 60			225	90	156 00
		75	77	124 74			163	90	144 00
		50	77	97 02	Elmira	1	36	90	135 00
Buffalo	3	150	77	192 50			31	77	191 50
		1000	77	115 50	Port Jervis	1	30	77	138 60
		290	75	206 25			6	77	123 20
		90	60	96 00			7	77	115 50
Rochester	2	25	78	156 00			1	77	100 10
		50	78	140 40			8	75	112 50
		70	78	117 00	Car Painters.				
		75	78	101 40	Albany	1	25	60	120 00
		17	77	154 00			95	50	100 00
		33	71	106 50	Conductors.				
Car Builders' Laborers.					Albany	1	90	78	300 00
Buffalo	1	62	75	104 10			3	78	270 00
Carmen.					Binghamton	1	36	92	324 00
Binghamton	1	6	92	138 00	Buffalo	1	235	90	270 00
		8	92	128 80	Corning	1	33	92	253 00
		1	90	180 00			12	92	240 00
		3	90	135 00			9	60	165 00
		3	90	126 00	East Syracuse.....	1	10	92	276 00
		2	88	132 00			10	78	234 00
		1	88	123 20			53	72	216 00
		4	86	120 40					

* With board. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads—Con.									
<i>Conductors—Continued.</i>					<i>Engineers.</i>				
Elmira	2	10	92	\$276 00	Albany	1	26	92	\$435 42
		59	90	288 00			8	92	302 40
		20	79	203 36			34	92	300 00
		3	79	165 90			22	92	257 60
		13	75	202 50			28	92	246 40
		8	70	175 00	Binghamton	1	5	92	299 00
		22	60	180 00			20	78	265 20
Hornellsville	1	14	92	318 32			11	78	257 40
		81	92	248 40	Buffalo	6	5	92	472 50
		17	92	174 80			25	92	419 52
Middletown	1	1	92	420 00			35	92	368 00
		9	92	315 00			40	92	330 00
		27	92	279 00			219	92	322 00
		3	92	270 00			10	92	300 00
		3	92	210 00			62	92	299 00
		3	92	171 00			39	92	287 04
		2	92	148 50			25	92	276 00
Norwich.....	1	4	92	312 80			4	92	273 50
		13	90	279 00			16	92	253 00
		8	78	265 20			61	86	301 00
Ogdensburg	1	5	79	276 50			7	81	252 72
		1	79	255 00			12	73	375 00
		16	79	237 00			32	78	300 00
		4	79	202 50			1	60	210 00
		4	79	180 00	Corning	1	50	90	360 00
		4	79	162 00			8	90	180 00
		2	79	150 00			40	75	262 50
		1	79	135 00	Dunkirk.....	1	10	90	300 00
		3	79	120 00	East Syracuse	1	30	90	360 00
		3	68	141 46			1	90	315 00
		12	62	155 00			7	90	292 50
		7	60	135 00	Elmira.....	2	6	92	480 00
		1	50	104 00			12	92	450 00
Oneonta	1	6	79	296 25			6	92	420 00
		3	79	237 00			8	92	360 00
		31	79	217 25			8	92	300 00
		11	79	158 00			66	92	255 00
Oswego.....	1	20	79	276 50			45	74	285 00
		23	77	192 50	Hornellsville	1	120	92	331 20
Port Jervis.....	1	39	92	318 32			24	60	216 00
		35	92	248 40	Mechanicville	1	37	77	231 00
		20	79	273 34	Middletown	1	6	135	472 50
		79	72	194 40			7	117	409 00
		15	65	157 50			34	90	324 00
		6	63	141 75			10	78	280 80
Rensselaer	1	1	92	289 80	Norwich.....	1	17	92	331 20
		6	78	234 00	Ogdensburg	1	2	92	184 00
		24	60	180 00			6	83	249 70
Rochester.....	1	128	92	276 00			4	79	296 25
Syracuse	1	12	92	270 00			3	79	290 35
		114	92	210 00			2	79	248 85
Troy.....	1	4	77	300 00			4	79	229 10
		5	77	270 00			2	79	186 75
		21	77	225 00	Olean	1	16	92	300 00
		9	77	195 00			16	78	345 00
		6	77	164 00	Oneonta	1	60	92	292 50
		2	77	129 00			16	78	255 00
Utica	1	25	92	315 00			27	60	210 00
		20	92	270 00	Oswego	1	75	79	296 25
		25	77	225 00			15	76	285 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL-ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Railroads—Con.									
<i>Engineers—Continued.</i>									
Port Jervis	1	160	92	\$331 20	Buffalo		32	92	\$195 04
		40	80	288 00			98	92	193 20
		7	75	225 00			10	92	184 00
Rensselaer	1	26	92	368 00			10	92	182 16
		26	85	309 40			59	92	1 9 40
		12	80	307 20			56	92	177 56
Rochester.....	2	3	92	375 00			83	92	174 80
		10	92	300 00			75	90	171 00
		12	92	285 00			7	78	253 50
		10	92	255 00			45	67	147 40
		6	92	225 00			10	60	187 20
		1	92	180 00			10	60	117 00
		125	78	273 00			1	30	45 00
Schenectady	1	43	92	368 00	Corning	1	104	92	193 20
Syracuse.....	3	18	135	472 50			10	92	165 60
		25	120	420 00			16	92	161 00
		3	93	302 25	East Syracuse.....	1	50	92	174 80
		1	92	560 28			8	78	214 50
		20	90	360 00			30	75	165 00
		35	90	315 00			6	75	150 00
		1	82	274 70	Elmira	2	113	90	267 00
		2	78	330 30			5	81	210 60
		15	78	156 00			3	80	184 00
		3	77	296 45			4	75	144 00
		9	77	250 25			4	69	124 20
		32	66	264 00			12	66	198 00
		8	66	214 50			18	66	132 00
		7	66	181 50			21	63	138 60
		3	49	383 18	Hornellsville	1	5	92	207 00
		1	41	320 62			125	92	195 04
		2	40	312 80			5	77	227 20
Troy.....	1	6	92	299 00			10	77	189 75
		18	79	276 50			40	77	146 30
		11	79	256 75			2	77	134 75
		13	79	255 00	Malone	1	8	92	138 00
Utica	1	1	92	600 00	Mechanicville.....	1	1	90	333 90
		1	79	555 00			3	90	315 00
		1	77	525 00			2	90	195 00
		6	77	450 00			1	90	186 00
		50	77	375 00			14	90	180 00
		41	77	315 00			5	90	157 50
Watertown	1	12	91	273 00			2	90	150 00
		16	78	365 82			1	90	120 00
		39	78	292 50			3	60	260 40
Whitehall	1	4	92	299 00			4	60	210 00
		34	79	276 50	Middletown	1	15	92	324 00
<i>Firemen.</i>							7	90	270 00
Albany	1	65	92	316 00			13	90	225 00
		130	92	174 80			13	90	189 00
Binghamton	1	16	92	195 50			16	78	167 70
		4	78	150 00	Niagara Falls	1	4	92	322 00
		10	60	150 00			1	92	299 00
Buffalo ...	7	31	92	322 00			1	92	253 00
		9	92	299 00			6	92	207 00
		5	92	289 80			12	92	174 80
		20	92	287 04	Norwich.....	1	20	90	193 50
		10	92	276 00			20	78	167 70
		68	92	220 80	Olean	1	13	92	165 00
		80	92	202 40			13	78	165 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
IV. TRANSPORTATION—Continued.									
Railroads—Con.									
<i>Firemen—Continued.</i>									
Oneonta	1	90	78	\$165 36	Albany		15	92	\$195 00
Oswego	1	44	78	150 00			11	80	240 00
Port Jervis	1	200	87	184 44			53	80	168 00
Rensselaer	1	20	78	390 00			28	78	165 00
		32	78	312 00			11	77	115 50
		25	78	175 50	Binghamton	1	20	92	215 28
		35	78	156 00			20	92	209 76
Rochester	1	70	90	315 00			30	92	193 20
		24	90	216 00			30	92	187 68
		79	90	198 00			75	78	156 00
		24	90	190 80	Buffalo	3	42	92	225 00
		20	90	171 00			50	92	215 28
		16	77	173 25			112	90	162 00
Schenectady	1	8	92	225 00			30	90	154 00
		15	92	180 00			8	78	175 50
Syracuse	3	15	120	228 00			7	78	163 80
		15	92	211 60			107	71	127 80
		16	92	184 00			21	70	140 00
		78	92	174 80			5	70	133 00
		63	66	145 20			20	65	123 50
Troy	1	8	92	322 00	Corning	1	1	92	248 40
		35	92	216 20			1	92	174 80
		12	92	184 00			9	90	225 00
Utica	1	20	79	225 00			8	90	171 00
		40	79	150 00			121	90	162 00
		10	77	315 00			1	78	210 60
		15	77	285 00			5	78	148 20
		10	77	270 00			11	78	140 40
Watertown	1	50	92	184 00	East Syracuse	1	148	75	157 50
		10	92	174 80	Elmira	2	44	90	226 80
		10	92	147 20			79	78	135 00
Whitehall	1	18	77	269 50	Fishkill on Hudson	1	196	63	158 76
		60	77	163 62			9	79	237 00
<i>Railway Clerks.</i>							4	79	165 90
Buffalo	1	98	92	144 00			15	79	158 00
Corning	1	1	77	195 00			1	79	118 50
		4	77	180 00	Hornellsville	1	1	54	108 00
		2	77	165 00			7	92	235 50
		4	77	15 00			7	92	225 00
		4	77	135 00			15	92	205 50
		4	77	120 00			12	92	195 06
<i>Switchmen.</i>							31	92	174 80
Binghamton	1	87	92	195 00	Mechanicville	1	205	92	165 60
Buffalo	1	625	92	225 00			2	92	243 80
Hornellsville	1	9	92	198 72			7	78	175 50
		6	92	192 28			20	78	148 20
		13	92	165 00			6	76	216 60
		1	92	135 00			20	76	152 00
		4	92	120 00	Middletown	1	10	76	144 40
<i>Telegraphers.</i>							14	92	285 20
Binghamton	1	166	92	135 00			25	92	174 80
Buffalo	1	61	92	135 00			87	92	165 60
<i>Trainmen.</i>							3	92	120 00
Albany	2	6	92	226 32	Newark	1	2	78	268 20
		6	92	215 28			2	92	276 00
		20	92	209 76	Norwich	1	43	92	193 20
		4	92	207 00			6	90	279 00
		16	92	198 72			3	90	202 50
							10	90	171 00
							45	90	162 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IV. TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Freight Handlers, Etc.—Con.									
Grain Shovelers.									
Buffalo	1	780	77	\$139 83	Buffalo	18	72	\$120 00	
Ogdensburg	1	8	77	115 50		10	72	108 00	
		1	36	60 00		1	63	115 50	
		13	20	50 00		5	66	99 00	
Longshoremen.									
Albany	1	6	46	166 60	Canandaigua	1	1	60	105 00
		4	41	148 50	Cohoes	1	5	77	104 00
		3	36	131 00		2	78	156 00	
		2	23	82 00		3	78	143 00	
Buffalo	1	10	92	220 80		15	78	130 00	
Ogdensburg	1	24	24	36 00		55	78	117 00	
		226	24	21 08		15	78	104 00	
Oswego	1	20	77	115 50	Geneva	1	27	77	130 00
		10	63	94 50	Jamestown	1	20	77	130 00
					Lockport	1	7	77	141 16
Lumber Handlers.									
Buffalo	1	190	51	255 00		19	77	115 50	
Jamestown	1	4	77	134 75		10	72	132 00	
		4	77	115 50		1	71	106 50	
Ogdensburg	2	10	77	154 00		1	58	102 00	
		5	70	129 50		1	63	94 50	
		9	70	121 50		1	49	73 50	
		25	70	87 50		1	47	70 50	
		180	65	97 50		1	42	63 00	
Troy	1	15	77	141 16	Newark	1	6	77	115 50
		5	77	115 00	Niagara Falls	1	81	78	130 00
		2	24	44 00	Olean	1	3	78	169 00
Ore Handlers.									
Buffalo	1	225	77	308 00		27	78	156 00	
		75	42	168 00		2	78	117 00	
Team Drivers.									
Albany	1	125	77	143 00	Rochester	1	150	77	115 50
Amsterdam	1	38	77	154 00	Syracuse	1	70	78	117 00
		20	77	115 50	Tonawanda	1	25	77	134 75
Auburn	1	27	77	115 50		20	77	115 50	
		2	70	105 00	Troy	1	60	78	130 00
Buffalo	2	4	77	169 00	Trestle Car Handlers.				
		3	77	156 00	Buffalo	1	15	87	174 00
		90	77	143 00			26	82	164 00
		48	77	134 75			12	77	154 00
		10	72	132 00			7	72	144 00
							2	64	128 00

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<i>Bookbinders.</i>									
Albany	1	3	77	221 00	Buffalo	*10	72	60 00	
		68	77	195 00		*3	69	92 00	
		20	77	192 50		*2	69	80 50	
Buffalo	2	4	77	260 00		*5	69	57 50	
		10	77	234 00		*13	69	46 00	
		15	77	208 00		*5	66	66 00	
		8	77	195 00		*2	63	42 00	
		30	77	188 50			2	40	100 00
		11	77	169 00	Rochester	2	1	77	286 00
		*7	72	96 00			5	77	234 00
		*8	72	84 00			4	77	221 00
		*70	72	72 00			1	77	208 00

* Women.

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Continued.

<i>Bookbinders—Continued.</i>									
Rochester		6	77	\$195 00	Glens Falls.....	1	1	77	\$346 50
		4	77	182 00			1	77	231 00
		2	77	169 00			1	77	211 75
		28	77	156 00			2	77	161 70
		8	77	130 00			3	77	154 00
		8	77	104 00			12	77	138 60
		*7	77	77 00	Gloversville and Johns-				
		*41	77	58 50	town	1	1	77	234 00
		25	47	39 17			3	77	195 00
Syracuse.....	1	4	77	234 00			2	77	169 00
		4	77	195 00			6	77	156 00
		4	77	154 00			*2	77	156 00
Utica	1	1	77	231 00			2	77	143 00
		2	77	187 00			2	77	136 50
		3	77	173 00			5	77	130 00
		3	77	152 00			3	77	117 00
		2	77	125 00	Hornellsville	1	5	77	138 60
<i>Checkbook Makers.</i>							2	40	72 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	*6	77	58 50	Jamestown	1	1	85	170 00
		*10	77	52 00			5	79	158 00
		*100	77	45 50			3	77	192 50
		*24	77	39 00			7	77	154 00
<i>Compositors.</i>							2	77	150 00
Albany	1	25	78	299 00			2	73	146 00
		40	78	260 00			2	65	130 00
		200	78	195 00			1	59	118 00
		*10	78	195 00			1	56	112 00
		100	60	150 00			*1	49	98 00
Amsterdam.....	1	1	77	221 00			3	47	94 00
		3	77	195 00	Kingston.....	1	2	30	90 00
		5	77	182 00			1	77	231 00
		4	77	154 00			4	77	192 50
		3	66	132 00			3	77	154 00
Binghamton	1	1	77	325 00			2	40	80 00
		3	77	260 00	Little Falls	1	3	77	192 50
		8	77	234 00			3	77	154 00
		10	77	208 00			15	77	128 32
		13	77	175 50			*2	77	123 45
		*1	77	175 50	Lockport	1	1	80	213 34
		1	40	90 00			1	80	200 00
Buffalo	2	4	78	234 00			3	80	173 34
		7	73	208 00			5	77	192 50
		27	78	182 00			10	77	166 84
		37	77	269 50			7	60	130 00
		75	77	231 00	Herkimer, Ilion and				
		*2	77	231 00	Mohawk.	1	6	77	179 91
		*1	77	192 50			8	77	128 32
		133	70	175 00			10	77	92 66
		10	50	125 00	Newburgh.....	1	8	78	195 00
Canandaigua.....	1	9	77	115 50			20	78	156 00
		*3	77	115 50			2	53	106 00
Cohoes	1	3	78	260 00			2	25	50 00
		3	78	208 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	1	15	30 00
		3	78	182 00			4	77	221 00
		12	78	169 00			2	77	208 00
Elmira	1	5	77	234 00			7	77	200 00
		6	77	221 00	Olean.....	1	15	77	175 50
		1	77	208 00			7	78	195 00
		1	77	195 00			1	78	182 00
		12	77	175 50	Oneonta	1	1	78	154 00
		17	52	156 00			9	77	117 00
							*1	77	77 00

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
<i>Compositors - Con.</i>									
Oswego.....	1	4	77	\$130 00	Watertown.....	3	76	\$202 92	
		7	77	128 00		1	76	190 00	
		1	71	142 00		4	76	187 08	
		1	71	120 00		20	76	164 92	
		1	59	100 00		*10	76	164 92	
		1	12	20 00		*1	42	91 14	
Peekskill.....	1	13	77	154 00		*1	36	78 12	
		*1	77	154 00		1	32	69 44	
Plattsburg.....	1	1	77	154 00		1	20	43 40	
		5	77	128 59	<i>Electrotypers.</i>				
		5	77	115 50	Buffalo.....	1	4	77	231 00
Poughkeepsie.....	1	3	77	193 00		5	77	192 50	
		2	77	180 00		6	77	154 00	
		2	77	167 00		4	77	115 50	
		18	77	154 00	<i>Electrotypers and Stereo- typers.</i>				
Rochester.....	2	20	78	273 00	Albany.....	1	2	78	273 00
		5	78	234 00		38	78	234 00	
		161	78	182 00	Rochester.....	1	9	78	260 00
		*4	78	182 00		2	78	208 00	
		9	77	182 00		2	78	154 00	
		5	77	154 00		5	78	101 00	
Rome.....	1	33	77	130 00	Syracuse.....	1	2	92	322 00
Rotterdam.....	1	1	78	260 00		1	79	276 50	
		4	78	195 00		2	79	237 00	
		5	72	180 00		3	79	217 25	
		1	66	165 00	Utica.....	1	1	91	195 00
		2	63	157 50		2	79	182 00	
Rouses Point.....	1	3	58	145 00		1	78	195 00	
		22	77	130 00		2	78	156 00	
		*3	77	130 00	<i>Lithographers.</i>				
Saratoga.....	1	3	77	260 00	Buffalo.....	1	10	72	360 00
		4	77	234 00		20	72	300 00	
		8	77	208 00		25	72	216 00	
		3	77	195 00		20	72	192 00	
		17	77	156 00		15	72	168 00	
		5	77	104 00		10	72	144 00	
Schenectady.....	1	3	77	273 00	Rochester.....	1	2	77	455 00
		3	77	260 00		3	77	390 00	
		2	77	234 00		7	77	325 00	
		1	77	208 00		5	77	286 00	
		2	77	182 00		30	77	260 00	
		24	77	156 00		17	77	234 00	
		*2	77	156 00		8	77	120 00	
Syracuse.....	1	20	92	273 00	<i>Mailers.</i>				
		57	92	234 00	Buffalo.....	1	1	92	154 00
		*3	92	234 00		1	92	130 00	
		73	92	182 00		5	92	104 00	
		*2	92	182 00		2	78	154 00	
		5	40	140 00		2	78	130 00	
		10	40	120 00		3	78	104 00	
		20	40	93 46	<i>Newspaper Writers.</i>				
Troy.....	1	5	78	299 00	Troy.....	1	1	92	260 00
		30	78	260 00		1	92	247 00	
		18	78	221 00		1	92	195 00	
		44	78	208 00		1	77	325 00	
		7	39	117 00		1	77	260 00	
Utica.....	1	22	77	269 00		2	77	208 00	
		61	77	231 00		2	77	195 00	
		36	77	179 41		2	77	169 00	
		11	77	130 00		3	77	156 00	
Watertown.....	1	6	76	215 08					

* Women.

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.		
	Members employed.†	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.		
	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.

V. PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—Concluded.

<i>Newspaper Writers—Con.</i>									
Troy.....	4	77	\$130 00	Niagara Falls.....	6	80	\$135 00		
	2	77	104 00		3	80	100 00		
<i>Photo-Engravers.</i>					8	79	158 00		
Albany.....	1	1	78	Rochester.....	1	40	77	195 00	
		1	78	Syracuse.....	1	3	77	269 50	
		1	78			4	77	231 00	
		2	78			21	77	180 18	
		1	78	Utica.....	1	1	79	260 00	
		1	78			1	79	234 00	
		2	78			4	77	195 00	
		1	78			14	77	154 00	
		2	78			5	77	143 00	
Buffalo.....	1	2	78			2	77	130 00	
		6	77			1	77	91 00	
		7	70	Watertown.....	1	10	77	208 00	
Rochester.....	1	2	77						
		2	77	<i>Pressmen's Assistants</i>					
		1	77	<i>and Press Feeders.</i>					
		3	77	Buffalo.....	1	50	77	130 00	
Syracuse.....	1	3	77			40	77	115 50	
		2	77			42	77	77 00	
<i>Pressmen.</i>				Rochester.....	1	12	77	154 00	
Albany.....	1	1	77			40	77	130 00	
		1	77			35	77	104 00	
		1	77			*17	77	77 00	
		7	77	Syracuse.....	1	1	92	156 00	
		12	77			3	92	130 00	
		8	77			1	92	123 50	
		40	77			3	77	156 00	
		8	77			2	77	130 00	
Binghamton.....	1	13	77			8	77	117 00	
Buffalo.....	2	1	90			4	77	104 00	
		1	90			6	77	97 50	
		2	90			4	77	91 00	
		5	90			1	77	78 00	
		1	77			*3	77	78 00	
		6	77			2	77	65 00	
		5	77			1	77	52 00	
		36	77	<i>Stereotypers.</i>					
Niagara Falls.....	1	3	95	Buffalo.....	1	3	92	276 00	
		1	93			2	92	184 00	
		3	90			3	92	92 00	
		15	87			2	75	225 00	
		1	85			2	75	150 00	
		1	85			3	75	75 00	

VI. TOBACCO.

<i>Cigar Makers.</i>									
Albany.....	1	260	77	173 25	Buffalo.....	1	489	77	143 00
Amsterdam.....	1	48	77	192 50			*9	77	65 00
		3	72	180 00	Cortland.....	1	6	77	192 50
Auburn.....	1	48	77	154 00			22	77	128 34
		*1	77	115 50			*2	77	128 34
Binghamton.....	2	120	77	154 00	Coxsackie.....	1	2	76	171 00
		134	77	138 00			3	76	133 00
		*20	77	128 33	Dansville.....	1	3	77	130 00
		15	65	108 33			3	74	150 00
		*5	60	90 00			1	74	130 00
		3	50	75 00			1	74	73 36
		1	47	84 00			1	73	125 00

* Women.

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VI. TOBACCO—Concluded.

<i>Cigar Makers—Con.</i>									
Dansville	1	71	\$180 00		Peekskill	8	77	\$161 70	
	1	71	120 00			7	77	138 60	
	1	66	80 44		Plattsburg	1	12	77	162 00
	1	65	68 40			4	77	154 00	
Elmira	1	56	80 00			5	76	150 00	
	111	75	150 00			4	76	145 00	
	*4	77	154 00			1	40	82 00	
Geneva	1	78	108 00		Poughkeepsie	1	80	77	130 00
	*1	77	108 00		Rochester	1	70	71	142 00
Glens Falls	1	29	70	110 00		140	71	108 50	
Gloversville	1	19	77	180 00		*5	71	106 50	
Hornellsville	1	10	77	154 00		11	71	71 00	
	15	60	120 00			30	43	64 50	
Hudson	1	12	77	115 50	Rome	1	44	77	130 00
Ithaca	1	1	76	270 00	Salamanca	1	20	77	130 00
	4	76	224 00			2	77	117 00	
	5	76	193 00			1	66	110 00	
	9	76	172 00		Saugerties	1	19	77	134 75
	8	76	151 00		Schenectady	1	69	77	169 00
	4	76	135 00		Syracuse	1	357	77	156 00
	10	78	102 00			*30	77	117 00	
	1	76	90 00		Troy	1	40	76	228 00
	4	72	135 00			50	76	190 00	
	1	72	85 00			70	76	152 00	
	2	66	155 00			80	76	126 67	
	1	54	144 00			5	30	75 00	
	2	54	100 00		Utica	1	137	75	168 75
	1	48	84 00		Watertown	1	37	77	160 42
	2	36	72 00			*1	77	160 42	
Jamestown	1	16	77	140 91		6	52	108 32	
Kingston	1	2	77	249 60		2	24	50 00	
	2	77	202 80		Waverly	1	5	77	221 00
	2	77	135 50			10	77	174 80	
	3	72	151 20			5	77	115 50	
	4	66	132 00			*1	59	82 60	
	1	60	126 00		Wellsville	1	21	77	154 00
	1	60	120 00						
	2	60	105 00		<i>Cigar Packers.</i>				
	3	42	71 40		Albany	1	1	77	130 00
	2	24	50 40			*6	77	130 00	
	2	21	44 10			*5	77	117 00	
Lockport	1	35	77	115 50		*5	77	104 00	
Niagara Falls	1	14	77	154 00	Syracuse	1	20	74	148 00
Norwich	1	17	77	154 00		1	40	60 00	
	*3	77	115 50			*1	38	76 00	
Oneida	1	10	77	234 00					
	30	77	195 00		<i>Tobacco Workers.</i>				
	60	77	162 50		Albany	1	2	78	195 00
	75	77	130 00			5	78	130 00	
	17	77	117 00			27	78	117 00	
Oneonta	1	90	77	154 00		*16	77	77 00	
	*8	77	154 00		Rochester	1	7	77	154 00
Oswego	1	22	77	192 50		*13	77	84 50	
Owego	1	12	72	156 00	Utica	1	1	77	154 00
	2	65	119 17			3	77	115 50	
	6	59	118 00			2	77	77 00	
Peekskill	1	2	77	288 75		*10	70	87 50	
	10	77	269 50			16	67	83 75	
	8	77	215 60			4	67	67 00	
	10	77	207 90						

*Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS.

Food Preparation.									
<i>Bakers and Confectioners.</i>									
Albany	1	2	78	\$234 00	Rochester.....	7	77	\$195 00	
		30	78	195 00		13	77	169 00	
		15	78	156 00		75	77	156 00	
		15	78	130 00	Schenectady	1	8	78	234 00
		6	78	91 00		8	78	195 00	
		2	42	49 00		7	78	156 00	
Amsterdam.....	1	6	79	184 33	Syracuse	1	11	77	195 00
		1	79	171 16		69	77	156 00	
		5	79	158 00		5	72	141 00	
		1	67	111 67	Troy	1	10	78	234 00
Auburn.....	1	1	78	195 00		30	78	195 00	
		1	78	188 50		11	78	156 00	
		12	78	156 00	Utica	1	2	91	117 00
		4	78	117 00		1	78	325 00	
		1	70	105 00		10	78	208 00	
Buffalo	2	12	79	197 50		10	78	169 00	
		14	79	181 70		15	78	156 00	
		102	78	195 00		4	78	130 00	
		80	78	163 00	<i>Butchers.</i>				
		10	72	216 00	Amsterdam	1	15	77	154 00
		3	20	60 00		15	77	115 50	
Geneva	1	1	87	170 00	Auburn.....	1	3	77	182 00
		1	84	124 50		17	77	156 00	
		1	79½	183 50		10	64	106 67	
		1	79	182 00	Buffalo	2	3	78	169 00
		1	79	177 75		15	78	156 00	
		3	79	156 00		25	78	130 00	
		1	79	143 00		2	77	192 50	
		1	79	130 00		7	77	173 25	
		1	77½	155 00		5	77	154 00	
		1	75	142 00		15	77	141 16	
		1	30	60 00		9	77	128 37	
Jamestown	1	5	79	195 00		72	77	115 00	
		8	79	169 00		30	77	102 67	
Lockport	1	1	76	190 00		32	77	89 83	
		4	76	152 00		8	75	150 00	
		1	76	139 33		16	75	137 50	
		3	76	125 00		13	74	166 50	
Newburgh	1	1	77	269 50		20	74	123 33	
		1	77	231 00		28	74	98 66	
		6	77	192 50		33	72	108 00	
		9	77	154 00	Canandaigua	1	1	73	182 00
		4	77	115 50		6	79	156 00	
		1	20	50 00		1	79	143 00	
		1	15	37 50		1	79	130 00	
		2	12	30 00		1	79	120 00	
Niagara Falls.....	1	4	78	260 00		1	79	117 00	
		3	78	234 00	Cohoes	1	1	78	260 00
		7	78	208 00		2	78	185 00	
Oneonta	1	4	77	154 00		1	78	182 00	
		2	77	115 50		2	78	169 00	
Oswego	1	5	78	234 00		5	78	156 00	
		2	78	195 00		6	78	130 00	
		1	78	156 00		6	78	117 00	
		1	78	130 00		1	78	97 50	
		1	78	117 00		1	78	78 00	
Rochester	1	1	77	286 00	Hornellsville	1	2	77	173 25
		1	77	234 00		1	77	143 00	
		1	77	221 00		2	77	130 00	

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Continued.									
Food Preparation— Continued.									
<i>Butchers—Continued.</i>									
Little Falls.....	1	12	77	\$128 32	Hornellsville		3	77	\$128 33
Lockport	1	4	77	182 00	Jamestown	1	3	77	208 00
		5	77	156 00			1	77	182 00
		2	77	136 50			10	77	169 00
		5	77	117 00			3	77	130 00
Olean	1	10	78	156 00			11	77	117 00
Rochester	1	112	77	117 00	Olean.....	1	1	78	234 00
Syracuse	2	105	77	154 00			2	78	208 00
		14	70	140 00			5	78	195 00
Troy.....	1	10	78	156 00			2	78	182 00
		70	78	130 00			7	78	169 00
		67	78	117 00			2	78	156 00
		3	60	100 00			4	78	130 00
Utica	1	8	77	154 00			1	78	117 00
		15	77	129 36	Utica	1	6	77	195 00
		20	77	115 50			73	77	169 00
		29	77	96 25	Watertown	1	11	77	169 00
		8	77	89 32					
		6	77	77 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Ale and Porter).</i>				
<i>Cooks.</i>					Albany	1	10	78	195 00
Buffalo	2	96	92	195 00			30	78	169 00
		82	92	186 00			50	78	156 00
		100	92	75 00	Canandaigua	1	1	77	195 00
<i>Flour and Feed Workers.</i>							2	77	182 00
Buffalo.....	1	2	77	156 00			10	77	156 00
		4	77	143 00	Hudson.....	2	6	77	256 66
		1	77	134 75			2	77	231 00
		7	77	115 50			6	77	192 50
Syracuse	1	4	77	195 00			4	77	173 25
		10	77	156 00			10	77	154 00
		27	77	117 00	Oswego	1	26	78	156 00
		1	50	75 00	Syracuse	1	29	77	167 09
Malt Liquors and Mineral Waters.					Troy.....	1	6	78	234 00
<i>Brewery Employees.</i>							10	78	195 00
Amsterdam.....	1	1	78	208 00			44	78	169 00
		1	77	234 00			10	54	117 00
		1	77	195 00	<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers and Bottlers).</i>				
		3	77	182 00	Albany	1	17	78	208 00
		12	77	169 00			4	78	195 00
Binghamton	1	22	77	156 00			16	78	182 00
		8	77	143 00	Auburn	1	1	77	234 00
		1	60	120 00			3	77	195 00
Dobbs Ferry.....	1	14	77	231 00			3	77	182 00
		4	77	205 59			2	77	169 00
Dunkirk	1	2	77	208 00			5	77	156 00
		3	77	201 50	Buffalo	2	1	79	286 00
		6	77	182 00			15	79	234 00
Elmira.....	1	16	77	182 00			42	79	208 00
		1	77	156 00			51	79	182 00
		2	77	143 00			56	79	169 00
Hornellsville	1	1	90	231 43			40	79	156 00
		1	90	180 00			15	79	130 00
		1	79	205 33	Niagara Falls.....	1	4	78	182 00
		3	77	192 50			1	78	169 00
		1	77	179 67			3	78	156 00
		2	77	166 83			16	78	130 00
		1	77	154 00			1	25	41 67

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

VII. FOOD AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

Malt Liquors, Mineral Waters—Con.									
<i>Brewery Employees (Beer Drivers & Bottlers)—Con.</i>									
Rochester	2	5	78	\$221 00	Lockport	1	1	77	\$231 00
		26	78	208 00			3	77	205 33
		14	78	182 00			8	77	179 67
		63	78	169 00			2	77	123 33
		23	77	96 25	Newburgh.....	1	1	77	192 50
Syracuse	2	23	79	210 53			8	77	154 00
		27	79	184 86	Poughkeepsie	1	4	77	192 50
		41	79	158 00			3	77	166 51
<i>Brewery Employees (En- gineers and Firemen).</i>					Rochester	1	107	78	195 00
Albany and Troy.....	1	22	92	195 00			100	78	172 25
		23	92	169 00	Syracuse	1	12	78	234 00
Buffalo	1	26	92	260 00			37	78	208 00
		28	92	203 00	Troy	1	17	78	182 00
		2	92	195 00			6	77	217 91
		7	79	169 00			29	77	192 50
Rochester	1	20	92	223 42	<i>Maltsters.</i>				
		28	92	184 00	Auburn	1	6	18	31 50
<i>Brewery Employees (Lager).</i>					Buffalo	1	10	92	156 00
Albany	1	13	78	221 00	Geneva	1	55	92	156 00
		28	78	208 00			1	91	156 00
		31	78	182 00	Oswego.....	1	21	92	157 32
Auburn.....	1	4	77	231 00			4	61	104 31
		3	77	204 82	Syracuse	1	11	46	92 00
		6	77	179 41	<i>Mineral Water Bottlers and Drivers.</i>				
Buffalo	1	200	77	214 50	Buffalo	1	6	77	234 00
		100	77	188 50			10	77	182 00
		15	48	116 00			15	77	156 00
							1	65	162 50

VIII. THEATERS AND MUSIC.

<i>Musicians.</i>									
Albany	1	30	78	195 00	Troy		20	78	130 00
Auburn	1	11	77	192 50			23	78	104 00
		20	60	150 00	Utica	1	18	77	192 50
		*1	48	120 00	<i>Stage Mechanics.</i>				
		14	10	25 00	Albany, Cohoes and Troy	1	25	78	234 00
Buffalo	2	70	79	286 00			15	78	195 00
		121	79	197 50			30	42	98 00
		*1	60	150 00	Binghamton	1	2	92	455 00
Ithaca	1	14	77	231 00	Buffalo	1	8	79	256 75
		20	77	227 50			40	79	177 75
		*1	30	150 00			14	79	146 77
Niagara Falls .	1	65	30	90 00	Rochester	1	10	78	455 00
Rochester	1	100	78	234 00			9	78	390 00
		*17	42	126 00			3	78	325 00
Syracuse	1	12	77	325 00			5	78	231 00
		*1	77	325 00			29	78	154 00
		90	77	182 00	Syracuse	1	1	77	195 00
		*4	77	182 00			2	77	130 00
		69	20	46 00			3	36	75 00
Troy	1	20	78	260 00			46	30	50 00
		20	78	182 00					

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE.									
<i>Broom and Brush Makers.</i>									
Amsterdam	1	60	77	\$173 25	Buffalo	14	77	\$115 50	
		15	60	156 00		6	76	190 00	
		40	50	125 00		5	76	171 00	
Lockport	2	*13	66	44 00		12	76	159 60	
		*3	65	38 50		7	76	114 00	
		2	65	162 50		4	65	146 25	
		8	65	146 25		2	65	136 50	
		5	65	130 00		3	65	97 50	
		5	65	113 75		3	52	109 20	
		3	65	97 50		3	52	78 00	
		*6	60	40 00		14	40	60 00	
<i>Cabinet Makers.</i>					Lockport	2	19	77	154 00
Rochester	1	1	76	228 00		24	76	102 60	
		1	76	205 20		1	50	125 00	
		1	76	171 00		7	42	84 00	
		8	76	152 00	Niagara Falls.....	1	3	75	131 25
		1	76	133 00		8	55	112 00	
		8	72	216 00		7	55	99 00	
		55	72	162 00		10	55	91 00	
		14	72	126 00	Rochester	2	14	77	192 50
		2	71	191 70		23	77	115 50	
		3	71	177 50		40	64	143 77	
		4	71	159 75	Syracuse	1	18	76	190 00
		3	70	164 50		36	76	152 00	
		2	70	156 80	<i>Dashboard Makers.</i>				
		2	66	165 00	Buffalo	1	1	76	190 00
		2	66	115 50		3	76	114 00	
		2	64	144 00		1	70	175 00	
		2	64	128 00		1	70	115 50	
		1	62	186 00		1	66	99 00	
		1	60	138 00		2	60	90 00	
		1	58	116 00	<i>Machine Wood Workers.</i>				
		1	55	123 75	Albany	1	15	77	192 50
		1	53	118 72	Binghamton	1	20	77	154 00
		1	52	122 20	Buffalo	2	249	77	154 00
		1	42	84 00		6	76	171 00	
		1	28	56 00		44	76	152 00	
		1	20	44 80		3	70	140 00	
<i>Carriage and Wagon Workers.</i>						10	64	128 00	
Albany	1	3	77	231 00	Hornellsville	1	15	26	52 00
		1	77	201 75		3	76	152 00	
		9	77	192 50		7	76	114 00	
		4	77	173 25	Jamestown	2	1	74	74 00
		2	77	166 83		12	77	154 00	
		7	77	154 00		75	77	134 75	
		1	77	134 75		75	77	115 50	
		3	77	115 50		80	77	96 25	
		4	65	162 50		2	71	92 30	
		1	65	146 25		68	71	88 75	
		2	53	79 50		9	65	87 75	
		6	52	104 00		5	60	66 00	
Syracuse	1	4	77	173 25		2	55	96 25	
		3	77	154 00	Rochester	1	4	55	82 50
		5	77	134 75		2	83	130 00	
		2	77	115 50		1	81	162 00	
<i>Coopers.</i>						2	80	143 00	
Albany	1	40	77	231 00		1	78	123 50	
Buffalo	4	30	77	192 50		3	78	117 00	
		18	77	154 00		6	78	97 50	
						2	77	175 50	

* Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

IX. WOOD WORKING AND FURNITURE—Concluded.

<i>Machine Wood Workers— Continued.</i>									
Rochester		2	77	\$169 00	Buffalo		3	64	\$160 00
		2	77	162 50			1	58	174 00
		98	77	156 00			2	58	130 50
		3	77	154 00	Jamestown	1	1	77	173 25
		2	77	130 00			1	77	160 00
		2	77	115 50			3	77	154 00
		1	77	110 50			1	77	135 00
		3	77	96 92			1	72	168 00
Schenectady	1	6	77	192 50			2	71½	143 00
		10	77	173 25			1	70	150 00
Syracuse	1	25	77	154 00			2	68	141 73
		25	77	134 75			15	62	139 50
Troy	1	10	76	190 00			1	59	118 00
		30	76	152 00			2	57	114 00
		30	76	133 00			1	36	80 00
<i>Upholsterers.</i>							1	28	56 00
Buffalo	1	8	76	182 40			1	23	51 75
		7	76	171 00	Rochester	1	2	76	304 00
		10	42	100 80			3	76	266 00
		20	42	94 50			11	76	247 00
Jamestown	1	13	70	140 00			5	76	228 00
		5	68	145 00			5	76	209 00
		7	65	136 00			10	76	197 00
		6	63	132 00			13	76	171 00
		4	61	124 50			3	76	152 00
		3	59	148 00			7	74	148 00
Rochester	1	50	77	154 00			4	70	227 50
Utica	1	11	77	195 00			10	70	175 00
<i>Varnishers and Polishers.</i>					Syracuse	1	5	76	228 00
Rochester	1	70	77	155 00			8	75	206 25
		80	77	115 50			2	74	148 00
<i>Wood Carvers.</i>							6	73	182 50
Buffalo	1	2	70	227 50			5	70	210 00
		15	70	192 50			2	70	157 50
		19	70	175 00	<i>Wood Turners.</i>				
		2	64	208 00	Jamestown	1	2	77	192 50
		4	64	176 00			10	77	154 00
							4	77	134 75

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE.

<i>Hotels and Restau- rants.</i>									
<i>Bartenders.</i>									
Albany	1	160	79	182 00	Cortland		1	60	100 00
Auburn	1	50	79	158 00			2	58	96 00
Binghamton	1	73	79	169 00	Dunkirk	1	5	79	230 00
Buffalo	1	20	79	260 00			6	79	184 00
		80	79	234 00			9	79	138 00
		100	79	195 00	Elmira	1	1	79	195 00
		100	79	154 00			10	79	154 00
		65	79	130 00			42	79	130 00
		10	60	120 00	Geneva	1	27	79	143 00
Corning	1	2	79	182 00			1	70	129 00
		3	79	158 00	Herkimer	1	3	79	195 00
		10	79	130 00			17	79	117 00
		5	79	117 00	Hornellsville	1	22	79	130 00
Cortland	1	14	79	158 00			1	66	132 00
		5	79	130 00	Ithaca	1	32	79	156 00

†Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued.

Hotels and Restaurants—Con.									
<i>Bartenders—Continued.</i>									
Jamestown	1	44	79	\$130 00	Buffalo		2	54	\$108 00
Little Falls	1	19	79	130 00	Canandaigua	1	81	77	130 00
		2	38	63 44			1	70	116 00
Newark	1	15	79	143 00	Corning	1	10	77	195 00
Norwich	1	22	79	130 00			20	77	175 50
Olean	1	37	79	130 00			20	77	156 00
		2	48	80 00			8	77	117 00
Oneida	1	21	79	130 00	Dunkirk	1	1	77	260 00
Oneonta	1	4	79	158 00			4	77	154 00
		13	79	130 00			3	77	130 00
		5	79	190 00			4	77	104 00
		4	72	120 00	Geneva	1	15	77	156 00
Oswego	1	25	79	117 00			25	77	130 00
Rochester	1	50	79	195 00	Hornellsville	1	10	77	224 00
		115	79	158 00			10	77	195 00
		40	79	117 00			5	77	130 00
		15	54	108 00			*10	77	130 00
Rome	1	18	79	138 25			5	77	104 00
Seneca Falls	1	1	79	158 00			*10	77	104 00
		27	79	130 00			*10	77	65 00
		2	15	25 00	Jamestown	1	1	77	195 00
Syracuse	1	295	79	158 00			36	77	154 00
Troy	1	85	79	158 00			8	77	143 00
Utica	1	2	79	234 00			31	77	117 00
		5	79	195 00			8	77	110 50
		30	79	158 00			1	77	78 00
		40	79	117 00			*18	77	68 25
Watertown	1	59	79	158 00			1	48	96 00
							*1	48	64 00
<i>Waiters.</i>							*1	42	35 00
Buffalo	1	20	92	552 00	Little Falls	1	1	77	195 00
		15	92	368 00			2	77	169 00
		110	92	184 00			14	77	156 00
		15	92	130 00			3	77	143 00
		110	92	104 00			2	77	136 50
Niagara Falls	1	19	92	230 00			18	77	130 00
		13	79	187 50			12	77	104 00
							*5	77	104 00
<i>Retail Trade.</i>							9	77	97 50
<i>Bread Peddlers.</i>							*3	77	97 50
Buffalo	1	1	77	234 00			16	77	78 00
		53	77	154 00			*11	77	78 00
<i>Canvassing Agents.</i>							*5	77	65 00
Buffalo	1	27	76	190 00			1	60	80 00
<i>Clerks and Salesmen.</i>							1	54	135 00
Amsterdam	1	2	77	325 00	Lockport	1	3	77	234 00
		68	77	130 00			6	77	195 00
		15	77	91 00			4	77	169 00
Buffalo	1	3	77	520 00			10	77	154 00
		7	77	455 00			10	77	130 00
		20	77	325 00			8	77	117 00
		20	77	260 00			*3	77	117 00
		10	77	234 00			6	77	104 00
		45	77	195 00			*2	77	104 00
		46	77	151 00			8	77	78 00
		40	77	130 00			*6	77	78 00
		12	77	104 00			9	77	65 00
							*3	77	65 00
							*3	77	52 00

*Women. † Unless otherwise designated, members are males. ‡ And board.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

X. RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL TRADE—Concluded.

Retail Trade—Con.									
Clerks and Salesmen— Continued.									
Newark	1	26	78	\$117 00	Troy	1	2	77	\$273 00
		*2	78	52 00			6	77	234 00
Newburgh	2	6	77	260 00			8	77	208 00
		10	77	195 00			12	77	182 00
		15	77	156 00			12	77	156 00
		38	77	134 75			12	77	117 00
		10	77	130 00			6	77	91 00
Niagara Falls	1	3	77	65 00	Watertown	1	5	77	234 00
		2	77	260 00			15	77	195 00
		7	77	234 00			12	77	156 00
		25	77	195 00			10	77	130 00
		10	77	154 00			25	77	104 00
		11	77	130 00			10	77	91 00
		*2	77	130 00			5	64	53 33
		*3	77	104 00	Ice Cream Salesmen and Drivers.				
		*1	77	78 00	Buffalo	1	25	92	182 00
North Tonawanda	1	*6	77	65 00			20	92	130 00
		10	77	130 00	Ice Handlers.				
		20	77	117 00	Albany	1	40	78	156 00
		10	77	104 00			40	78	130 00
		10	77	78 00	Auburn	1	8	78	136 50
		9	77	65 00			10	78	117 00
Oneida	1	54	78	104 00			6	72	144 00
Oswego	1	3	77	260 00			2	70	140 00
		6	77	234 00	Buffalo	1	45	78	208 00
		12	77	195 00			6	78	156 00
		20	77	156 00			15	78	130 00
		40	77	130 00	Rochester	1	50	78	195 00
		18	77	104 00			50	78	175 50
		5	77	78 00	Milk Peddlers.				
Rochester	1	60	77	130 00	Buffalo	1	275	92	117 00
		*67	77	65 00	Rochester	1	125	92	253 00
Seneca Falls	1	6	77	156 00			25	92	138 00
		12	77	130 00	Syracuse	2	140	92	184 00
		6	77	104 00			24	92	130 00
		1	77	91 00	Troy	1	20	92	143 00
		2	77	78 00	Venders.				
		2	77	52 00	Albany	1	102	77	154 00
Syracuse	1	38	77	156 00			*3	77	154 00
		*12	77	78 00					

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Health Department Em- ployees.									
Syracuse	1	25	79	138 25	Auburn	1	21	92	212 50
		1	78	136 50	Binghamton	1	18	92	212 50
		1	77	134 75			1	92	150 00
		2	75	131 25	Brockport	1	2	92	212 50
		1	73	127 75	Buffalo	1	100	92	250 00
		1	72	126 00			50	92	200 00
		1	67	117 25			55	92	150 00
Letter Carriers.					Canandaigua	1	2	92	212 50
Albany	1	40	92	250 00	Catskill	1	4	92	212 50
		14	92	200 00	Cohoes	1	13	92	212 50
		2	92	150 00	Corning	1	9	92	212 50
Amsterdam	1	10	92	212 50	Cortland	1	7	92	212 50

*Women. †Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XI. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—Concluded.

<i>Letter Carriers—Con.</i>									
Dunkirk.....	1	6	92	\$212 50					
		1	92	150 00	Watervliet	1	6	92	\$212 50
Elmira.....	1	18	92	212 50	White Plains.....	1	6	92	212 50
Fort Plain.....	1	3	92	212 50	Yonkers	1	25	92	212 50
Fredonia	1	4	92	212 50			2	92	150 00
		1	58	94 54	<i>Post Office Clerks.</i>				
Fulton.....	1	4	92	212 50	Rochester	1	2	92	300 00
		1	92	150 00			2	92	275 00
Gloversville	1	9	92	212 50			15	92	250 00
Herkimer.....	1	4	92	212 50			15	92	225 00
Hornellsville	1	9	92	212 50			11	92	200 00
Hudson.....	1	5	92	212 50			*1	92	200 00
Ilion.....	1	4	92	212 50			8	92	175 00
Ithaca.....	1	11	92	212 50			*1	92	175 00
Jamestown	1	15	92	212 50			5	92	150 00
Johnstown	1	7	92	212 50			*1	92	150 00
Kingston	1	13	92	212 50			2	92	125 00
Little Falls.....	1	6	92	212 50	Syracuse	1	5	92	300 00
		1	92	150 00			1	92	275 00
Middletown	1	6	92	212 50			2	92	250 00
		2	60	97 80			7	92	225 00
Mount Vernon.....	1	11	92	212 50			5	92	200 00
		1	92	150 00			9	92	175 00
Newburgh.....	1	14	92	212 50			*1	92	175 00
		1	92	150 00			3	92	150 00
Niagara Falls.....	1	11	92	212 50			1	92	125 00
North Tonawanda.....	1	5	92	212 50			*1	92	125 00
Nyack.....	1	4	92	212 50	Troy.....	1	3	92	250 00
		1	92	150 00			2	92	225 00
Olean.....	1	7	92	212 50			4	92	200 00
Oneida	1	2	92	212 50			4	92	150 00
Ossining.....	1	5	92	212 50	Utica.....	1	1	92	350 00
Oswego.....	1	7	92	212 50			6	92	300 00
Peekskill	1	6	92	212 50			2	92	275 00
		1	92	150 00			7	92	225 00
Penn Yan.....	1	3	92	212 50			5	92	200 00
Plattsburg	1	4	92	212 50			3	92	175 00
		1	92	150 00			2	92	150 00
Port Chester.....	1	4	92	212 50			1	92	125 00
		1	92	150 00	<i>Public School Janitors.</i>				
Port Jervis.....	1	5	92	212 50	Buffalo	1	59	77	135 00
		2	21	34 23	Syracuse	1	1	92	250 00
Poughkeepsie	1	12	92	212 50			2	92	212 50
Rochester	1	86	92	250 00			1	92	202 50
Rome	1	6	92	212 50			2	92	200 00
Saratoga.....	1	9	92	212 50			1	92	187 50
		1	92	150 00			1	92	186 50
Schenectady	1	12	92	212 50			4	92	162 50
		3	92	150 00			*1	92	162 50
Seneca Falls.....	1	4	92	212 50			1	92	161 25
Syracuse	1	76	92	250 00			2	92	158 75
Tonawanda	1	4	92	212 50			1	92	152 50
		1	92	150 00			2	92	150 00
Troy.....	1	25	92	250 00			12	92	137 50
		2	92	217 90			*1	92	137 50
		1	92	173 30			*1	92	112 50
		7	89	242 00			1	92	100 00
		7	89	145 10			*2	92	87 50
		1	72	156 00	<i>Railway Mail Clerks.</i>				
Utica.....	1	36	92	212 50	Albany	1	25	92	225 00
Watertown.....	1	13	92	212 50					

*Women.

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.
Organizations reporting.
Members employed. †
Number of days each was employed.
Amount of wages each earned.
TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.
Organizations reporting.
Members employed. †
Number of days each was employed.
Amount of wages each earned.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Glass.									
Flint Glass Workers.									
Lockport	1	7	17	\$85 00	Jamestown	1	29	77	\$143 00
		8	17	63 75			2	39	71 50
		8	16	80 00	Little Falls	1	18	77	128 32
		8	16	60 00	Lockport	1	28	77	154 00
Port Jervis	1	12	23	69 00	Newburgh	1	3	79	156 00
		2	23	40 00			34	79	130 00
		4	23	23 00	Niagara Falls	1	1	77	231 00
Green Glass Workers.									
Binghamton	1	20	4	20 00			1	77	195 00
Clyde	1	17	4	25 00			2	77	192 50
Olean	1	61	21	106 05			24	77	156 00
Rochester	1	20	1	5 00			1	77	134 75
Window Glass Workers.									
Ithaca	1	6	15	90 00			2	77	130 00
		13	15	82 50			2	77	115 50
		6	15	71 25			1	77	65 00
		16	15	60 00	Norwich	1	1	66	121 00
		2	15	41 25			4	78	130 00
		3	12	72 00			3	78	117 00
		7	12	66 00			2	78	104 00
		3	12	57 00	Olean	1	1	78	169 00
		8	12	48 00			2	78	156 00
Barbering.									
Barbers.									
Albany	1	30	78	182 00			18	78	130 00
		30	78	156 00			5	78	169 00
		30	78	130 00	Rochester	1	6	78	195 00
		32	78	117 00			20	78	130 00
Amsterdam	1	13	78	156 00			74	78	117 00
		16	78	117 00	Schenectady	1	2	77	195 00
Auburn	1	8	77	182 00			30	77	169 00
		6	77	156 00			15	77	156 00
		12	77	130 00			10	77	143 00
		7	77	104 00			3	77	130 00
Binghamton	1	3	78	182 50	Seneca Falls	1	12	78	130 00
		2	78	169 00	Syracuse	1	20	78	182 00
		17	78	156 00			50	78	156 00
		11	78	143 00			30	78	143 00
		20	78	136 26			20	78	130 00
Buffalo	1	30	78	195 00			29	78	117 00
		50	78	156 00	Tonawanda	1	1	77	234 00
		245	78	130 00			1	77	195 00
Canandaigua	1	16	77	130 00			4	77	156 00
Corning	1	18	77	143 00			6	77	130 00
Dunkirk	1	1	77	169 00			5	77	104 00
		13	77	156 00	Troy	1	2	78	182 00
		6	77	130 00			6	78	156 00
Elmira	1	6	78	234 00			6	78	143 00
		40	78	195 00			63	78	130 00
		6	78	156 00			3	30	50 00
		6	78	130 00	Utica	1	10	77	182 00
Fort Edward	1	12	77	182 00			34	77	156 00
Geneva	1	5	79	156 00			27	77	130 00
		4	79	143 00			22	77	117 00
		10	79	130 00			2	77	104 00
Gloversville	1	13	78	156 00	Watertown	1	46	77	130 00
		3	78	143 00			1	36	60 00
		5	78	130 00	Watervliet	1	10	78	195 00
							2	78	130 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns.

TABLE XIII.

(b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.									
Barbering—Con.									
<i>Barbers—Continued.</i>									
Waverly	1	1	78	\$169 00	Black River		1	75	\$125 50
		1	78	143 00			3	74	99 90
		5	78	130 00			1	72	108 00
Other Distinct Trades.					Carthage	1	1	71	159 75
<i>Button Makers.</i>							2	77	269 50
Rochester	1	56	77	143 00			1	77	211 75
Warsaw	1	1	77	346 50			4	77	192 50
		1	77	256 66			4	77	173 25
		4	77	192 50			4	77	154 00
		8	77	142 45			10	77	115 50
		6	77	111 65	Felts Mills	1	1	77	105 87
		2	74	185 00			14	77	96 25
		3	72	111 60			2	78	325 00
		4	71	97 50			2	78	234 00
		1	63	139 86			1	78	195 00
<i>Fiber Sanders.</i>							2	78	156 00
Lockport	1	20	75	150 00			4	78	143 00
		14	73	160 60	Fort Edward	1	4	78	117 00
<i>Fiber Workers.</i>							12	78	104 00
Lockport	1	11	77	173 25			12	77	269 50
		13	77	154 00			10	77	250 25
		43	75	112 50			8	77	231 00
		16	74	103 60			4	77	211 75
		3	73	164 25			16	77	192 50
		1	72	144 00			10	77	173 25
		4	72	126 00			1	75	262 50
		7	71	113 60	Niagara Falls	2	1	63	157 50
		1	70	157 50			1	28	70 00
		1	69	138 00			2	77	154 00
		1	67	150 75			4	77	134 75
		28	33	57 75			133	77	115 50
<i>Gas Workers.</i>							8	76	266 00
Rochester	1	45	92	202 40	Palmers Falls	1	2	76	228 00
		25	92	143 00			10	76	133 00
Syracuse	1	28	92	207 00			6	77	269 50
		3	92	184 00			3	77	250 25
		1	7	15 75			1	77	241 00
<i>Iron Miners.</i>							3	77	237 00
Mineville	1	101	77	115 50			2	77	211 75
<i>Leather Buffers.</i>							3	77	192 00
Olean	1	12	77	203 28	South Glens Falls	1	3	77	150 00
Salamanca	1	11	71	177 50			8	77	156 00
<i>Oystermen.</i>							32	77	136 50
Sayville	1	60	67½	120 00	Ticonderoga	2	20	77	117 00
<i>Paper Makers.</i>							1	81½	244 50
Black River	1	2	78	300 00			1	81	243 00
		2	78	242 00			2	80	240 00
		1	78	175 50			2	79	255 75
		1	78	130 80			1	79	118 50
		3	78	116 50			1	78½	235 50
		1	77	128 50			1	78	195 00
		2	77	106 50			3	77	134 75
		4	77	103 95			1	77	121 07
		9	76	102 60	Watertown	1	1	76	133 00
							1	74	203 50
							1	73	219 00
							1	68	107 50
							4	77	269 50
							10	77	231 00

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

2. Interior Towns. TABLE XIII. (b) Third Quarter.

TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.	TRADE AND LOCAL- ITY.	Organizations reporting.	Members employed. †	Number of days each was employed.	Amount of wages each earned.
--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

Other Distinct Trades —Continued.										
<i>Paper Makers—Con.</i>					<i>Trunk and Bag Workers.</i>					
Watertown		8	77	\$154 00	Buffalo	1	7	77	\$154 00	
		20	77	134 75			9	77	130 00	
		42	77	103 95						
<i>Pulp Workers.</i>					<i>Mixed Employment.</i>					
Lockport	1	18	76	136 50	Amsterdam	1	7	77	96 25	
		2	74	133 20			7	77	92 40	
		3	72	129 60	Fort Edward.....	1	1	77	192 50	
		1	71½	128 70			12	77	173 25	
							22	77	154 00	
							40	77	126 75	
<i>Tanners and Curriers.</i>										
Gloversville and Johns- town	1	260	77	154 00	Little Falls.....	1	50	60	90 00	
		1	89	178 00			25	25	37 50	
Little Falls.....	1	1	87	174 00			25	18	27 00	
		1	79	158 00		Middletown	1	10	70	245 00
		1	78½	117 75			15	70	162 50	
		1	77½	116 55			280	70	105 00	
		1	77	134 75			10	63	94 50	
		5	77	115 50		10	35	52 50		
		4	77	96 25	Newark	1	5	77	96 25	
		2	75	112 50			30	63	94 50	
		1	75	111 20			90	63	78 37	
		4	73½	110 25		Niagara Falls.....	3	9	77	192 50
		1	72	133 83			35	77	134 75	
		1	71½	107 55			120	77	115 50	
		1	71	142 00			20	70	105 00	
		3	70	105 00		60	65	97 50		
		1	69	86 25		25	52	78 00		
		1	68	85 00	Tonawanda	1	46	77	115 50	
Olean	1	40	77	134 75		1	196	77	115 50	
					Utica					

† Unless otherwise designated, members are males.

THE LABOR LAWS OF NEW YORK.

[INCLUDING ENACTMENTS OF 1902.]

Consolidation of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Factory Inspector and Board of Arbitration into a Department of Labor.

LAWS OF 1901, CHAPTER 9.

AN ACT to create a department of labor and the office of commissioner of labor, and abolishing the offices of commissioner of labor statistics and factory inspector, and the state board of mediation and arbitration.

Section 1. **Department of labor and office of commissioner of labor created.**—A department of labor and the office of commissioner of labor are hereby created. Within twenty days after this act takes effect, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a commissioner of labor, who shall hold his office until January first, nineteen hundred and five. A successor to such commissioner shall be appointed in like manner and shall hold his office for a term of four years, beginning on the first day of January of the year in which he is appointed. Such commissioner shall be the head of such department and receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

§ 2. **Offices abolished; powers of commissioners of labor.**—The offices of commissioner of labor statistics and factory inspector, and the state board of mediation and arbitration, shall be abolished upon the appointment and qualification of such commissioner of labor. The commissioner of labor shall have the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed by law upon the commissioner of labor statistics and the factory inspector.

§ 3. **Deputy commissioners.**—The commissioner of labor shall forthwith upon entering upon the duties of his office appoint and may at pleasure remove, two deputy commissioners of labor to be designated respectively as the first and second deputy commissioners of labor, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. Upon the appointment of such deputies the offices of the assistant factory inspector, deputy commissioner of labor statistics, and chief clerk of the commissioner of labor statistics are abolished.

§ 4. **Bureaus of department.**—The department of labor shall be divided by the commissioner of labor into three bureaus as follows: factory inspection, labor statistics and mediation and arbitration. The bureau of factory inspection shall be under the special charge of the first deputy commissioner of labor, who, under the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor shall have such of the powers conferred, and perform such of the duties imposed, by law upon the factory inspector, as shall be designated by the commissioner of labor. The bureau of labor statistics shall be under the special charge of the second deputy commissioner of labor, who, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor shall have such of the powers conferred and perform

such of the duties imposed by law upon the commissioner of labor statistics, as shall be designated by the commissioner of labor. The bureau of mediation and arbitration shall be under the special charge and supervision of the commissioner of labor, who, together with the first and second deputy commissioners of labor shall constitute a board, which shall have the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by law on the state board of mediation and arbitration. The powers hereby conferred upon the first and second deputy commissioners shall not include the appointment of officers, clerks or other employees in any of the bureaus of the department of labor.

§ 5. **Officers and employees.**—Except as provided by this act, the deputies, officers and employees in the office of or appointed by the factory inspector, the commissioner of labor statistics, and the state board of mediation and arbitration are continued in office until removed pursuant to law.

§ 6. **Construction.**—Wherever the terms commissioner of labor statistics, or factory inspector, occur in any law, they shall be deemed to refer to the commissioner of labor, and wherever the term state board of mediation and arbitration occurs in any law, it shall be deemed to refer to the board created by this act.

§ 7. **Pending actions and proceedings.**—This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the commissioner of labor statistics or factory inspector. All proceedings and matters pending before the state board of mediation and arbitration when this act takes effect shall be continued and completed before the board hereby created; and where a grievance or dispute has been submitted to the state board of mediation and arbitration, prior to the taking effect of this act, the board hereby created may make such further investigation in relation thereto as it deems necessary.

§ 8. **Repeal.**—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law February 7, 1901, with the approval of the Governor.

THE GENERAL LABOR LAW.

NOTE.—Chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897 (approved May 13, 1897, and in effect June 1, 1897) constitutes Chapter XXXII of the General Laws and is entitled The Labor Law. The following text contains the amendments of subsequent legislatures to and including the session of 1902.

- Article I. General provisions. (§ § 1-21.)
 II. Commissioner of labor statistics. (§ § 30-32.)
 III. Public employment bureaus. (§ § 40-43.)
 IV. Convict-made goods and duties of commissioner of labor
 statistics relative thereto. (§ § 50-55.)
 V. Factory inspector, assistant and deputies. (§ § 60-67.)
 VI. Factories. (§ § 70-92.)
 VII. Tenement-made articles. (§ § 100-106.)
 VIII. Bakery and confectionery establishments. (§ § 110-115.)
 IX. Mines and their inspection. (§ § 120-129.)
 X. State board of mediation and arbitration. (§ § 140-149.)
 XI. Employment of women and children in mercantile establish-
 ments. (§ § 160-173.)
 XII. Examination and registration of horseshoers. (§ § 180-184.)
 XIII. Laws repealed; when to take effect. (§ § 190-191.)

ARTICLE I.

General Provisions.

- Section 1. Short title.
 2. Definitions.
 3. Hours to constitute a day's work.
 4. Violations of the labor law.
 5. Hours of labor on street surface and elevated railroads.
 6. Hours of labor in brickyards.
 7. Regulation of hours of labor on steam surface and elevated railroads.
 8. Payment of wages by receivers.
 9. Cash payment on wages.
 10. When wages are to be paid.
 11. Penalty for violation of preceding sections.
 12. Assignment of future wages.
 13. Preference in employment of persons upon public works.
 14. Stone used in state or municipal works.
 15. Labels, brands, etc., used by labor organizations.
 16. Penalty for illegal use of labels, etc.; injunction proceedings.
 17. Seats for female employees.
 18. Scaffolding for use of employees.
 19. Inspection of scaffolding, ropes, blocks, pulleys and tackles in cities.
 20. Protection of persons employed on buildings in cities.
 21. Factory inspector to enforce provisions of article.

Section 1. Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the labor law.

§ 2. Definitions.—The term employee, when used in this chapter, means a mechanic, workingman or laborer who works for another for hire.

The person, employing any such mechanic, workingman or laborer, whether the owner, proprietor, agent, superintendent, foreman or other subordinate, is designated in this chapter as an employer.

The term "factory," when used in this chapter, shall be construed to include also any mill, workshop or other manufacturing or business establishment where one or more persons are employed at labor.

The term "mercantile establishment," when used in this chapter, means any place where goods, wares or merchandise are offered for sale.

Whenever, in this chapter, authority is conferred upon the factory inspector, it shall also be deemed to include his assistant or a deputy acting under his direction.

§ 3. **Hours to constitute a day's work.**—Eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of employees in this state except those engaged in farm and domestic service unless otherwise provided by law. This section does not prevent an agreement for overwork at an increased compensation except upon work by or for the state or a municipal corporation or by contractors or sub-contractors therewith. Each contract to which the state or a municipal corporation is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property. The wages to be paid for a legal day's work as hereinbefore defined to all classes of such laborers, workmen or mechanics upon all such public work or upon any material to be used upon or in connection therewith shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the state where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used. Each such contract hereafter made shall contain a stipulation that each such laborer, workman or mechanic employed by such contractor, sub-contractor or other person on, about or upon such public work, shall receive such wages herein provided for. Each contract for such public work hereafter made shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless the person or corporation making or performing the same shall comply with the provisions of this section; and no such person or corporation shall be entitled to receive any sum nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the state or of a municipal corporation pay the same or authorize its payment from the funds under his charge or control to any such person or corporation for work done upon any contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this section, but nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to persons regularly employed in state institutions, or to engineers, electricians and elevatormen in the department of public buildings during the annual session of the legislature. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 567 and L. 1900, ch. 298.*]*

§ 4. **Violations of the labor law.**—Any officer, agent or employee of this state or of a municipal corporation therein having a duty to act in the

*The prevailing rate of wages clause in this section was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, February 26, 1901—*People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler*, 166 N. Y., 1.

premises, who violates, evades or knowingly permits the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of malfeasance in office and shall be suspended or removed by the authority having power to appoint or remove such officer, agent or employee, otherwise by the governor. Any citizen of this state may maintain proceedings for the suspension or removal of such officer, agent or employee or may maintain an action for the purpose of securing the cancellation or avoidance of any contract which, by its terms or manner of performance, violates this act, or for the purpose of preventing any officer, agent or employee of such municipal corporation from paying or authorizing the payment of any public money for work done thereupon. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 567.*]

§ 5. **Hours of labor on street surface and elevated railroads.**—Ten consecutive hours' labor, including one-half hour for dinner, shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street surface and elevated railroads, of whatever motive power, owned or operated by corporations in this state, whose main line of travel, or whose routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants. No employee of any such corporation shall be permitted or allowed to work more than ten consecutive hours, including one-half hour for dinner, in any one day of twenty-four hours. In cases of accident or unavoidable delay, extra labor may be performed for extra compensation.

§ 6. **Hours of labor in brickyards.**—Ten hours, exclusive of the necessary time for meals, shall constitute a legal day's work in the making of brick in brickyards owned or operated by corporations. No corporation owning or operating such brickyards shall require employees to work more than ten hours in any one day, or to commence work before seven o'clock in the morning. But overwork and work prior to seven o'clock in the morning for extra compensation may be performed by agreement between employer and employee.

§ 7. **Regulation of hours of labor on steam surface and elevated railroads.**—Ten hours' labor, performed within twelve consecutive hours, shall constitute a legal day's labor in the operation of steam surface and elevated railroads owned and operated within this state, except where the mileage system of running trains is in operation. But this section does not apply to the performance of extra hours of labor by conductors, engineers, firemen and trainmen in case of accident or delay resulting therefrom. For each hour of labor performed in any one day in excess of such ten hours, by any such employee, he shall be paid in addition at least one-tenth of his daily compensation. No person or corporation operating a line of railroad of thirty miles in length or over, in whole or in part within this state, shall permit or require a conductor, engineer, fireman or trainman, who has worked in any capacity for twenty-four consecutive hours, to go again on duty or perform any kind of work, until he has had at least eight hours' rest.

§ 8. **Payment of wages by receivers.**—Upon the appointment of a receiver of a partnership or of a corporation organized under the laws of this state and doing business therein, other than a moneyed corporation, the wages of the employees of such partnership or corporation shall be preferred to every other debt or claim.

§ 9. **Cash payment of wages.**—Every manufacturing, mining, quarry-

ing, mercantile, railroad, street railway, canal, steamboat, telegraph and telephone company, every express company, and every water company, not municipal, shall pay to each employee engaged in its business the wages earned by him in cash. No such company or corporation shall pay its employees in script, commonly known as store money orders.

§ 10. **When wages are to be paid.**—Every corporation or joint-stock association, or person carrying on the business thereof by lease or otherwise, shall pay weekly to each employee the wages earned by him to a day not more than six days prior to the date of such payment.

But every person or corporation operating a steam surface railroad shall, on or before the twentieth day of each month, pay the employees thereof the wages earned by them during the preceding calendar month.

§ 11. **Penalty for violation of preceding sections.**—If a corporation or joint-stock association, its lessee or other person carrying on the business thereof, shall fail to pay the wages of an employee, as provided in this article, it shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of fifty dollars for each such failure, to be recovered by the factory inspector in his name of office in a civil action; but an action shall not be maintained therefor, unless the factory inspector shall have given to the employer at least ten days' written notice, that such an action will be brought if the wages due are not sooner paid as provided in this article.

On the trial of such action, such corporation or association shall not be allowed to set up any defense, other than a valid assignment of such wages, a valid set-off against the same, or the absence of such employee from his regular place of labor at the time of the payment, or an actual tender to such employee at the time of the payment of the wages so earned by him, or a breach of contract by such employee or a denial of the employment.

§ 12. **Assignment of future wages.**—No assignment of future wages, payable weekly, or monthly in case of a steam surface railroad corporation, shall be valid if made to the corporation or association from which such wages are to become due, or to any person on its behalf, or if made or procured to be made to any person for the purpose of relieving such corporation or association from the obligation to pay weekly, or monthly in case of a steam surface railroad corporation. Charges for groceries, provisions or clothing shall not be a valid offset for wages in behalf of any such corporation or association. No such corporation or association shall require any agreement from an employee to accept wages at other periods than as provided in this article as a condition of employment.

§ 13. **Preference in employment of persons upon public works.**—In the construction of public works by the state or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the state or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed; and in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works, preference shall be given citizens of the state of New York. In each contract for the construction of public works a provision shall be inserted, to the effect that if the provisions of this section are not complied with, the contract shall be void. On and after May first, nineteen hundred and two, all boards, officers, agents or employees of cities of the first class of the state, having the power to enter into contracts which provide for the expenditure of public money

on public works shall file in the office of the commissioner of labor the names and addresses of all contractors holding contracts with said cities of the state. Upon the letting of new contracts the names and addresses of such new contractors shall likewise be filed. Upon the demand of the commissioner of labor a contractor shall furnish a list of the names and addresses of all sub-contractors in his employ. Each contractor performing work for any city of the first class, shall keep a list of his employees, in which it shall be set forth whether they are naturalized or native born citizens of the United States, together with, in case of naturalization, the date of naturalization and the name of the court where such naturalization was granted. Such lists and records shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner of labor. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [*As amended by L. 1902, ch. 454.*]*

§ 14. **Stone used in state or municipal works.**—All stone used in state and municipal works, except paving blocks and crushed stone, shall be worked, dressed and carved within the state. There shall be inserted in each contract or specification hereafter awarded by state, county or municipal authorities, authorizing or requiring the use of worked, dressed or carved stone, except paving blocks or crushed stone, within the state or such county or municipality, a clause to the effect that such stone shall be so worked, dressed or carved within the boundaries of the state as required by this section. If a contractor of the state or any municipality therein shall use stone, except paving blocks and crushed stone, which has been worked, dressed or carved without the state, the state or such municipality shall revoke the contract of such contractor and be released from liability thereon.†

§ 15 **Labels, brands, et cetera, used by labor organizations.**—A union or association of employees may adopt a device in the form of a label, brand, mark, name or other character for the purpose of designating the products of the labor of the members thereof. Duplicate copies of such device shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who shall, under his hand and seal, deliver to the union or association filing or registering the same a certified copy and a certificate of the filing thereof, for which he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar. Such certificate shall not be assignable by the union or association to whom it is issued.

§ 16. **Penalty for illegal use of labels, et cetera; injunction proceedings.**—A person manufacturing, using, displaying or keeping for sale a counterfeit or colorable imitation of a device so adopted and filed, or goods bearing the same, or who shall use or display a genuine device, so adopted and filed, without authority from or in a manner not authorized by the owner thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be

*The preference clause of this section, so far as it concerns persons employed by municipal contractors, was held unconstitutional in 1895 by the General Term of the Supreme Court, Buffalo.—*People vs. Warren*, 13 Misc., 618.

†So far as this section relates to municipal works, it was held unconstitutional March 8, 1901, by the Court of Appeals in the case of *People ex rel. Treat vs. Coler*.—166 N. Y., 144.

recovered in an action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by the person, union or association aggrieved; one-half of which penalty, when recovered, shall be paid to the plaintiff and one-half to the overseer of the poor of the town or to an officer having like power of the city, wherein the person aggrieved resides, or union or association is located, for the benefit of the poor of such town or city. After filing copies of such device, such union or association may also maintain an action to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of counterfeit or colorable imitations of such device, or of goods bearing the same, or the unauthorized use or display of such device, or of goods bearing the same, and the court may restrain such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale, and every unauthorized use or display by others of the genuine devices so registered and filed, if such use or display is not authorized by the owner thereof, and may award to the plaintiff such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale as may be proved, together with the profits derived therefrom. [*As amended by L. 1902, ch. 88.*]

§ 17. **Seats for female employees.**—Every person employing females in a factory or as waitresses in a hotel or restaurant shall provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employees, and permit the use thereof by such employees to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 533.*]

§ 18. **Scaffolding for use of employees.**—A person employing or directing another to perform labor of any kind in the erection, repairing, altering or painting of a house, building or structure shall not furnish or erect, or cause to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders or other mechanical contrivances which are unsafe, unsuitable or improper, and which are not so constructed, placed and operated as to give proper protection to the life and limb of a person so employed or engaged.

Scaffolding or staging swung or suspended from an overhead support, more than twenty feet from the ground or floor, shall have a safety rail of wood, properly bolted, secured and braced, rising at least thirty-four inches above the floor or main portions of such scaffolding or staging and extending along the entire length of the outside and the ends thereof, and properly attached thereto, and such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent the same from swaying from the building or structure.

§ 19. **Inspection of scaffolding, ropes, blocks, pulleys and tackles in cities.**—Whenever complaint is made to the factory inspector that the scaffolding or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons, or ropes of any swinging or stationary scaffolding used in the construction, alteration, repairing, painting, cleaning or pointing of buildings within the limits of a city are unsafe or liable to prove dangerous to the life or limb of any person, such factory inspector shall immediately cause an inspection to be made of such scaffolding, or the slings, hangers, blocks, pulleys, stays, braces, ladders, irons or other parts connected therewith. If, after examination, such scaffolding or any of such parts is found to be dangerous to life or limb, the factory inspector shall prohibit the use thereof, and require the same to be altered and reconstructed so as to avoid such danger. The factory inspector or deputy factory inspector making the examination shall attach a certificate to the scaffolding, or the

slings, hangers, irons, ropes or other parts thereof, examined by him, stating that he has made such examination, and that he has found it safe or unsafe, as the case may be. If he declares it unsafe, he shall at once, in writing, notify the person responsible for its erection of the fact, and warn him against the use thereof. Such notice may be served personally upon the person responsible for its erection, or by conspicuously affixing it to the scaffolding, or the part thereof declared to be unsafe. After such notice has been so served or affixed, the person responsible therefor shall immediately remove such scaffolding or part thereof, and alter or strengthen it in such manner as to render it safe, in the discretion of the officer who has examined it, or of his superiors. The factory inspector and any of his deputies whose duty it is to examine or test any scaffolding or part thereof, as required by this section, shall have free access, at all reasonable hours, to any building or premises containing them or where they may be in use. All swinging and stationary scaffolding shall be so constructed as to bear four times the maximum weight required to be dependent therefrom or placed thereon, when in use, and not more than four men shall be allowed on any swinging scaffolding at one time. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 20. **Protection of persons employed on buildings in cities.**—All contractors and owners, when constructing buildings in cities, where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched between the beams thereof, or where the floors or filling in between the floors are of fire proof material or brick work, shall complete the flooring or filling in as the building progresses, to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected. If the plans and specifications of such buildings do not require filling in between the beams of floors with brick or fire-proof material all contractors for carpenter work, in the course of construction, shall lay the underflooring thereof on each story as the building progresses, to not less than within two stories below the one to which such building has been erected. Where double floors are not to be used, such contractor shall keep planked over the floor two stories below the story where the work is being performed. If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the contractors for the iron or steel work of buildings in course of construction or the owners of such buildings, shall thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work, and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building, or such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts. If elevating machines or hoisting apparatus are used within a building in the course of construction, for the purpose of lifting materials to be used in such construction, the contractors or owners shall cause the shafts or openings in each floor to be enclosed or fenced in on all sides by a barrier at least eight feet in height. If a building in course of construction is five stories or more in height, no lumber or timber needed for such construction shall be hoisted or lifted on the outside of such building. The chief officer, in any city, charged with the enforcement of the building laws of such city and the factory inspector are hereby charged with enforcing the provisions of this section. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 21. **Factory inspector to enforce provisions of article.**—The factory inspector shall enforce all the provisions of this article. He shall investigate complaints made to him of violations of such provisions and if he finds that such complaints are well founded he shall issue an order directed to the person or corporation complained of, requiring such person or corporation to comply with such provisions. If such order is disregarded the factory inspector shall present to the district attorney of the proper county all the facts ascertained by him in regard to the alleged violation, and all other papers, documents or evidence pertaining thereto, which he may have in his possession. The district attorney to whom such presentation is made shall proceed at once to prosecute the person or corporation for the violations complained of, pursuant to this chapter and the provisions of the penal code. If complaint is made to the factory inspector that any person contracting with the state or a municipal corporation for the performance of any public work fails to comply with or evades the provisions of this article respecting the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, the requirements of hours of labor or the employment of citizens of the United States or of the state of New York, the factory inspector shall, if he finds such complaints to be well-founded, present evidence of such non-compliance to the officer, department, or board having charge of such work. Such officer, department or board shall thereupon take the proper proceedings to revoke the contract of the person failing to comply with or evading such provisions. [*Added by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

ARTICLE II.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Section 30. Commissioner of labor statistics.

31. Duties and powers.

32. Statistics to be furnished upon request.

Section 30. **Commissioner of labor statistics.***—There shall continue to be a commissioner of labor statistics, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold his office for the term of three years, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. He may appoint a deputy commissioner of labor statistics, at an annual salary of two thousand and five hundred dollars, and a chief clerk at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and such other clerks and assistants as he may deem necessary and fix their salaries. The term of office of the successor of the commissioner in office when this chapter takes effect is abridged so as to expire on the last day of December preceding the time when such term would otherwise expire, and thereafter the term of office of such commissioner shall begin on the first day of January.

§ 31. **Duties and powers.**—The commissioner of labor statistics shall collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the legislature, within ten days after the convening thereof in each year, statistical details in relation to all departments of labor in the state, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social and sanitary condition of workingmen and to the productive industries of the state. He may subpoena witnesses,

*Superseded by commissioner of labor; compare L. 1901, ch. 9, *supra*, page 1.

take and hear testimony,* take or cause to be taken depositions and administer oaths.

§ 32. **Statistics to be furnished upon request.**—The owner, operator, manager or lessee of any mine, factory, workshop, warehouse, elevator, foundry, machine shop or other manufacturing establishment, or any agent, superintendent, subordinate, or employee thereof, shall, when requested by the commissioner of labor statistics, furnish any information in his possession or under his control which the commissioner is authorized to require, and shall admit him to any place herein named for the purpose of inspection. All statistics furnished to the commissioner of labor statistics, pursuant to this article, may be destroyed by such commissioner after the expiration of two years from the time of the receipt thereof.

A person refusing to admit such commissioner, or a person authorized by him, to any such establishment, or to furnish him any information requested, or who refuses to answer or untruthfully answers questions put to him by such commissioner, in a circular or otherwise, shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each refusal and answer untruthfully given, to be sued for and recovered by the commissioner in his name of office. The amount so recovered shall be paid into the state treasury.

ARTICLE III.

Free Public Employment Bureaus.

Section 40. Free public employment bureaus in cities of the first class.

41. Duties of superintendent.

42. Applications; list of applicants.

43. Applicants for help, when to notify superintendent.

Section 40. **Free public employment bureaus in cities of the first class.**—The commissioner of labor statistics shall organize and establish in all cities of the first class a free public employment bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment, and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through any such bureau. Such commissioner shall appoint for each bureau so organized, and may remove for good and sufficient cause, a superintendent and such clerical assistants as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the proper administration of the affairs thereof. The salaries of such superintendents and clerks shall be fixed by the commissioner. Such salaries and the expenses of such bureau shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses of the bureau of labor statistics.

§ 41. **Duties of superintendent.**—The superintendent of each free public employment bureau shall receive and record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the names of all persons applying for employment or for help, designating opposite the name and address of each applicant, the character of employment or help desired. Each such superintendent shall report, on Thursday of each week, to the commissioner of labor statistics, the names and addresses of all persons applying for employment or help, during the preceding week, the character of the employment or help

desired, and the names of the persons receiving employment through his bureau. Such superintendent shall also perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics, and in the keeping of books and accounts of his bureau, as the commissioner may require, and shall report semi-annually to the commissioner of labor statistics the expense of maintaining his bureau.

§ 42. **Applications; list of applicants.**—Every application for employment or help made to a free public employment bureau shall be void after thirty days from its receipt, unless renewed by the applicant. The commissioner of labor statistics shall cause two copies of a list of all applicants for employment or help, and the character of the employment or help desired, received by him from each free public employment bureau, to be mailed on Monday of each week to the superintendent of each bureau, one of which copies shall be posted by the superintendent, immediately on receipt thereof, in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment or help, and the other shall be filed in his office for reference.

§ 43. **Applicants for help, when to notify superintendent.**—If an applicant for help has secured the same, he shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the superintendent of the bureau, to which application therefor was made. Such notice shall contain the name and last preceding address of the employees received through such bureau. If any such applicant neglects to so notify such superintendent, he shall be barred from all future rights and privileges of such employment bureau, at the discretion of the commissioner of labor statistics to whom the superintendent shall report such neglect.

ARTICLE IV.

Convict-Made Goods, and Duties of Commissioner of Labor Statistics* Relative Thereto.

Section 50. License for sale of convict-made goods.

51. Revocation of license.

52. Annual statement of licensee.

53. Labeling and marking of convict-made goods.

54. Duties of commissioner of labor statistics relative to violations; fines upon convicts.

55. Article not to apply to goods manufactured for use of state or a municipal corporation.

Section 50. **License for sale of convict-made goods.**—No person or corporation shall sell, or expose for sale, any convict-made goods, wares or merchandise, either by sample or otherwise, without a license therefor. Such license may be obtained upon application in writing to the comptroller, setting forth the residence or post-office address of the applicant, the class of goods desired to be dealt in, the town, village or city, with the street number, if any, at which the business of such applicant is to be located. Such application shall be accompanied with a bond, executed by two or more responsible citizens, or some legally incorporated surety company authorized to do business in this state, to be approved by the comptroller, in the sum of five thousand dollars, and conditioned that such applicant will comply with all the provisions of law, relative to the sale of

*Succeeded by commissioner of labor, under L. 1901, ch. 9.

convict-made goods, wares and merchandise. Such license shall be for a term of one year unless sooner revoked. Such person or corporation shall pay, annually, on or before the fifteenth day of January, the sum of five hundred dollars as a license fee, into the treasury of the state, which amount shall be credited to the maintenance account of the state prisons. Such license shall be kept conspicuously posted in the place of business of such licensee.

§ 51. **Revocation of license.**—The comptroller may revoke the license of any such person or corporation, upon satisfactory evidence of, or upon conviction for the violation of any statute regulating the sale of convict-made goods, wares or merchandise; such revocation shall not be made until after due notice to the licensee so complained of. For the purpose of this section, the comptroller or any person duly appointed by him, may administer oaths and subpoena witnesses and take and hear testimony.

§ 52. **Annual statement of licensee.**—Each person or corporation so licensed shall, annually, on or before the fifteenth day of January, transmit to the secretary of state a verified statement setting forth:

1. The name of the person or corporation licensed.

2. The names of the persons, agents, wardens or keepers of any prison, jail, penitentiary, reformatory or establishment using convict labor, with whom he has done business, and the name and address of the person or corporation to whom he has sold goods, wares and merchandise, and

3. In general terms, the amount paid to each of such agents, wardens or keepers, for goods, wares or merchandise and the character thereof.

§ 53. **Labeling and marking convict-made goods.**—All goods, wares and merchandise made by convict labor in a penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, shall be branded, labeled or marked as herein provided. The brand, label or mark, used for such purposes shall contain, at the head or top thereof, the words "convict-made," followed by the year when, and the name of the penitentiary, prison, reformatory or other establishment in which the article branded, labeled or marked was made. Such brands, labels and marks shall be printed in plain English lettering, of the style and size known as great primer Roman condensed capitals. A brand or mark shall be used in all cases where the nature of the article will permit and only where such branding or marking is impossible shall a label be used. Such label shall be in the form of a paper tag and shall be attached by wire to each article, where the nature of the article will permit, and shall be placed securely upon the box, crate or other covering in which such goods, wares or merchandise are packed, shipped or exposed for sale.

Such brand, mark or label shall be placed upon the most conspicuous part of the finished article and its box, crate or covering.

No convict-made goods, wares or merchandise shall be sold or exposed for sale without such brand, mark or label.*

§ 54. **Duties of commissioner of labor statistics relative to violations; fines upon convictions.**—The commissioner of labor statistics shall enforce the provisions of this article. If he has reason to believe that any

*Chapter 931 of the laws of 1896, which was superseded by this section, was held unconstitutional, so far as it required the branding of prison-made goods of other states, by the Court of Appeals in *People vs. Hawkins*, 157 N. Y., 1.

of such provisions are being violated, he shall advise the district attorney of the county wherein such alleged violation has occurred of such fact, giving the information in support of his conclusion. The district attorney shall, at once, institute the proper proceedings to compel compliance with this article and secure conviction for such violations.

Upon the conviction of a person or corporation for a violation of this article, one-half of the fine recovered shall be paid and certified by the district attorney to the commissioner of labor statistics, who shall use such money in investigating and securing information in regard to violations of this act and in paying the expenses of such conviction.

§ 55. Articles not to apply to goods manufactured for the use of the state or a municipal corporation.—Nothing in this article shall apply to or affect the manufacture in state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and furnishing of articles for the use of the offices, departments and institutions of the state or any political division thereof, as provided by chapter four hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

ARTICLE V.

Factory Inspector, Assistant and Deputies.*

Section 60. Factory inspector and assistant.

61. Deputies and clerks.

62. General powers and duties of factory inspector.

63. Reports.

64. Badges.

65. Payment of salaries and expenses.

66. Sub-office in New York city.

67. Duties of factory inspector relative to apprentices.

Section 60. **Factory inspector and assistant.**—There shall continue to be a factory inspector and assistant factory inspector, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The term of office of each shall be three years. The term of office of the successors of the factory inspector and assistant factory inspector in office when this chapter takes effect shall be abridged so as to expire on the last day of December preceding the time when each such term would otherwise expire, and thereafter each such term shall begin on the first day of January. There shall be paid to the factory inspector an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and to the assistant factory inspector an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

§ 61. **Deputies and clerks.**—The factory inspector may appoint from time to time, not more than fifty persons as deputy factory inspectors, not more than ten of whom shall be women, and who may be removed by him at any time. Each deputy inspector shall receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars. The factory inspector may designate six or more of such deputies to inspect the buildings and rooms occupied and used as bakeries and to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the manufacture of flour or meal food products. One of such deputies shall have a knowledge of mining, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the factory inspector, to inspect mines and quarries and to enforce

*Office of factory inspector was abolished by L. 1901, ch. 9, and the functions thereof imposed upon the commissioner of labor.

the provisions of this chapter relating thereto. The factory inspector may appoint one or more of such deputies to act as clerk in his principal office. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 62. **General powers and duties of factory inspector.**—The factory inspector may divide the state into districts, assign one or more deputy inspectors to each district, and may, in his discretion, transfer them from one district to another.

The factory inspector shall visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the factories, during reasonable hours, as often as practicable, and shall cause the provisions of this chapter to be enforced therein and prosecute all persons violating the same.

Any lawful municipal ordinance, by-law or regulation relating to factories or their inspection, in addition to the provisions of this chapter and not in conflict therewith, shall be observed and enforced by the factory inspector.

The factory inspector, assistant and each deputy may administer oaths and take affidavits in matters relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

No person shall interfere with, obstruct or hinder, by force or otherwise, the factory inspector, assistant factory inspector or deputies while in the performance of their duties, or refuse to properly answer questions asked by such officers pertaining to the provisions of this chapter.

All notices, orders and directions of assistants or deputy factory inspectors given in accordance with this chapter are subject to the approval of the factory inspector.

§ 63. **Reports.**—The factory inspector shall report annually to the legislature in the month of January. The assistant factory inspector and each deputy shall report to the factory inspector, from time to time, as he may require.

§ 64. **Badges.**—The factory inspector may procure and cause to be used, badges for himself, his assistant and deputies, while in the performance of their duties, the cost of which shall be a charge upon the appropriation made for the use of the department.

§ 65. **Payment of salaries and expenses.**—All necessary expenses incurred by the factory inspector in the discharge of his duties, shall be paid by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon proper vouchers therefor. The reasonable necessary traveling and other expenses of the assistant factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors, while engaged in the performance of their duties, shall be paid in like manner upon vouchers approved by the factory inspector and audited by the comptroller. All such expenses and the salaries of the factory inspector, assistant and deputies shall be payable monthly. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 66. **Sub-office in New York city.**—The factory inspector may establish and maintain a sub-office in the city of New York, if, in his opinion, the duties of his office demand it. He may designate one or more of the deputy factory inspectors to take charge of and manage such office, subject to his direction. The reasonable and necessary expenses of such office shall be paid, as are other expenses of the factory inspector.

§ 67. **Duties of factory inspector relative to apprentices.**—The factory

inspector, his assistant and deputies shall enforce the provisions of the domestic relations law, relative to indentures of apprentices, and prosecute employers for failure to comply with the provisions of such indentures and of such law in relation thereto.

ARTICLE VI.

Factories.

Section 70. Employment of minors.

71. Certificate for employment, how issued.
72. Contents of certificate.
73. School attendance required.
74. Vacation certificates.
75. Report of certificates issued.
76. Registry of children employed.
77. Hours of labor of minors and women.
78. Change of hours of labor of minors and women.
79. Enclosure and operation of elevators and hoisting shafts; inspection.
80. Stairs and doors.
81. Protection of employees operating machinery.
82. Fire escapes.
83. Factory inspector may order erection of fire escapes.
84. Walls and ceilings.
85. Size of rooms.
86. Ventilation.
87. Accidents to be reported.
88. Wash-room and water-closets.
89. Time allowed for meals.
90. Inspection of factory buildings.
91. Inspection of boilers in factories.
92. Employment of women and children at polishing or buffing.
- 92.*Laundries.

Section 70. Employment of minors.—A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in any factory in this state. A child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years shall not be so employed, unless a certificate executed by a health officer be filed in the office of the employer.

§ 71. Certificate for employment, how issued.—Such certificate shall be issued by the executive officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the city, town or village where such child resides, or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated, by resolution, for that purpose, upon the application of the child desiring such employment. At the time of making such application, there shall be filed with such board, department, commissioner or officer, the affidavit of the parent or guardian of such child, or the person standing in parental relation thereto, showing the date and place of birth of such child. Such certificate shall not be issued unless the officer issuing the same is satisfied that such child is fourteen years of age or upwards, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do. No fee shall be demanded or received for administering an oath as required by this section.

§ 72. Contents of certificate.—Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, if known, and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that, in the opinion of the officer issuing such certificate, such child is upwards of fourteen years of age, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do.

*So in the original.

§ 73. **School attendance required.**—No such certificate shall be granted unless it appears to the satisfaction of such board, department, commissioner or officer, that the child applying therefor has regularly attended at a school in which reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at a school, for a period equal to one school year, during the year previous to his arriving at the age of fourteen years, or during the year previous to applying for such certificate, and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language.

The principal or chief executive officer of a school, or teacher elsewhere than at a school, shall furnish, upon demand, to a child who has attended at such school or been instructed by such teacher, or to the factory inspector, his assistant or deputies, a certificate stating the school attendance of such a child.

§ 74. **Vacation certificates.**—A child of fourteen years of age, who can read and write simple sentences in the English language, may be employed in a factory during the vacation of the public schools of the city or school district where such child resides, upon complying with all the provisions of the foregoing sections, except that requiring school attendance. The certificate issued to such child shall be designated a "vacation certificate," and no employer shall employ a child to whom such a certificate has been issued, to work in a factory at any time other than the time of the vacation of the public school in the city or school district where such factory is situated.

§ 75. **Report of certificates issued.**—The board or department of health or health commissioner of a city, village or town, shall transmit, between the first and tenth day of each month, to the office of the factory inspector a list of the names of the children to whom certificates have been issued.

§ 76. **Registry of children employed.**—Each person owning or operating a factory and employing children therein shall keep, or cause to be kept in the office of such factory, a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of all children so employed under the age of sixteen years. Such register and the certificates filed in such office shall be produced for inspection, upon the demand of the factory inspector, his assistant or deputies.

§ 77. **Hours of labor of minors and women.**—No minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female shall be employed at labor in any factory in this state before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day or sixty hours in any one week, except to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week; or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked. A printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. But such persons may begin their work after the time for beginning and stop before the time for ending such work, mentioned in such notice, but they shall not be required to perform any labor in such

factory, except as stated therein. The terms of such notice shall not be changed after the beginning of labor on the first day of the week without the consent of the factory inspector. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 78. **Change of hours of labor of minors and women.**—When, in order to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week, a minor under eighteen years of age, or a female is to be required or permitted to work in a factory more than ten hours in a day, the employer of such persons shall notify the factory inspector, in writing, of such intentions, stating the number of hours of labor per day, which it is proposed to require or permit, and the time when it is proposed to cease such requirement or permission; a similar notification shall be made when such requirement or permission has actually ceased. A record of the names of the employees thus required or permitted to work overtime, with the amount of such overtime and the days upon which such work was performed, shall be kept in the office of such factory, and produced upon the demand of the factory inspector. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 79. **Enclosure and operation of elevators and hoisting shafts; inspection.**—If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary to protect the life or limbs of factory employees, the owner, agent or lessee of such factory where an elevator, hoisting shafts, or well hole is used, shall cause, upon written notice from the factory inspector, the same to be properly and substantially enclosed, secured or guarded, and shall provide such proper traps or automatic doors so fastened in or at all elevator ways, except passenger elevators enclosed on all sides, as to form a substantial surface when closed and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage either ascending or descending. The factory inspector may inspect the cable, gearing or other apparatus of elevators in factories and require them to be kept in a safe condition.

No child under the age of fifteen years shall be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator in a factory, nor shall any person under the age of eighteen years be employed or permitted to have the care, custody or management of or to operate an elevator therein running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

§ 80. **Stairs and doors.**—Proper and substantial hand rails shall be provided on all stairways in factories. The steps of such stairs shall be covered with rubber, securely fastened thereon, if in the opinion of the factory inspector the safety of the employees would be promoted thereby. The stairs shall be properly screened at the sides and bottom. All doors leading in or to any such factory shall be so constructed as to open outwardly where practicable, and shall not be locked, bolted or fastened during working hours.

§ 81. **Protection of employees operating machinery.**—The owner or person in charge of a factory where machinery is used, shall provide, in the discretion of the factory inspector, belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts on pulleys. Whenever practicable, all machinery shall be provided with loose pulleys. All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set screws and machinery, of every description, shall be properly guarded. No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to

machinery, vats or pans, while the same are in use, unless for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be promptly replaced. Exhaust fans of sufficient power shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off dust from emery wheels, grind stones and other machinery creating dust. If a machine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition or is not properly guarded, the use thereof may be prohibited by the factory inspector, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto. Such notice shall not be removed until the machine is made safe and the required safeguards are provided, and in the meantime such unsafe or dangerous machinery shall not be used. When, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary, the workrooms, halls and stairs leading to workrooms shall be properly lighted. Such lights to be independent of the motive power of such factory. No male person under eighteen years or woman under twenty-one years of age shall be permitted or directed to clean machinery while in motion. Children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machines of any kind. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 82. **Fire escapes.**—Such fire escapes as may be deemed necessary by the factory inspector shall be provided on the outside of every factory in this state consisting of three or more stories in height. Each escape shall connect with each floor above the first, and shall be of sufficient strength, well fastened and secured, and shall have landings or balconies not less than six feet in length and three feet in width, guarded by iron railings not less than three feet in height, embracing at least two windows at each story and connected with the interior by easily accessible and unobstructed openings. The balconies or landings shall be connected by iron stairs, not less than eighteen inches wide, with steps of not less than six inches tread, placed at a proper slant and protected by a well-secured hand-rail on both sides, and shall have a drop ladder not less than twelve inches wide reaching from the lower platform to the ground.

The windows or doors to the landing or balcony of each fire escape shall be of sufficient size and located as far as possible, consistent with accessibility, from the stairways and elevator hatchways or openings, and a ladder from such fire escape shall extend to the roof. Stationary stairs or ladders shall be provided on the inside of every factory from the upper story to the roof, as a means of escape in case of fire.

§ 83. **Factory inspector may order erection of fire escapes.**—Any other plan or style of fire escape shall be sufficient if approved in writing by the factory inspector. If there is no fire escape, or the fire escape in use is not approved by the factory inspector, he may, by a written order served upon the owner, proprietor or lessee of any factory, or the agent or superintendent thereof, or either of them, require one or more fire escapes to be provided therefor, at such locations and of such plan and style as shall be specified in such order. Within twenty days after the service of such order, the number of fire escapes required therein, shall be provided, each of which shall be of the plan and style specified in the order, or of the plan and style described in the preceding section.

§ 84. **Walls and ceilings.**—The walls and ceilings of each work room in

a factory shall be lime washed or painted when, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it will be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein.

§ 85. **Size of rooms.**—No more employees shall be required or permitted to work in a room in a factory between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening than will allow to each of such employees, not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space; and, unless by a written permit of the factory inspector, not less than four hundred cubic feet for each employee, so employed between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, provided such room is lighted by electricity at all times during such hours, while persons are employed therein.

§ 86. **Ventilation.**—The owner, agent or lessee of a factory shall provide, in each work-room thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation; in case of failure the factory inspector shall order such ventilation to be provided. Such owner, agent or lessee shall provide such ventilation within twenty days after the service upon him of such order, and in case of failure, shall forfeit to the people of the state, ten dollars for each day after the expiration of such twenty days, to be recovered by the factory inspector, in his name of office.

§ 87. **Accidents to be reported.**—The person in charge of any factory shall report in writing to the factory inspector all accidents or injuries sustained by any person therein, within forty-eight hours after the time of the accident, stating as fully as possible the extent and cause of the injury, and the place where the injured person has been sent, with such other information relative thereto as may be required by the factory inspector who may investigate the cause of such accident, and require such precautions to be taken as will, in his judgment, prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

§ 88. **Wash-room and water-closets.**—Every factory shall contain a suitable, convenient and separate water-closet or water-closets for each sex, which shall be properly screened, ventilated, and kept clean and free from all obscene writing or marking; and also, a suitable and convenient wash-room. The water-closets used by women shall have separate approaches. Inside closets shall be maintained whenever practicable and in all cases when required by the commissioner of labor. When women or girls are employed, a dressing-room shall be provided for them, when required by the commissioner of labor. [*As amended by L. 1901, ch. 306.*]

§ 89. **Time allowed for meals.**—In each factory at least sixty minutes shall be allowed for the noon-day meal, unless the factory inspector shall permit a shorter time. Such permit must be in writing and conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the factory, and may be revoked at any time. Where employees are required or permitted to work overtime for more than one hour after six o'clock in the evening, they shall be allowed at least twenty minutes to obtain a lunch, before beginning to work overtime.

§ 90. **Inspection of factory buildings.**—The factory inspector, or other competent person designated by him, upon request, shall examine any factory outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to determine

whether it is in a safe condition. If it appears to him to be unsafe, he shall immediately notify the owner, agent or lessee thereof, specifying the defects, and require such repairs and improvements to be made as he may deem necessary. If the owner, agent or lessee shall fail to comply with such requirement, he shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by the factory inspector in his name of office.

§ 91. **Inspection of boilers in factories.**—All boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes shall be kept in good order, and the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such factory shall have such boilers inspected by a competent person approved by the factory inspector, once in six months, and shall file a certificate showing the results thereof in such factory office, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the factory inspector. Each boiler or nest of boilers used for generating steam or heat for factory purposes shall be provided with a proper safety-valve, and with steam and water gauges, to show respectively, the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boilers. Every boiler house in which a boiler or nest of boilers is placed, shall be provided with a steam gauge properly connected with the boilers, and another steam gauge shall be attached to the steam pipe in the engine house, and so placed that the engineer or fireman can readily ascertain the pressure carried. Nothing in this section shall apply to boilers in factories which are regularly inspected by competent inspectors acting under the authority of local laws or ordinances. [*Added by L. 1899, ch. 192.*]

§ 92. **Employment of women and children at polishing or buffing.**—No male child under the age of eighteen years, nor any female, shall be employed in any factory in this state in operating or using any emery, corundum, stone or emery polishing or buffing wheel. The owner, agent or lessee of a factory who employs any such person in the performance of such work is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each such violation. The factory inspector, his assistants and deputies, shall enforce the provisions of this section. [*Added by L. 1899, ch. 375; renumbered by L. 1901, ch. 478.*]

§ 92*. **Laundries.**—A shop, room or building where one or more persons are employed in doing public laundry work by way of trade or for purposes of gain is a factory within the meaning of this chapter, and shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the factory inspector, and the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as any other factory. No such public laundry work shall be done in a room used for a sleeping or living room. All such laundries shall be kept in a clean condition and free from vermin and all impurities of an infectious or contagious nature. This section shall not apply to any female engaged in doing custom laundry work at her home for a regular family trade. [*Added by L. 1901, ch. 477.*]

*So in original.

ARTICLE VII.

Tenement-Made Articles.*

- Section 100. Manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing articles in tenements.
101. Register of persons to whom work is given.
 102. Goods unlawfully manufactured to be labeled.
 103. Powers and duties of boards of health relative to tenement-made articles.
 104. Inspection of articles manufactured in other states.
 105. Owners of tenement and dwelling houses not to permit the unlawful use thereof.
 106. Copy of articles to be posted.

Section 100. **Manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing articles in tenements.**—No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, or in a building situated in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house, shall be used for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing therein, any coats, vests, knee-pants, trousers, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, dresses, waists, waist bands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, skirts, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, cigars or umbrellas, unless a license is secured therefor as provided in this article. But nothing herein contained shall apply to collars, cuffs, shirts or shirt waists made of cotton or linen fabrics that are subjected to the laundrying process before being offered for sale. Application for such a license shall be made to the factory inspector by any family, or a member thereof desiring to manufacture, alter, repair or finish any of such articles in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house, or by any person desiring to perform such work in any building in the rear of any tenement or dwelling house. Such application shall describe the room or apartment, shall specify the number of persons to be employed therein, and shall be

*With this article is to be compared section 28 of the Public Health Law (L. 1893, ch. 661), which reads as follows:

Section 28. **Manufactures in tenement houses and dwellings.**—No room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house, used for eating or sleeping purposes, shall be used for the manufacture, wholly or partly, of coats, vests, trousers, knee-pants, overalls, cloaks, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers or cigars, except by the members of the family living therein, which shall include a husband and wife and their children, or the children of either. A family occupying or controlling such a workshop shall, within fourteen days from the time of beginning work therein, notify the board of health of the city, village or town, where such workshop is located, or a special inspector appointed by such board, of the location of such workshops, the nature of the work carried on, and the number of persons employed therein; and thereupon such board shall, if it deems advisable, cause a permit to be issued to such family to carry on the manufacture specified in the notice. Such board may appoint as many persons as it deems advisable to act as special inspectors. Such special inspectors shall receive no compensation, but may be paid by the board their reasonable and necessary expenses. If a board of health or such inspector shall find evidence of infectious or contagious diseases present in any workshop, or in goods manufactured or in process of manufacture therein the board shall issue such orders as the public health may require, and shall condemn and destroy such infectious and contagious articles, and may, if necessary to protect the public health, revoke any permit granted by it for manufacturing goods in such workshop. If a board of health or any such inspector shall discover that any such goods are being brought into the state, having been manufactured, in whole or in part, under unhealthy conditions, such board or inspector shall examine such goods, and if they are found to contain vermin, or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, the board may make such orders as the public health may require, and may condemn and destroy such goods.

in such form as the factory inspector may determine. Blank applications shall be prepared and furnished by the factory inspector. Before any such license is granted, an inspection of the room, apartment or building sought to be licensed must be made by the factory inspector. If the factory inspector ascertain that such room, apartment or building is in a clean and proper sanitary condition and that the articles specified in this section may be manufactured therein under clean and healthful condition, he shall grant a license permitting the use of such room, apartment or building, for the purpose of manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing such articles. Each license shall state the maximum number of persons who may be employed in the room or rooms to which such license relates. The number of persons to be so employed shall be determined by the number of cubic feet of air space contained in each room or apartment mentioned in such license, allowing not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet for each person employed between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening; and, unless by a special written permit of the factory inspector, not less than four hundred cubic feet for each person employed therein between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, but no such permit shall be issued unless such room or apartment is lighted by electricity or other suitable light, at all times during such hours, while such persons are employed therein. Such license must be framed and posted in a conspicuous place in each room or apartment to which it relates. It may be revoked by the factory inspector if the health of the community or of the employees requires it, or if it appears that the rooms or apartments to which such license relates are not in a healthy and proper sanitary condition. Every room or apartment in which any of the articles named in this section are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and shall be subject to inspection and examination by the factory inspector, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments or articles or any part or parts thereof, are clean and free from vermin and every matter of an infectious or contagious nature. No person shall hire, employ or contract with any member of a family, or any person not holding a license therefor, to manufacture, alter, repair or finish any of the articles named in this section in any room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house or in any room or apartment in any building situated in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house as aforesaid. This section shall not prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing any article of wearing apparel for such person or for family use. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 191.*]

§ 101. **Register of persons to whom work is given.**—Persons contracting for the manufacturing, altering, repairing or finishing of any of the articles mentioned in section one hundred of this act or giving out material from which they or any part of them are to be manufactured, altered, repaired or finished shall keep a register of the names and addresses plainly written in English of the persons to whom such articles or materials are given to be so manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or with whom they have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be subject to inspection by the factory inspector, and a copy thereof shall be furnished on his demand. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 191.*]

§ 102. Goods unlawfully manufactured to be labeled.—Articles manufactured, altered, repaired or finished contrary to the provisions of section one hundred of this chapter shall not be sold or exposed for sale by any person. The factory inspector shall conspicuously affix to any such article found to be unlawfully manufactured, altered, repaired or finished a label containing the words "tenement-made" printed in small pica capital letters on a tag not less than four inches in length. The factory inspector shall notify the person owning or alleging to own such article that he has so labeled it. No person, except the factory inspector, shall remove or deface any tag or label so affixed. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 191.*]

§ 103. Powers and duties of boards of health relative to tenement-made articles.—If the factory inspector finds evidence of disease present in a workshop or in a room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house or in any room or apartment of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, in which any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are manufactured, altered, repaired or finished or in process thereof he shall affix to such articles the label prescribed in the preceding section, and immediately report to the local board of health, who shall disinfect such articles, if necessary, and thereupon remove such label. If the factory inspector finds that infectious or contagious diseases exist in a workshop, room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or of a building in the rear thereof, in which any of the articles specified in section one hundred of this chapter, are being manufactured, altered, repaired or finished, or that articles manufactured or in process of manufacture therein are infected or that goods used therein are unfit for use, he shall report to the local board of health, and such board shall issue such order as the public health may require. Such board may condemn and destroy all such infected articles or articles manufactured or in the process of manufacture under unclean or unhealthful conditions. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 191.*]

§ 104. Inspection of articles manufactured in other states.—Whenever it is reported to the factory inspector that any of the articles named in section one hundred of this chapter are being shipped into this state, having previously been manufactured in whole or in part under unclean, unsanitary or unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said articles and the conditions of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any part of them are found to contain vermin or to have been manufactured in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall forthwith affix to them the tag or label hereinbefore described and report thereof to the local board of health, which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the public safety may require. [*Added by L. 1899, ch. 191.*]

§ 105. Owners of tenement and dwelling houses not to permit the unlawful use thereof.—The owner, lessee or agent of a tenement or dwelling house or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house shall not permit the use thereof for the manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any of the articles mentioned in this article contrary to its provisions. If a room or apartment in such tenement or dwelling

house or in a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house be so unlawfully used, the factory inspector shall serve a notice thereof upon such owner, lessee or agent. Unless such owner, lessee or agent shall cause such unlawful manufacture to be discontinued within thirty days after the service of such notice, or within fifteen days thereafter, institutes and faithfully prosecutes proceedings for the dispossession of the occupant of a tenement or dwelling house, or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house who unlawfully manufactures, repairs, alters or finishes such articles in any room or apartment therein, he shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this article, as if he, himself, was engaged in such unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing. The unlawful manufacture, repair, alteration or finishing of any of such articles by the occupant of a room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house, or of a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house shall be a cause for dispossessing such occupant by summary proceedings to recover possession of real property, as provided in the code of civil procedure. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 191.*]

§ 106. Copy of articles to be posted.—A copy of articles five, six and seven shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each work-room of every factory where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions thereof. [*Revised by L. 1901, ch. 475.*]

ARTICLE VIII.

Bakeries and Confectionery Establishments.

Section 110. Hours of labor in bakeries and confectionery establishments.

111. Drainage and plumbing of buildings and rooms occupied by bakeries.

112. Requirements as to rooms, furniture, utensils and manufactured products.

113. Wash-room and closets; sleeping places.

114. Inspection of bakeries.

115. Notice requiring alterations.

Section 110. Hours of labor in bakeries and confectionery establishments.—No employee shall be required or permitted to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week; nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the number of days during such week in which such employee shall work.

§ 111. Drainage and plumbing of buildings and rooms occupied by bakeries.—All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread, pie or cake bakeries, shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and shall be constructed with air shafts, windows or ventilating pipes, sufficient to insure ventilation. The factory inspector may direct the proper drainage, plumbing and ventilation of such rooms or buildings. No cellar or basement, not now used for a bakery shall hereafter be so occupied or used, unless the proprietor shall comply with the sanitary provisions of this article.

§ 112. Requirements as to rooms, furniture, utensils and manu-

factured products.—Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food products shall be at least eight feet in height and shall have, if deemed necessary by the factory inspector, an impermeable floor constructed of cement, or of tiles laid in cement, or an additional flooring of wood properly saturated with linseed oil. The side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted. The factory inspector may require the side walls and ceiling to be whitewashed, at least once in three months. He may also require the wood work of such walls to be painted. The furniture and utensils shall be so arranged as to be readily cleansed and not prevent the proper cleaning of any part of a room. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in dry and airy rooms so arranged that the floors, shelves and all other facilities for storing the same can be properly cleaned. No domestic animals, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a biscuit, bread, pie or cake bakery or any room in such bakery where flour or meal products are stored.

§ 113. **Wash-room and closets; sleeping places.**—Every such bakery shall be provided with a proper wash-room and water-closet or water-closets apart from the bake-room, or rooms where the manufacture of such food product is conducted, and no water-closet, earth-closet, privy or ash-pit shall be within or connected directly with the bake-room of any bakery, hotel or public restaurant. No person shall sleep in a room occupied as a bake-room. Sleeping places for the persons employed in the bakery shall be separate from the rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored. If the sleeping places are on the same floor where such products are manufactured, stored or sold, the factory inspector may inspect and order them put in a proper sanitary condition.

§ 114. **Inspection of bakeries.**—The factory inspector shall cause all bakeries to be inspected. If it be found upon such inspection that the bakeries so inspected are constructed and conducted in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the factory inspector shall issue a certificate to the persons owning or conducting such bakeries.

§ 115. **Notice requiring alterations.**—If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, alterations are required in or upon premises occupied and used as bakeries, in order to comply with the provisions of this article, a written notice shall be served by him upon the owner, agent or lessee of such premises, either personally or by mail, requiring such alterations to be made within sixty days after such service, and such alterations shall be made accordingly.

ARTICLE IX.

Mines and Their Inspection.

Section 120. Duties of factory inspector relating to mines; record and report.

121. Outlets of mines.

122. Ventilation and timbering of mines.

123. Riding on loaded cars; storage of inflammable supplies.

124. Inspection of steam boilers and apparatus; steam and water-gauges.

125. Use of explosives; blasting.

126. Report of accidents.

127. Notice of dangerous condition

128. Enforcement of article.

129. Admission of inspectors to mines.

Section 120. Duties of factory inspector relating to mines; record and report.—The factory inspector shall see that every necessary precaution

is taken to insure the safety and health of employees employed in the mines and quarries of the state and shall prescribe rules and regulations therefor; keep a record of the names and location of such mines and quarries, and the names of the persons or corporations owning or operating the same; collect data concerning the working thereof; examine carefully into the method of timbering shafts, drifts, inclines, slopes and tunnels, through which employees and other persons pass, in the performance of their daily labor, and see that the persons or corporations owning and operating such mines and quarries comply with the provisions of this chapter; and such information shall be furnished by the person operating such mine or quarry, upon the demand of the factory inspector.

The factory inspector shall keep a record of all mine and quarry examinations, showing the date thereof, and the condition in which the mines and quarries are found, and the manner of working the same. He shall make an annual report to the legislature during the month of January, containing a statement of the number of mines and quarries visited, the number in operation, the number of men employed, and the number and cause of accidents, fatal and non-fatal, that may have occurred in and about the same.

§ 121. **Outlets of mines.**—If, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary for safety of employees, the owner, operator or superintendent of a mine, operating through either a vertical or oblique shaft, or a horizontal tunnel, shall not employ any person therein unless there are in connection with the subterranean workings thereof not less than two openings or outlets, at least one hundred and fifty feet apart, and connected with each other. Such openings or outlets shall be so constructed as to provide safe and distinct means of ingress and egress from and to the surface, at all times, for the use of the employees of such mine.

§ 122. **Ventilation and timbering of mines.**—In each mine a ventilating current shall be conducted and circulated along the face of all working places and through the roadways, in sufficient quantities to insure the safety of employees and remove smoke and noxious gases. Each owner, agent, manager or lessee of a mine shall cause it to be properly timbered, and the roof and sides of each working place therein properly secured. No person shall be required or permitted to work in an unsafe place or under dangerous material, except to make it secure.

§ 123. **Riding on loaded cars; storage of inflammable supplies.**—No person shall ride or be permitted to ride on any loaded car, cage or bucket into or out of a mine. No powder or oils of any description shall be stored in a mine or quarry, or in or around shafts, engine or boiler-houses, and all supplies of an inflammable and destructive nature shall be stored at a safe distance from the mine openings.

§ 124. **Inspection of steam boilers and apparatus; steam and water-gauges.**—All boilers used in generating steam for mining purposes shall be kept in good order, and the owner, agent, manager or lessee of such mine shall have such boilers inspected by a competent person, approved by the factory inspector, once in six months, and shall file a certificate showing the result thereof in the mine office and a duplicate thereof in the office of the factory inspector. All engines, brakes, cages, buckets,

ropes and chains shall be kept in good order and inspected daily by the superintendent of the mine or a person designated by him. Each boiler or nest of boilers used in mining for generating steam, shall be provided with a proper safety valve and with steam and water-gauges, to show, respectively, the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boilers. Every boiler-house in which a boiler or nest of boilers is placed, shall be provided with a steam-gauge properly connected with the boilers, and another steam-gauge shall be attached to the steam pipe in the engine-house, and so placed that the engineer or fireman can readily ascertain the pressure carried.

§ 125. **Use of explosives; blasting.**—When high explosives other than gunpowder are used in a mine or quarry, the manner of storing, keeping, moving, charging and firing, or in any manner using such explosives, shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the factory inspector. In charging holes for blasting, in slate, rock or ore in any mine or quarry, no iron or steel-pointed needle or tamping bar shall be used, unless the end thereof is tipped with at least six inches of copper or other soft material. No person shall be employed to blast unless the mine superintendent or person having charge of such mine, is satisfied that he is qualified, by experience, to perform the work with ordinary safety. When a blast is about to be fired in a mine timely notice thereof shall be given by the person in charge of the work, to all persons who may be in danger therefrom.

§ 126. **Report of accidents.**—Whenever loss of life or serious accident shall occur in the operation of a mine or quarry, the owner, agent, manager or lessee thereof shall immediately report, in writing, all the facts connected therewith to the factory inspector.

§ 127. **Notice of dangerous condition.**—If the factory inspector, after examination or otherwise, is of the opinion that a mine or anything used in the operation thereof, is unsafe, he shall immediately serve a written notice, specifying the defects, upon the owner, agent, manager or lessee, who shall forthwith remedy the same.

§ 128. **Enforcement of article.**—The factory inspector may serve a written notice upon the owner, agent, manager, or lessee of a mine requiring him to comply with a specified provision of this article. The factory inspector may thereafter begin an action in the supreme court to enforce compliance with such provisions; and upon such notice as the court directs, an order may be granted, restraining the working of such mine during such time as may be therein specified.

§ 129. **Admission of inspectors to mines.**—The owner, agent, manager or lessee of a mine, at any time, either day or night, shall admit to such mine or any building used in the operation thereof, the factory inspector or any person duly authorized by him, for the purpose of making the examinations and inspections necessary for the enforcement of this article, and shall render any necessary assistance for such inspections.

ARTICLE X.

State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.*

Section 140. Organization of board.

141. Secretary and his duties.

142. Arbitration by the board.

143. Mediation in case of strike or lock-out.

144. Decisions of board.

145. Annual report.

146. Submission of controversies to local arbitrators.

147. Consent; oath; powers of arbitrators.

148. Decision of arbitrators.

149. Appeals.

Section 140. **Organization of board.***—There shall continue to be a state board of mediation and arbitration, consisting of three competent persons to be known as arbitrators, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of three years, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The term of office of the successors of the members of such board in office when this chapter takes effect, shall be abridged so as to expire on the thirty-first day of December preceding the time when each such term would otherwise expire, and thereafter each term shall begin on the first day of January.

One member of such board shall belong to the political party casting the highest, and one to the party casting the next highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election. The third shall be a member of an incorporated labor organization of this state.

Two members of such board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the board may be held and taken by and before any of their number, if so directed, but a decision rendered in such case shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the board.

§ 141. **Secretary and his duties.**—The board shall appoint a secretary, whose term of office shall be three years. He shall keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and shall perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. He may, under the direction of the board, issue subpoenas and administer oaths in all cases before the board, and call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable in the same manner as that of the members of the board.

§ 142. **Arbitration by the board.**—A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employees may be submitted to the board of arbitration and mediation for their determination and settlement. Such submission shall be in writing, and contain a statement in detail of the grievance or dispute and the cause thereof, and also an agreement to abide the determination of the board, and during the investigation to continue in business or at work, without a lock-out or strike. Upon such submission, the board

*Under L. 1901, ch. 9, the board of arbitration consists of the commissioner of labor and the two deputy commissioners.

shall examine the matter in controversy. For the purpose of such inquiry they may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony. Witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as in courts of record. The decision of the board must be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation.

§ 143. **Mediation in case of strike or lock-out.**—Whenever a strike or lock-out occurs or is seriously threatened, the board shall proceed as soon as practicable to the locality thereof, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of the controversy. It may inquire into the cause thereof, and for that purpose has the same power as in the case of a controversy submitted to it for arbitration.

§ 144. **Decisions of board.**—Within ten days after the completion of every examination or investigation authorized by this article, the board or a majority thereof shall render a decision, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the controversy and the points disposed of by them, and make a written report of their findings of fact and of their recommendations to each party to the controversy. Every decision and report shall be filed in the office of the board and a copy thereof served upon each party to the controversy, and in case of a submission to arbitration, a copy shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose.

§ 145. **Annual report.**—The board shall make an annual report to the legislature, and shall include therein such statements and explanations as will disclose the actual work of the board, the facts relating to each controversy considered by them and the decision thereon together with such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmony in the relations of employers and employees.

§ 146. **Submission of controversies to local arbitrators.**—A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employees may be submitted to a board of arbitrators, consisting of three persons, for hearing and settlement. When the employees concerned are members in good standing of a labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, one arbitrator may be appointed by such central body and one by the employer. The two so designated shall appoint a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

If the employees concerned in such grievance or dispute are members of good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, the organization of which they are members may select and designate one arbitrator. If such employees are not members of a labor organization, a majority thereof at a meeting duly called for that purpose, may designate one arbitrator for such board.

§ 147. **Consent; oath; powers of arbitrators.**—Before entering upon his duties, each arbitrator so selected shall sign a consent to act and take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose. When such board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the parties to the controversy. The board may, through its chairman, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear

testimony. The board may make and enforce rules for its government and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournments.

§ 148. **Decision of arbitrators.**—The board shall, within ten days after the close of the hearing, render a written decision signed by them giving such details as clearly show the nature of the controversy and the questions decided by them. Such decision shall be a settlement of the matter submitted to such arbitrators, unless within ten days thereafter an appeal is taken therefrom to the state board of mediation and arbitration. One copy of the decision shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose and one copy shall be transmitted to the secretary of the state board of mediation and arbitration.

§ 149. **Appeals.**—The state board of mediation and arbitration shall hear, consider, and investigate every appeal to it from any such board of local arbitrators and its decisions shall be in writing and a copy thereof filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose and duplicate copies served upon each party to the controversy. Such decision shall be final and conclusive upon all parties to the arbitration.

ARTICLE XI.

Employment of Women and Children in Mercantile Establishments.

- Section 160. Application of article.
- 161. Hours of labor of minors.
 - 162. Employment of children.
 - 163. Certificate for employment; how issued.
 - 164. Contents of certificate.
 - 165. School attendance required.
 - 166. Employment of children during vacations of public schools.
 - 167. Registry of children employed.
 - 168. Wash-rooms and water-closets.
 - 169. Lunch-rooms.
 - 170. Seats for women in mercantile establishments.
 - 171. Employment of women and children in basements.
 - 172. Enforcement of article.
 - 173. Copy of article to be posted.

Section 160. **Application of article.**—The provisions of this article shall apply to all villages and cities which at the last preceding state enumeration had a population of three thousand or more.

§ 161. **Hours of labor of minors.**—No male employee, under sixteen years of age, and no female employee, under twenty-one years of age, shall be required to work in any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day of some one day of the week, nor shall any such employee be required or permitted to work before seven o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of any day. This section does not apply to the employment of such persons on Saturday, provided the total number of hours of labor in a week of any such person does not exceed sixty hours, nor to the employment of such persons between the fifteenth day of December and the following first day of January. Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal of the employees of any such establishment.

§ 162. **Employment of children.**—A child under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in any mercantile establishment, except that a child upwards of twelve years of age may be employed therein during the vacation of the public schools of the city or district where such establishment is situated. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed in any mercantile establishment, unless such child shall produce a certificate issued as provided in this article, to be filed in the office of such establishment.

§ 163. **Certificate for employment; how issued.**—Such certificate shall be issued by the executive officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the city, town or village, where such child resides or is to be employed, or by such other officer thereof as may be designated, by resolution for that purpose, upon the application of the child desiring such employment. At the time of making such application there shall be filed with such board, department, commissioner or officer, the affidavit of the parent or guardian of such child or the person standing in parental relation thereto, showing the date and place of birth of such child. Such certificate shall not be issued unless the officer issuing the same is satisfied that such child is fourteen years of age or upwards, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do. No fee shall be demanded or received for administering an oath as required by this section.

§ 164. **Contents of certificate.**—Such certificate shall state the date and place of birth of the child, if known, and describe the color of the hair and eyes, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of such child, and that, in the opinion of the officer issuing such certificate, such child is upwards of fourteen years of age, and is physically able to perform the work which he intends to do.

§ 165. **School attendance required.**—No such certificate shall be issued unless it appears to the satisfaction of such board, department, commissioner or officer, that the child applying therefor has regularly attended at a school in which reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at a school, for a period equal in length to one school year, during the year previous to his arriving at the age of fourteen years, or during the year previous to applying for such certificate, and is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language.

The principal or other executive officer of a school at which a child has been in attendance, or the teacher who has instructed such child elsewhere than at a school, shall furnish to such child or to the board or department of health, or health officer or commissioner, upon demand, a statement of the school attendance of such child.

§ 166. **Employment of children during vacations of public schools.**—Children of the age of twelve years or more who can read and write simple sentences in the English language may be employed in mercantile establishments during the vacation of the public schools in the city or school district where such children reside, upon complying with all the provisions of this section, except that requiring school attendance. Certificates, to be designated as "vacation certificates," may be issued to such children in the same form, containing the same statements and

issued by the same officers as the other certificates required by this article. Such vacation certificate shall specify the time in which the child may be employed in a mercantile establishment, which in no case shall be other than the time in which the public schools where such children reside, are closed for a vacation.

§ 167. **Registry of children employed.**—The owner, manager or agent of a mercantile establishment employing children, shall keep or cause to be kept, in the office of such establishment, a register, in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of all children so employed under the age of sixteen years. Such register and the certificates filed in such office shall be produced for inspection, upon the demand of an officer of the board, department or commissioner of health of the town, village or city where such establishment is situated.

§ 168. **Wash-rooms and water-closets.**—Suitable and proper wash-rooms and water-closets shall be provided in, adjacent to or connected with mercantile establishments where women and children are employed. Such rooms and closets shall be so located and arranged as to be easily accessible to the employees of such establishments. Such water-closets shall be properly screened and ventilated, and, at all times, kept in a clean condition. The water-closets assigned to the female employees of such establishments shall be separate from those assigned to the male employees. If a mercantile establishment has not provided wash-rooms and water-closets, as required by this section, the board or department of health or health commissioners of the town, village or city where such establishment is situated, shall cause to be served upon the owner of the building occupied by such establishment, a written notice of the omission and directing such owner to comply with the provisions of this section respecting such wash-rooms and water-closets. Such owner shall, within fifteen days after the receipt of such notice, cause such wash-rooms and water-closets to be provided.

§ 169. **Lunch-rooms.**—If a lunch-room is provided in a mercantile establishment where females are employed, such lunch-room shall not be next to or adjoining the water-closets, unless permission is first obtained from the board or department of health or health commissioners of the town, village or city where such mercantile establishment is situated. Such permission shall be granted unless it appears that proper sanitary conditions do not exist, and it may be revoked at any time by the board or department of health or health commissioner, if it appears that such lunch-room is kept in a manner or in a part of the building injurious to the health of the employees.

§ 170. **Seats for women in mercantile establishments.**—Chairs, stools or other suitable seats shall be maintained in mercantile establishments for the use of female employees therein, to the number of at least one seat for every three females employed, and the use thereof by such employees shall be allowed at such times and to such extent as may be necessary for the preservation of their health. If the duties of the female employees, for the use of whom the seats are furnished, are to be principally performed in front of a counter, table, desk or fixture, such seats shall be

placed in front thereof; if such duties are to be principally performed behind such counter, table, desk or fixture, such seats shall be placed behind the same.

§ 171. **Employment of women and children in basements.**—Women or children shall not be employed or directed to work in the basement of a mercantile establishment, unless permitted by the board or department of health, or health commissioner of the town, village or city where such mercantile establishment is situated. Such permission shall be granted unless it appears that such basement is not sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and is not in good sanitary condition.

§ 172. **Enforcement of article.**—The board or department of health or health commissioners of a town, village or city affected by this article shall enforce the same and prosecute all violations thereof. Proceedings to prosecute such violations must be begun within thirty days after the alleged offense was committed. All officers and members of such boards or department, all health commissioners, inspectors and other persons appointed or designated by such boards, departments or commissioners may visit and inspect, at reasonable hours and when practicable and necessary, all mercantile establishments within the town, village or city for which they are appointed. No person shall interfere with or prevent any such officer from making such visitations and inspections, nor shall he be obstructed or injured by force or otherwise while in the performance of his duties. All persons connected with any such mercantile establishment shall properly answer all questions asked by such officer or inspector in reference to any of the provisions of this article.

§ 173. **Copy of article to be posted.**—A copy of this article shall be posted in three conspicuous places in each mercantile establishment affected by its provisions.

ARTICLE XII.

Examination and Registration of Horseshoers.

Section 180. Application of article.

181. Board of examiners.

182. Examination of applicants.

183. Registration of horseshoers.

184. Practice without examination.

Section 180. **Application of article.**—This article applies to all cities of the state. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 558.*]

§ 181. **Board of examiners.**—There shall continue to be a board of examiners of horseshoers consisting of one veterinarian, two master horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers, all of whom shall be citizens and residents of the cities of the state. The examiners in office when this chapter takes effect shall continue therein until the thirty-first day of December following the date of the expiration of the terms for which they were respectively appointed, and thereafter their successors shall be appointed by the governor for a term of five years. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 558.*]

§ 182. **Examination of applicants.**—The board of examiners shall, as often as necessary, hold sessions in the several cities for the purpose of

examining applicants, desiring to practice as master or journeyman horseshoers. A person is not qualified to take such examination unless he has served an apprenticeship at horseshoeing for at least three years. If the person examined is shown to be qualified to practice horseshoeing, the board shall issue to him a certificate stating his name and residence, the time when examined, when and where his apprenticeship was served, and that he is qualified to practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer. Before he is entitled to be examined, an applicant must file with the board a written application stating his name, place of residence, and when, where and with whom his apprenticeship has been served. The board shall receive as compensation a fee of five dollars from each person examined. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 558.*]

§ 183. **Registration of horseshoers.**—Each journeyman or master horseshoer shall present such certificate to the clerk of the county where he proposes to practice, and such clerk shall cause his name, residence and place of business to be registered in a book to be known as the “master and journeyman horseshoers’ register.” For each name so registered, the clerk is entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents. No person shall practice horseshoeing as a master or journeyman horseshoer in any city of the state unless he is registered and has a certificate, as provided by this article. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 558.*]

§ 184. **Practice without examination.**—A person who has practiced as a master or journeyman horseshoer within the United States continuously for a period of three years may present to the board of examiners his affidavit, stating his name, age, place of residence and when and where he has practiced as such horseshoer. The board shall thereupon issue to him a certificate stating the facts set forth in such affidavit, and that such person is entitled to practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer, as the case may be. The person to whom the certificate is issued shall present it to the county clerk of the county where he intends to practice, and his name shall be registered, as provided in the preceding section. Such person may thereafter practice as a master or journeyman horseshoer in such county without examination. The board is entitled to a fee of one dollar for each certificate issued under this section. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 558.*]

ARTICLE XIII.

Laws Repealed; When to Take Effect.

Section 190. Laws repealed.

191. When to take effect.

Section 190. **Laws repealed.**—Of the laws enumerated in the schedule hereto annexed, that portion specified in the third column thereof is repealed.

§ 191. **When to take effect.**—This chapter shall take effect the first day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.

Laws of—	Sections.	Subject of act.
1870, ch. 385....	All, except § 4.....	Hours of labor regulated.
1871, ch. 934....	3.....	Duties of factory inspector as to apprentices.
1881, ch. 298....	All, except § 2.....	Seats for female employees.
1883, ch. 356....	All, except § 3.....	Bureau of labor statistics.
1885, ch. 314....	All.....	Scaffolding for use of employees on buildings.
1885, ch. 376....	All.....	Payment of wages by receiver of corporations.
1886, ch. 151....	All.....	Hours of labor on street, surface and elevated railroads in cities of over 500,000.
1886, ch. 409....	All, except first § 21.	Factory inspector; employment of children and women in factories, tenements, etc.
1886, ch. 410....	All.....	State board of arbitration and mediation. Superseded by L. 1887, ch. 63.
1887, ch. 63.....	All.....	State board of mediation and arbitration.
1887, ch. 462....	All.....	Amends L. 1886, ch. 409.
1887, ch. 529....	All, except § 2.....	Hours of labor of employees of street, surface and elevated railroads in cities of over 100,000.
1888, ch. 437....	All.....	Amends L. 1871, ch. 934, § 3.
1889, ch. 380....	All.....	Preference to citizens of state as laborers on public works.
1889, ch. 381....	All.....	Cash payment of wages by corporation.
1889, ch. 385....	All.....	Registration of labels, etc., by trades unions.
1889, ch. 560....	All.....	Amends L. 1886, ch. 409.
1890, ch. 388....	All, except § 2.....	Weekly payment of wages by corporations.
1890, ch. 394....	All, except §§ 8,13,20.	Inspection of mines.
1890, ch. 398....	All.....	Amends L. 1886, ch. 409.
1891, ch. 214....	All.....	Amends L. 1885, ch. 314.
1892, ch. 517....	All, except § 5.....	Examination of scaffoldings.
1892, ch. 667....	All, except § 2.....	Safety of workmen in mines.
1892, ch. 673....	All.....	Amends L. 1886, ch. 409.
1892, ch. 711....	All, except § 4.....	Hours of service on railroads.
1893, ch. 173....	All, except § 6.....	Amends L. 1886, ch. 409.
1893, ch. 219....	All.....	Labels, etc., of trades unions.
1893, ch. 339....	All.....	Amends L. 1892, ch. 667.
1893, ch. 691....	All, except § 3.....	Hours of labor in brickyards.
1893, ch. 715....	All.....	Amends L. 1892, ch. 517.
1893, ch. 717....	All.....	Amends L. 1890, ch. 388.

Laws of—	Sections.	Subject of act.
1894, ch. 277....	All.....	Stone used in state or municipal works to be dressed within the state.
1894, ch. 373....	All.....	Badges of factory inspectors.
1894, ch. 622....	All.....	Amends L. 1870, ch. 385, § 2.
1894, ch. 699....	All, except § 8.....	Sale of convict-made goods.
1895, ch. 324....	All.....	Abolishes office of mining inspector.
1895, ch. 413....	All.....	Amends L. 1894, ch. 277.
1895, ch. 518....	All, except § 7.....	Manufacture of flour and meal products.
1895, ch. 670....	All.....	Deputy mine inspector.
1895, ch. 765....	All.....	Amends L. 1892, ch. 667, § 1.
1895, ch. 899....	All.....	Payment of wages of employees of co-partnerships by receiver.
1896, ch. 271....	All, except § 6.....	Examination and registration of horseshoers.
1896, ch. 384....	All, except § 11.....	Employment of women and children in mercantile establishments.
1896, ch. 672....	All.....	Amends L. 1895, ch. 518.
1896, ch. 789....	All.....	Amends L. 1893, ch. 691, § 2.
1896, ch. 931....	All, except § § 5, 6...	Labelling and marking convict-made goods.
1896, ch. 936....	All, except § 5.....	Protection of persons employed on buildings in course of construction.
1896, ch. 982....	All, except § 6.....	Free employment bureaus.
1896, ch. 991....	All.....	Amends L. 1886, ch. 409.
1897, ch. 148....	All.....	Amends L. 1896, ch. 271, §§ 3, 4, 6.

Penalties for Violation of the Labor Law.

LAWS OF 1897, CHAPTER 416.

AN ACT to amend the penal code, relative to violations of provisions of the labor law.

Section 1. Sections three hundred and eighty-four-b and four hundred and forty-seven-a of the penal code are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 384b. **Unlawful dealing in convict-made goods.**—A person who

1. Sells or exposes for sale convict-made goods, wares or merchandise, without a license therefor, or having such license does not transmit to the secretary of state the statement required by article four of the labor law; or

2. Sells, offers for sale, or has in his possession for sale any such convict-made goods, wares or merchandise without the brand, mark or label required by article four of the labor law; or

3. Removes or defaces or in any way alters such brand, mark or label,

is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 447a. **Negligently furnishing insecure scaffolding.**—A person or corporation employing or directing another to do or perform any labor in the erection, repairing, altering or painting, any house, building or structure within this state, who knowingly or negligently furnishes or erects or causes to be furnished or erected for the performance of such labor, unsafe, unsuitable or improper scaffolding, hoists, stays, ladders or other mechanical contrivances; or who hinders or obstructs any officer detailed to inspect the same, destroys or defaces any notice posted thereon, or permits the use thereof after the same has been declared unsafe by such officer contrary to the provisions of article one of the labor law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. The penal code is hereby amended by inserting at the end of title twelve the following new section:

§ 447c. **Neglect to complete or plank floors of buildings constructed in cities.**—A person, constructing a building in a city, as owner or contractor, who violates the provisions of article one of the labor law, relating to the completing or laying of floors, or the planking of such floors or tiers of beams as the work of construction progresses, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine for each offense of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars.

Section 3. The penal code is hereby amended by inserting at the end of title eleven the following new sections:

§ 384f. **Failure to furnish statistics to commissioner of labor statistics.**—Any person who refuses, when requested by the commissioner of labor statistics,

1. To admit him or a person authorized by him to a mine, factory, workshop, warehouse, elevator, foundry, machine shop or other manufacturing establishment; or,

2. To furnish him with information relative to his duties which may be in such person's possession or under his control; or,

3. To answer questions put by such commissioner in a circular or otherwise, or shall knowingly answer such questions untruthfully, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

§ 384g. **Refusal to admit inspector to mines and quarries; failure to comply with requirements of inspector.**—A person,

1. Refusing to admit the factory inspector, or any person authorized by him, to a mine or quarry, for the purpose of examination and inspection.

2. Neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of article nine of the labor law upon written notice of the factory inspector, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days.

§ 384h. **Hours of labor to be required.**—Any person or corporation,

1. Who, contracting with the state or a municipal corporation, shall require more than eight hours work for a day's labor; or

2. Who shall require more than ten hours labor, including one-half hour for dinner, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours, by the employees of a street surface and elevated railway owned or operated by corporations whose main line of travel or routes lie principally within the corporate limits of cities of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants; or,

3. Who shall require the employees of a corporation owning or operating a brickyard to work more than ten hours in any one day or to commence work before seven o'clock in the morning, unless by agreement between employer and employee; or,

4. Who shall require the employees of a corporation operating a line of railroad of thirty miles in length or over, in whole or in part within this state to work contrary to the requirements of article one of the labor law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense. If any contractor with the state or a municipal corporation shall require more than eight hours for a day's labor, upon conviction therefor in addition to such fine, the contract shall be forfeited at the option of the municipal corporation.

§ 384i. **Payment of wages.**—A corporation or joint stock association or a person carrying on the business thereof, by lease or otherwise, who does not pay the wages of its employees in cash, weekly or monthly as provided in article one of the labor law, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

§ 384j. **Failure to furnish seats for female employees.**—Any person employing females in a factory or mercantile establishment who does not provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such employees and permit the use thereof by such employees to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 384k. **No fees to be charged for services rendered by free public employment bureaus.**—A person connected with or employed in a free public employment bureau, who shall charge or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee or compensation from any person applying to such bureau for help or employment, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 384l. **Violations of provisions of labor law.**—Any person who violates or does not comply with:

1. The provisions of article six of the labor law, relating to factories and the employment of children therein;

2. The provisions of article seven of the labor law, relating to the manufacture of articles in tenements;

3. The provisions of article eight of the labor law, relating to bakeries and confectionery establishments, the employment of labor and the manufacture of flour or meal food products therein;

4. The provisions of article eleven of the labor law, relating to mercantile establishments, and the employment of women and children therein is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished for a

first offense by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars; for a second offense by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for a third offense by a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 384m. **Illegal practice of horseshoeing.**—A person who presents to a county clerk, for the purpose of registration, a certificate purporting to qualify him to practice horseshoeing in a city of the first or second class, which has been fraudulently obtained, or practices as a horseshoer in any such city without complying with the provisions of article twelve of the labor law, or violates or neglects to comply with any of such provisions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4. The following parts of acts are hereby repealed:

Laws of—	Chapter—	Section—
1870.....	385.....	4.
1871.....	298.....	2.
1883.....	356.....	3.
1886.....	409.....	21, first appearing.
1887.....	529.....	2.
1889.....	381.....	2.
1890.....	388.....	2.
1890.....	394.....	8, 20.
1892.....	517.....	5.
1892.....	667.....	2.
1893.....	691.....	3.
1894.....	699.....	8.
1895.....	518.....	7.
1896.....	271.....	6.
1896.....	384.....	11.
1896.....	936.....	5.
1896.....	982.....	6.

(Became a law May 13, 1897, with the approval of the Governor.)

CHILD LABOR.*

Certain Employments of Children Prohibited.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 676.

§ 292. A person who employs or causes to be employed, or who exhibits, uses, or has in custody, or trains for the purpose of the exhibition, use or employment of, any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years; or who having the care, custody or control of such a child as parent, relative, guardian, employer, or otherwise, sells, lets out, gives away, so trains, or in any way procures or consents to the employment, or to such training, or use, or exhibition of such child; or who neglects or refuses to restrain such child from such training, or from engaging or acting, either

1. As a rope or wire walker, gymnast, wrestler, contortionist, rider or acrobat; or upon any bicycle or similar mechanical vehicle or contrivance; or,

2. In begging or receiving or soliciting alms in any manner or under any pretense, or in any mendicant occupation; or in gathering or picking rags, or collecting cigar stumps, bones or refuse from markets; or in peddling; or

3. In singing; or dancing; or playing upon a musical instrument; or in a theatrical exhibition; or in any wandering occupation; or,

4. In any illegal, indecent or immoral exhibition or practice; or in the exhibition of any such child when insane, idiotic, or when presenting the appearance of any deformity or unnatural physical formation or development; or

5. In any practice or exhibition or place dangerous or injurious to the life, limb, health or morals of the child, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But this section does not apply to the employment of any child as a singer or musician in a church, school or academy; or in teaching or learning the science or practice of music; or as a musician in any concert or in a theatrical exhibition, with the written consent of the mayor of the city, or the president of the board of trustees of the village where such concert or exhibition takes place. Such consent shall not be given unless forty-eight hours' previous notice of the application shall have been served in writing upon the society mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-three of the Penal Code, if there be one within the county, and a hearing had thereon is requested, and shall be revocable at the will of the authority giving it. It shall specify the name of the child, its age, the names and residence of its parents or guardians, the nature, time, duration and number of performances permitted, together with the place and character of the exhibition. But no such consent shall be deemed

*For child labor in factories and mercantile establishments see articles VI and XI of the Labor Law.

to authorize any violation of the first, second, fourth or fifth subdivisions of this section. [*As amended by L. 1884, ch. 46; L. 1886, ch. 31; L. 1892, ch. 309.*]

Educational Restrictions.

LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 671, KNOWN AS THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW AND CONSTITUTING TITLE XVI OF THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL LAW.

§ 3. **Required attendance upon instruction.**—Every child between eight and sixteen years of age, in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, shall regularly attend upon instruction at a school in which at least the common school branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught, or upon equivalent instruction by a competent teacher elsewhere than at a school, as follows: Every such child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, not regularly and lawfully engaged in any useful employment or service, and every such child between eight and twelve years of age, shall so attend upon instruction as many days annually, during the period between the first days of October and the following June, as the public school of the district or city in which such child resides, shall be in session during the same period. Every child between twelve and fourteen years of age in proper physical and mental condition to attend school, shall attend upon instruction during the school year then current, at least eighty secular days of actual attendance, which shall be consecutive except for holidays, vacations and detentions by sickness, which holidays, vacations and detentions shall not be counted as a part of such eighty days, and such child shall, in addition to the said eighty days, attend upon instruction when not regularly and lawfully engaged in useful employment or service. If any such child shall so attend upon instruction elsewhere than at a public school, such instruction shall be at least substantially equivalent to the instruction given to children of like age at the public school of the city or district in which such child resides; and such attendance shall be for at least as many hours of each day thereof, as are required of children of like age at public schools; and no greater total amount of holidays and vacations shall be deducted from such attendance during the period such attendance is required, than is allowed in such public school to children of like age. Occasional absences from such attendance, not amounting to irregular attendance in the fair meaning of the term, shall be allowed upon such excuses only as would be allowed in like cases by the general rules and practice of such public school. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 606.*]

§ 5. **Persons employing children unlawfully to be fined.**—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ any child between the ages of eight and twelve years in any business or service whatever, during any part of the term during which the public schools of the district in which the child resides, are in session; or to employ any child between twelve and fourteen years of age who does not, at the time of such employment, present a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools of the city or district in which the child resides, or, where there is no

superintendent, by such other officer as the school authorities may designate, certifying that such child has complied with the law relating to attendance at school during the school year between September and July, then current; and any person who shall employ any child contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for each offense, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the city or village or to the supervisor of the town in which such offense shall occur, a penalty of fifty dollars, the same, when paid, to be added to the public school moneys of the city, village or district in which the offense occurred.

HOURS OF LABOR.*

Drug Clerks in New York City.

LAWS OF 1900, CHAPTER 453.

AN ACT for the regulation of the working hours of pharmacists and drug clerks in cities of one million or more inhabitants.

Section 1. No pharmacist or drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than seventy hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working six hours overtime during any week, for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks, shall not exceed one hundred and thirty-six hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal. The hours shall be so arranged that an employee shall be entitled to and shall receive at least one full day off in two consecutive weeks.

§ 2. No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with such store, which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

§ 3. A failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

§ 4. This act shall apply to cities of one million or more inhabitants.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Accepted by the city; became a law April 14, 1900, with the approval of the Governor.

Public Holidays.

LAWS OF 1892, CHAPTER 677, BEING THE STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER I OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 24. **Public holidays; half holidays.**—The term holiday includes the following days in each year; the first day of January, known as new year's day; the twelfth day of February, known as Lincoln's birthday; the twenty-second day of February, known as Washington's birthday; the thirtieth day of May, known as memorial day; the fourth day of July, known as independence day; the first Monday of September, known as labor day, and the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas day, and if either of such days is Sunday, the next day thereafter; each general election day and each day appointed by the president of the United States or by the governor of this state as a day of general thanksgiving, general fasting and prayer, or other general religious observances. The term, half holiday, includes the period from noon to midnight of each Saturday which is not a holiday. The days and half days aforesaid shall be considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and

*Most of the legal restrictions upon the hours of labor are to be found in the Labor Law (articles I, VI, VIII and XI). See also under "Public Work" below.

as public holidays or half holidays, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices of this state, or counties of this state. On all other days and half days, excepting Sundays, such offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business. Where a contract by its terms requires the payment of money or the performance of a condition on a public holiday, such payment may be made or condition performed on the next business day succeeding such holiday, with the same force and effect as if made or performed in accordance with the terms of the contract. [*As amended by L. 1897, ch. 614, and L. 1902, ch. 39.*]

Sunday Labor.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 676.

§ 263. **Servile labor.**—All labor on Sunday is prohibited, excepting the works of necessity or charity. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health or comfort of the community. [*As amended by L. 1883, ch. 358.*]

§ 264. **Persons observing another day as a Sabbath.**—It is a sufficient defense to a prosecution for work or labor on the first day of the week, that the defendant uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such a manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time. [*As amended by L. 1885, ch. 519.*]

§ 266. **Trades, manufactures and mechanical employments.**—All trades, manufactures, agricultural or mechanical employments upon the first day of the week are prohibited, except that when the same are works of necessity they may be performed on that day in their usual and orderly manner, so as not to interfere with the repose and religious liberty of the community. [*As amended by L. 1883, ch. 358.*]

§ 267. **Public traffic.**—All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property on Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before ten o'clock in the morning, and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco, milk, ice and soda water in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day. The provisions of this section, however, shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale or delivery of uncooked flesh foods, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour or time of the day. [*As amended by L. 1883, ch. 358; L. 1896, ch. 648; L. 1901, ch. 392.*]

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 823.

An Act to regulate barbering on Sunday.

Section 1. Any person who carries on or engages in the business of shaving, haircutting or other work of a barber on the first day of the week, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction

thereof shall be fined not more than five dollars; and upon a second conviction for a like offense shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days, nor more than twenty-five days, or be punishable by both such fine and such imprisonment at the discretion of the court or magistrate; provided, that in the city of New York, and the village of Saratoga Springs, barber shops or other places where a barber is engaged in shaving, hair cutting or other work of a barber, may be kept open, and the work of a barber may be performed therein until one o'clock of the afternoon of the first day of the week.

§ 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

POLITICAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF WORKINGMEN.

Allowing Time for Employees to Vote Without Loss of Pay.

LAWS OF 1896, CHAPTER 909, BEING THE ELECTION LAW AND CONSTITUTING
CHAPTER VI OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 109. Time allowed employees to vote.—Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this state, shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, for a period of two hours, while the polls of such election are open. If such elector shall notify his employer, before the day of such election, of such intended absence, and if thereupon two successive hours for such absence shall be designated by the employer, and such absence shall be during such designated hours, or if the employer, upon the day of such notice, makes no designation, and such absence shall be during any two consecutive hours while such polls are open, no deduction shall be made from the usual salary or wages of such elector, and no other penalty shall be imposed upon him by his employer, by reason of such absence. This section shall be deemed to include all employees of municipalities.

To Prevent Employers from Coercing Employees in Their Exercise of the Suffrage.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 676.

§ 41s. Any person or corporation, who, directly or indirectly * * *

3. Being an employer, pays his employee the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employees, or within ninety days of a general election puts or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employees are engaged in labor, any handbill or placard containing any threat, notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employees reduced, or other threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of his employees, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, if a corporation, shall in addition forfeit its charter. [*L. 1892, ch. 693, as amended by L. 1894, ch. 714. and L. 1901, ch. 371.*]

Exempting Workingmen's Tools, Etc., from Attachment for Debt.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, CHAPTER 13, TITLE 2, ARTICLE 1.

§ 1390. What personal property is exempt, when owned by a householder.—The following personal property, when owned by a householder

is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and each movable article thereof continues to be so exempt, while the family, or any of them, are removing from one residence to another:

1. All spinning wheels, weaving looms, and stoves, put up or kept for use in a dwelling house; and one sewing machine with its appurtenances.

2. The family bible, family pictures and school books, used by or in the family; and other books, not exceeding in value fifty dollars, kept and used as part of the family library.

3. A seat or pew, occupied by the judgment debtor or the family, in a place of public worship.

4. Ten sheep, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured therefrom; one cow; two swine; the necessary food for those animals; all necessary meat, fish, flour, groceries, and vegetables, actually provided for family use, and necessary fuel, oil and candles, for the use of the family for sixty days.

5. All wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, necessary for the judgment debtor and the family; all necessary cooking utensils; one table; six chairs; six knives; six forks; six spoons; six plates; six tea cups; six saucers; one sugar dish; one milk pot; one tea pot; one crane and its appendages; one pair of andirons; one coal scuttle; one shovel; one pair of tongs; one lamp and one candlestick.

6. The tools and implements of a mechanic, necessary to the carrying on of his trade, not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars. [*As amended by L. 1891, ch. 112.*]

§ 1391. **Additional personal property exempt in certain cases.**—In addition to the exemptions, allowed by the last section, necessary household furniture, working tools and team, professional instruments, furniture and library, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the necessary food for the team, for ninety days, are exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, when owned by a person, being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, except where the execution is issued upon a judgment recovered wholly upon one or more demands, either for work performed in the family as a domestic, or for the purchase money, of one or more articles, exempt as prescribed in this or the last section. [*As amended by L. 1879, ch. 542, and L. 1901, ch. 116.*]

Exempting Wages of Workingmen from Attachment for Debt.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, CHAPTER 15, TITLE 4, ARTICLE 1 (JUDGMENT CREDITORS' ACTION).

§ 1879. **Application of article; what property cannot be reached.**—This article does not apply to a case where the judgment debtor is a corporation, created by or under the laws of the state. Nor does it authorize the discovery or seizure of, or other interference with, any property, which is expressly exempted by law from levy and sale, by virtue of an execution; or any money, thing in action, or other property, held in trust for a judgment debtor, where the trust has been created by, or the fund so held in trust has proceeded from, a person other than the judgment debtor; or the earnings of the judgment debtor for his personal services,

rendered within sixty days next before the commencement of the action, where it is made to appear, by his oath, or otherwise that those earnings are necessary for the use of a family, wholly or partly supported by his labor.*

Making Employees Preferred Creditors.†

LAWS OF 1877, CHAPTER 466, BEING THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT ACT.

§ 29. **Preference of wages and salaries.**—In all distribution of assets under all assignments made in pursuance of this act, the wages or salaries actually owing to the employees of the assignor or assignors at the time of the execution of the assignment for services rendered within one year prior to the execution of such assignment, shall be preferred before any other debt; and should the assets of the assignor or assignors not be sufficient to pay in full all the claims preferred, pursuant to this section they shall be applied to the payment of the same pro rata to the amount of each such claim. [*As amended by L. 1884, ch. 328; L. 1886, ch. 283; L. 1897, ch. 266 and ch. 624.*]

Liability of Stockholders for Wage Debts.

LAWS OF 1892, CHAPTER 688, BEING THE STOCK CORPORATION LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER XXXVI OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 54. **Liabilities of stockholders.**—Every holder of capital stock not fully paid, in any stock corporation, shall be personally liable to its creditors, to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the stock held by him for debts of the corporation contracted while such stock was held by him. As to existing corporations the liability imposed by this section shall be in lieu of the liability imposed upon stockholders of any existing corporation, under any general or special law, (excepting laws relating to moneyed corporations, and corporations and associations for banking purposes,) on account of any indebtedness hereafter contracted or any stock hereafter issued; but nothing in this section contained shall create or increase any liability of stockholders of any existing corporation under any general or special law. The stockholders of every stock corporation shall, jointly and severally, be personally liable for all debts due and owing to any of its laborers, servants or employees other than contractors, for services performed by them for such corporation. Before such laborer, servant or employee shall charge such stockholder for such services, he shall give him notice in writing, within thirty days after the termination of such services that he intends to hold him liable, and shall commence an action therefor within thirty days after the return of an execution unsatisfied against the corporation upon a judgment recovered against it for services. No person holding stock in any corporation as collateral security, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, unless he shall have voluntarily invested the trust funds in such stock, shall be

*For similar exemption from the supplementary proceedings provided for in chapter 17, title 12, article 1, see § 2463.

†Compare section 8 of the Labor Law, "Payment of wages by receivers." See also the Lien Law, below.

personally subject to liability as a stockholder; but the person pledging such stock shall be considered the holder thereof, and shall be liable as stockholder; and the estates and funds in the hands of such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall be liable in the like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate, or the ward, or person interested in such trust fund would have been, if he had been living and competent to act and held the same stock in his own name, unless it appears that such executor, administrator, guardian or trustee voluntarily invested the trust funds in such stocks, in which case he shall be personally liable as a stockholder. [As amended by L. 1901, ch. 354.]

§ 55. **Limitation of stockholders' liability.**—No action shall be brought against a stockholder for any debt of the corporation until judgment therefor has been recovered against the corporation, and an execution thereon has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the stockholder. No stockholder shall be personally liable for any debt of the corporation not payable within two years from the time it is contracted, nor unless an action for its collection shall be brought against the corporation within two years after the debt becomes due; and no action shall be brought against a stockholder after he shall have ceased to be a stockholder, for any debt of the corporation, unless brought within two years from the time he shall have ceased to be a stockholder.

Liability of Railroad Corporations to Employees of Contractors for Wage Debts.

LAWS OF 1890, CHAPTER 565, BEING THE RAILROAD LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER XXXIX OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 30. An action may be maintained against any railroad corporation by any laborer for the amount due him from any contractor for the construction of any part of its road, for ninety or any less number of days' labor performed by him in constructing such road, if within twenty days thereafter a written notice shall have been served upon the corporation and the action shall have been commenced after the expiration of ten days and within six months after the service of such notice, which shall contain a statement of the month and particular days upon which the labor was performed, and for which it was unpaid, the price per day, the amount due, the name of the contractor from whom due, and the section upon which performed, and shall be signed by the laborer or his attorney and verified by him to the effect that of his own knowledge the statements contained in it are true. The notice shall be served by delivering the same to an engineer, agent or superintendent having charge of the section of the road upon which the labor was performed, personally, or by leaving it at his office or usual place of business with some person of suitable age or discretion; and if the corporation has no such agent, engineer or superintendent, or in case he can not be found and has no place of business open, service may in like manner be made on any officer or director of the corporation.

Securing the Payment of Wages in New York City.

LAWS OF 1902, CHAPTER 580.

AN ACT in relation to the municipal court of the city of New York, its officers and marshals.

§ 44. **Where employee is party.**—When an action is brought by an employee against an employer for services performed by such employee, male or female, the clerk of said municipal court in the district in which the action is brought, shall issue a free summons when the plaintiff's demand is less than fifty dollars and the plaintiff is a resident of the city of New York, and proof by the plaintiff's own affidavit that he has a good and meritorious cause of action and of the nature of such action and of said plaintiff's residence, and whether previous application therefor has been made, shall be duly presented to and filed with the clerk of the municipal court where such action shall be brought and he shall not demand or receive any fee whatsoever from the plaintiff or his agents or attorneys in such action, unless the plaintiff shall demand a trial jury, in which case the plaintiff must pay to the clerk of the municipal court where such action shall be pending the sum of four dollars and fifty cents.

§ 274. **Judgment in favor of wage earners.**—In an action brought in the municipal court, by a journeyman, laborer, or other employee whose employment answered to the general description of wage earner, for services rendered or wages earned in such capacity, if the plaintiff recovers a judgment for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, exclusive of costs, and the action shall have been brought within one month after the cause of action accrued, no property of the defendant is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution against property, issued thereupon; and, if such an execution is returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, the clerk must, upon the application of the plaintiff, issue an execution against the person of the defendant for the sum remaining uncollected, if the indorsement required by this act to the effect that defendant was liable to arrest was complied with. A defendant arrested by virtue of an execution so issued against his person, must be actually confined in the jail, and is not entitled to the liberties thereof; but he must be discharged after having been so confined for fifteen days. After his discharge another execution against his person cannot be issued upon the judgment, but the judgment creditor may enforce the judgment against property as if the execution, from which the judgment debtor is discharged, has been returned, without his being taken.

§ 340. **Costs in action by working woman.**—In an action brought to recover a sum of money for wages earned by a female employee, other than a domestic servant; or for material furnished by such an employee, in the course of her employment, or in or about the subject-matter thereof, or for both, the plaintiff, if entitled to costs, recovers the sum of ten dollars as costs, in addition to the costs allowed in this court, unless the amount of damages recovered is less than ten dollars; in which case, the plaintiff recovers the sum of five dollars as such additional costs. When the employee is the plaintiff in such an action, she is entitled upon a settlement thereof, to the full amount of costs, which she would have recovered, if judgment had been rendered in her favor, for the sum received by her upon the settlement.

§ 348. **Employee's action; no fees.**—When the action is brought by an employee against an employer for services performed by such employee, male or female, the clerks of this court shall not demand or receive any fees whatsoever from the plaintiff or his agents or attorneys in such action, if the plaintiff shall present proof by his own affidavit that his demand is less than fifty dollars, that he is a resident of the city of New York, that he has a good and meritorious cause of action against the defendant, and the nature thereof; that he has made either a written or a personal demand upon the defendant or his agent or representative, for payment thereof, and that payment was refused. Except that if the plaintiff shall demand a trial by jury, he must pay to the clerk the fees therefor prescribed in this act.

The Lien Law.

NOTE.—Chapter 418 of the Laws of 1897, "An act in relation to liens, constituting chapter 49 of the general laws," was approved May 13, 1897.

- Article I. Mechanics' liens. (§§ 1-24.)
- II. Liens on vessels. (§§ 30-35.)
- III. Liens on monuments, gravestones and cemetery structures. (§§ 40-44.)
- IV. Liens for labor on stone. (§§ 50-52.)
- V. Liens for service of stallions. (§§ 60-63.)
- VI. Other liens on personal property. (§§ 70-74.)
- VII. Enforcement of liens on personal property by sale. (§§ 80-85.)
- VIII. Chattel mortgages. (§§ 90-98.)
- IX. Contracts for the conditional sale of goods and chattels. (§§ 110-118.)
- X. Laws repealed; when to take effect. (§§ 120, 121.)

ARTICLE I.

Mechanics' Liens.

- Section 1. Short title.
2. Definitions.
3. Mechanics' lien on real property.
4. Extent of lien.
5. Liens under contracts for public improvements.
6. Liens for labor on railroads.
7. Liability of owner for collusive payments, incumbrances and other mortgages.
8. Terms of contract may be demanded.
9. Contents of notice of lien.
10. Filing of notice.
11. Service of copy of notice.
12. Notice of lien on account of public improvements.
13. Priority of lien.
14. Assignment of lien.
15. Assignments of contracts and orders to be filed.
16. Duration of lien.
17. Duration of lien under contract for a public improvement.
18. Discharge of lien, generally.
19. Discharge of lien by deposit of money into court.
20. Discharge of lien for public improvement.
21. Building loan contracts.
22. Construction of article.
23. Enforcement of mechanics' liens.
24. Priorities of liens for public improvements.

Section 1. **Short title.**—This chapter shall be known as the lien law.

§ 2. **Definitions.**—The term “lienor,” when used in this chapter, means any person having a lien upon property by virtue of its provisions, and includes his successor in interest. The term “real property,” when used in this chapter, includes real estate, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, fixtures, and all bridges and trestle work, and structures connected therewith, erected for the use of railroads, and all oil or gas wells and structures and fixtures connected therewith, and any lease of oil lands or other right to operate for the production of oil or gas upon such lands, and the right or franchise granted by a municipal corporation for the use of the streets or public places thereof, and all structures placed thereon for the use of such right or franchise. The term “owner,” when so used, includes the owner in fee of real property, or of a less estate therein, a lessee for a term of years, a vendee in possession under a contract for the purchase of such real property, and all persons having any right, title or interest in such real property, which may be sold under an execution in pursuance of the provisions of statutes relating to the enforcement of liens of judgment, and all persons having any right or franchise granted by a municipal corporation to use the streets and public places thereof, and any right, title or interest in and to such franchise. The purchaser of real property at a statutory or judicial sale shall be deemed the owner thereof, from the time of such sale. If the purchaser at such sale fails to complete the purchase, pursuant to the terms of the sale, all liens created by his consent after such sale shall be a lien on any deposit made by him and not on the real property sold. The term “improvement,” when so used, includes the erection, alteration or repair of any structure upon, connected with, or beneath the surface of, any real property and any work done upon such property, or materials furnished for its permanent improvement. The term “public improvement,” when so used, means an improvement upon any real property belonging to the state or municipal corporation. The term “contractor,” when so used, means a person who enters into a contract with the owner of real property for the improvement thereof. The term “sub-contractor,” when so used, means a person who enters into a contract for the improvement of such real property with a contractor, or with a person who has contracted with or through such contractor, for the performance of his contract or any part thereof. The term “laborer,” when so used, means any person who performs labor or services upon such improvement. The term “material man,” when so used, means any person, other than a contractor, who furnishes material for such improvement.

§ 3. **Mechanics’ lien on real property.**—A contractor, sub-contractor, laborer or material man, who performs labor or furnishes materials for the improvement of real property with the consent or at the request of the owner thereof, or of his agent, contractor or sub-contractor, shall have a lien for the principal and interest of the value, or the agreed price, of such labor or materials upon the real property improved or to be improved and upon such improvement, from the time of filing a notice of such lien as prescribed in this article.

§ 4. **Extent of lien.**—Such lien shall extend to the owner’s right, title or interest in the real property and improvements, existing at the time of

filing the notice of lien. If an owner assigns his interest in such real property by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, within thirty days prior to such filing, the lien shall extend to the interest thus assigned. If any part of the real property subjected to such lien be removed by the owner or by any other person, at any time before the discharge thereof, such removal shall not affect the rights of the lienor, either in respect to the remaining real property, or the part so removed. If labor is performed for, or materials furnished to a contractor or sub-contractor for an improvement, the lien shall not be for a sum greater than the sum earned and unpaid on the contract at the time of filing the notice of lien, and any sum subsequently earned thereon. In no case shall the owner be liable to pay by reason of all liens, created pursuant to this article a sum greater than the value or agreed price of the labor and materials remaining unpaid, at the time of filing notices of such liens, except as hereinafter provided.

§ 5. **Liens under contracts for public improvements.**—A person performing labor for or furnishing materials to a contractor, his sub-contractor or legal representative for the construction of a public improvement pursuant to a contract by such contractor with the state or a municipal corporation, shall have a lien for the principal and interest of the value or agreed price of such labor or materials upon the moneys of the state or of such corporation applicable to the construction of such improvement, to the extent of the amount due or to become due on such contract, upon filing a notice of lien as prescribed in this article. [*As amended by L. 1902, ch. 37.*]

§ 6. **Liens for labor on railroads.**—Any person who shall hereafter perform any labor for a railroad corporation shall have a lien for the value of such labor upon the railroad track, rolling stock and appurtenances of such railroad corporation and upon the land upon which such railroad track and appurtenances are situated, by filing a notice of such lien in the office of the clerk of any county wherein any part of such railroad is situated, to the extent of the right, title and interest of such corporation in such property, existing at the time of such filing. The provisions of this article relating to the contents, filing and entry of a notice of a mechanic's lien, and the priority and duration thereof, shall apply to such liens. A copy of the notice of such lien shall be personally served upon such corporation within ten days after the filing thereof in the manner prescribed by the code of civil procedure for the service of summons in actions in justices' courts against domestic railroad corporations.

§ 7. **Liability of owner for advance payments, collusive mortgages and incumbrances.**—Any payment by the owner to a contractor upon a contract for the improvement of real property, made prior to the time when, by the terms of the contract, such payment becomes due, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this article, shall be of no effect as against the lien of a sub-contractor, laborer or material man under such contract, created before such payment actually becomes due. A mortgage, lien or incumbrance made by an owner of real property, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this article, with the knowledge or privity of the person in whose favor the mortgage, lien or incumbrance is created, shall be void and of no effect as against a claim on account of the improvement

of such real property, existing at the time of the creation of such mortgage, lien or incumbrance.

§ 8. **Terms of contract may be demanded.**—A statement of the terms of a contract pursuant to which an improvement of real property is being made, and of the amount due or to become due thereon, shall be furnished upon demand, by the owner, or his duly authorized agent, to a sub-contractor, laborer or material man performing labor for or furnishing materials to a contractor, his agent or sub-contractor, under such contract. If, upon such demand the owner refuses or neglects to furnish such statement or falsely states the terms of such contract or the amount due or to become due thereon, and a sub-contractor, laborer or material man has not been paid the amount of his claim against a contractor or sub-contractor, under such contract, and a judgment has been obtained and execution issued against such contractor or sub-contractor and returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, the owner shall be liable for the loss sustained by reason of such refusal, neglect or false statement, and the lien of such sub-contractor, laborer or material man, filed as prescribed in this article, against the real property improved for the labor performed or materials furnished after such demand, shall exist to the same extent and be enforced in the same manner as if such labor and materials had been directly performed for and furnished to such owner.

§ 9. **Contents of notice of lien.**—The notice of lien shall state:

1. The name and residence of the lienor.
2. The name of the owner of the real property against whose interest therein a lien is claimed, and the interest of the owner as far as known to the lienor.
3. The name of the person by whom the lienor was employed, or to whom he furnished or is to furnish materials; or, if the lienor is a contractor or sub-contractor, the person with whom the contract was made.
4. The labor performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished and the agreed price or value thereof.
5. The amount unpaid to the lienor for such labor or materials.
6. The time when the first and last items of work were performed and materials were furnished.
7. The property subject to the lien, with a description thereof sufficient for identification; and if in a city or village, its location by street and number, if known. A failure to state the name of the true owner or contractor, or a misdescription of the true owner, shall not affect the validity of the lien. The notice must be verified by the lienor or his agent, to the effect that the statements therein contained are true to his knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

§ 10. **Filing of notice.**—The notice of lien may be filed at any time during the progress of the work and the furnishing of the materials, or within ninety days after the completion of the contract, or the final performance of the work, or the final furnishing of the materials, dating from the last item of work performed or materials furnished. The notice of lien must be filed in the clerk's office of the county where the property is situated. If such property is situated in two or more counties the notice of lien shall be filed in the office of the clerk of each of such counties. The county clerk

of each county shall provide and keep a book to be called the "lien docket" which shall be suitably ruled in columns headed "owners," "lienors," "property," "amount," "time of filing," "proceedings had," in each of which he shall enter the particulars of the notice, properly belonging therein. The date, hour and minute of the filing of each notice of lien shall be entered in the proper column. The names of the owners shall be arranged in such book in alphabetical order. The validity of the lien and the right to file a notice thereof shall not be affected by the death of the owner before notice of the lien is filed.

§ 11. **Service of copy of notice.**—At any time after filing the notice of lien, the lienor may serve a copy of such notice upon the owner, by delivering the same to him personally, or if the owner can not be found, to his agent or attorney, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence in the city or town in which the real property or some part thereof is situated, with a person of suitable age and discretion, or by registered letter addressed to his last known place of residence, or, if such owner has no such residence in such city or town, or can not be found, and he has no agent or attorney, by affixing a copy thereof conspicuously on such property, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon. Until service of the notice has been made, as above provided, an owner, without knowledge of the lien, shall be protected in any payment made in good faith to any contractor or other person claiming a lien. A failure to serve the notice does not otherwise affect the validity of such lien.

§ 12. **Notice of lien on account of public improvements.**—At any time before the construction of a public improvement is completed and accepted by the state or by the municipal corporation, and within thirty days after such completion and acceptance, a person performing work for or furnishing materials to a contractor, his sub-contractor, assignee or legal representative, may file a notice of lien with the head of the department or bureau having charge of such construction and with the comptroller of the state or with the financial officer of the municipal corporation, or other officer or person charged with the custody and disbursements of the state or corporate funds applicable to the contract under which the claim is made. The notice shall state the name and residence of the lienor, the name of the contractor or sub-contractor for whom the labor was performed or materials furnished, the amount claimed to be due or to become due, the date when due, a description of the public improvement upon which the labor was performed and materials expended, the kind of labor performed and materials furnished and give a general description of the contract pursuant to which such public improvement was constructed. If the name of the contractor or sub-contractor is not known to the lienor, it may be so stated in the notice, and a failure to state correctly the name of the contractor or sub-contractor shall not affect the validity of the lien. The comptroller of the state or the financial officer of the municipal corporation or other officer or person with whom the notice is filed shall enter the same in a book provided for that purpose, to be called the "lien book." Such entry shall include the name and residence of the lienor, the name of the contractor or sub-contractor, the amount of the lien and date of filing, and a brief designation of the contract under which the lien arose. [As amended by L. 1902, ch. 37.]

§ 13. **Priority of liens.**—A lien for materials furnished or labor performed in the improvement of real property shall have priority over a conveyance, judgment or other claim against such property not recorded, docketed or filed at the time of filing the notice of such lien; over advances made upon any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon after such filing; and over the claim of a creditor who has not furnished materials or performed labor upon such property, if such property has been assigned by the owner by a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, within thirty days before the filing of such notice. Such liens shall also have priority over advances made upon a contract by an owner for an improvement of real property which contains an option to the contractor, his successor or assigns to purchase the property, if such advances were made after the time when the labor began or the first item of material was furnished, as stated in the notice of lien. If several buildings are erected, altered or repaired, or several pieces or parcels of real property are improved, under one contract, and there are conflicting liens thereon, each lienor shall have priority upon the particular building or premises where his labor is performed or his materials are used. Persons standing in equal degrees as co-laborers or material men, shall have priority according to the date of filing their respective liens; but in all cases laborers for daily or weekly wages shall have preference over all other claimants under this article, without reference to the time when such laborers shall have filed their notices of liens.

§ 14. **Assignment of lien.**—A lien, filed as prescribed in this article, may be assigned by a written instrument signed and acknowledged by the lienor, at any time before the discharge thereof. Such assignment shall contain the names and places of residence of the assignor and assignee, the amount of the lien and the date of filing the notice of lien, and be filed in the office where the notice of the lien assigned is filed. The facts relating to such an assignment and the names of the assignee shall be entered by the proper officer in the book where the notice of lien is entered and opposite the entry thereof. Unless such assignment is filed, the assignee need not be made a defendant in an action to foreclose a mortgage, lien or other incumbrance. A payment made by the owner of the real property subject to the lien assigned or by his agent or contractor, or by the contractor of a municipal corporation, to the original lienor, on account of such lien, without notice of such assignment and before the same is filed, shall be valid and of full force and effect. Except as prescribed herein, the validity of an assignment of a lien shall not be affected by a failure to file the same.

§ 15. **Assignments of contracts and orders to be filed.**—No assignment of a contract for the performance of labor or the furnishing of materials for the improvement of real property or of the money or any part thereof due or to become due therefor, nor an order drawn by a contractor or subcontractor upon the owner of such real property for the payment of such money shall be valid, until the contract or a statement containing the substance thereof and such assignment or a copy of each or a copy of such order, be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county wherein the real property improved or to be improved is situated, and such contract,

assignment or order shall have effect and be enforceable from the time of such filing. Such clerk shall enter the facts relating to such assignment or order in the "lien docket" or in another book provided by him for such purpose.

§ 16. **Duration of lien.**—No lien specified in this article shall be a lien for a longer period than one year after the notice of lien has been filed, unless within that time an action is commenced to foreclose the lien, and a notice of the pendency of such action, whether in a court of record or in a court not of record, is filed with the county clerk of the county in which the notice of lien is filed, containing the names of the parties to the action, the object of the action, a brief description of the real property affected thereby, and the time of filing the notice of lien; or unless an order be granted within one year from the filing of such notice by a court of record, continuing such lien, and such lien shall be redocketed as of the date of granting such order and a statement made that such lien is continued by virtue of such order. No lien shall be continued by such order for more than one year from the granting thereof, but a new order and entry may be made in each successive year. If a lienor is made a party defendant in an action to enforce another lien, and the plaintiff or such defendant has filed a notice of the pendency of the action within the time prescribed in this section, the lien of such defendant is thereby continued. Such action shall be deemed an action to enforce the lien of such defendant lienor. The failure to file a notice of pendency of action shall not abate the action as to any person liable for the payment of the debt specified in the notice of lien, and the action may be prosecuted to judgment against such person.

§ 17. **Duration of lien under contract for a public improvement.**—If the lien is for labor done or materials furnished for a public improvement, it shall not continue for a longer period than three months from the time of filing the notice of such lien, unless an action is commenced to foreclose such lien within that time, and a notice of the pendency of such action is filed with the comptroller of the state or the financial officer of the municipal corporation with whom the notice of such lien was filed, or unless an order be made by a court of record, continuing such lien, and a new docket be made stating such fact. And the supreme court of this state, or any justice thereof, or the county court of the county in which such lien was filed, or the county judge of such county, are hereby authorized to make an order continuing any such lien for a period not exceeding six months, upon the application of a lienor upon such affidavits or evidence as in the opinion of such court or judge shall be deemed sufficient. Nothing in this act contained, however, shall prevent any such court or judge from making a new order continuing such lien in each succeeding six months, if in the discretion of such court or judge the same shall be deemed just and equitable. This section as hereby amended, shall apply to all liens under contract for public improvements, now on file, in which the time for making application to the court for a continuance thereof has not expired, when this amendment takes effect. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 25 and L. 1902, ch. 37.*]

§ 18. **Discharge of lien generally.**—A lien other than a lien for labor

performed or materials furnished for a public improvement specified in this article, may be discharged as follows:

1. By the certificate of the lienor, duly acknowledged or proved and filed in the office where the notice of lien is filed, stating that the lien is satisfied and may be discharged.

2. By failure to begin an action to foreclose such lien or to secure an order continuing it, within one year from the time of filing the notice of lien.

3. By order of the court vacating or canceling such lien of record, for neglect of the lienor to prosecute the same, granted pursuant to the code of civil procedure.

4. Either before or after the beginning of an action by the owner executing an undertaking with two or more sufficient sureties, who shall be freeholders, to the clerk of the county where the premises are situated, in such sums as the court or a judge or justice thereof may direct, not less than the amount claimed in the notice of lien conditioned for the payment of any judgment which may be rendered against the property for the enforcement of the lien. The sureties must together justify in at least double the sum named in the undertaking. A copy of the undertaking, with notice that the sureties will justify before the court, or a judge or justice thereof, at the time and place therein mentioned, must be served upon the lienor or his attorney, not less than five days before such time. Upon the approval of the undertaking by the court, judge or justice an order shall be made discharging such lien. The execution of any such bond or undertaking by any fidelity or surety company authorized by the laws of this state to transact business, shall be equivalent to the execution of said bond or undertaking by two sureties; and such company, if excepted to, shall justify through its officers or attorney in the manner required by law of fidelity and surety companies. Any such company may execute any such bond or undertaking as surety by the hand of its officers or attorney duly authorized thereto by resolution of its board of directors a certified copy of which resolution under the seal of said company, shall be filed with each bond or undertaking.

§ 19. **Discharge of lien by payment of money into court.**—A lien specified in this article, other than a lien for performing labor or furnishing materials for public improvement, may be discharged, at any time before an action is commenced to foreclose such lien, by depositing with the county clerk, in whose office the notice of lien is filed, a sum of money equal to the amount claimed in such notice, with interest to the time of such deposit. After such action is commenced the lien may be discharged by a payment into court of such sum of money, as, in the judgment of the court or a judge or justice thereof, after at least five days' notice to all the parties to the action, will be sufficient to pay any judgment which may be recovered in such action. Upon any such payment, the county clerk shall forthwith enter upon the lien docket and against the lien for the discharge of which such moneys were paid, the words "discharged by payment." A deposit of money made as prescribed in this section shall be repaid to the party making the deposit, or his successor, upon the discharge of the liens against the property pursuant to law. All deposits of money made as provided in this section shall be considered as paid into

court and shall be subject to the provisions of the code of civil procedure relative to the payment of money into court and the surrender of such money by order of the court. An order for the surrender of such moneys may be made by any court of record having jurisdiction of the parties and of the subject matter of the proceeding for the foreclosure of the lien for the discharge of which such moneys were deposited. If no action is brought in a court of record to enforce such lien, such order may be made by any judge of a court of record.

§ 20. **Discharge of lien for public improvement.**—A lien against the amount due or to become due a contractor from the state or a municipal corporation for the construction of a public improvement may be discharged as follows:

1. By filing a certificate of the lienor or his successor in interest, duly acknowledged and proved, stating that the lien is discharged.

2. By lapse of time, when three months have elapsed since filing notice of lien, and no action has been commenced to enforce the lien.

3. By satisfaction of a judgment rendered in an action to enforce the lien.

4. By the contractor depositing with the comptroller of the state or the financial officer of the municipal corporation, or the officer or person with whom the notice of lien is filed, such a sum of money as is directed by a justice of the supreme court, which shall not be less than the amount claimed by the lienor, with interest thereon for the term of one year from the time of making such deposit, and such additional amount as the justice deems sufficient to cover all costs and expenses. The amount so deposited shall remain with the comptroller or such financial officer or other officer or person until the lien is discharged as prescribed in subdivision one, two or three of this section.

5. Either before or after the beginning of an action by a contractor executing an undertaking with two or more sufficient sureties, who shall be freeholders, to the state or the municipal corporation with which the notice of lien is filed, in such sums as the court or a judge or justice thereof may direct, not less than the amount claimed in the notice of lien, conditioned for the payment of any judgment which may be recovered in an action to enforce the lien. The sureties must together justify in at least double the sum named in the undertaking. A copy of the undertaking with notice that the sureties will justify before the court or a judge or justice thereof at the time and place therein mentioned must be served upon the lienor, not less than five days before such time. Upon the approval of the undertaking by the court, judge or justice, an order shall be made discharging such lien. The execution of such undertaking by any fidelity or surety company authorized by the laws of this state to transact business shall be equivalent to the execution of such an undertaking by two sureties and such undertaking, if excepted to, shall justify through its officers or attorney in the manner required by law of fidelity and surety companies. Any such undertaking may be executed in such undertaking as surety by the hand of its officers or attorney duly authorized thereto by resolution of its board of directors, a certified copy of which resolution under the seal of such company, shall be filed with each undertaking. Except as otherwise provided herein the provisions of article five of title

six of chapter eight of the code of civil procedure are applicable to an undertaking given for the discharge of a lien on account of public improvement. [*As amended by L. 1898, ch. 169 and L. 1902, ch. 37.*]

§ 21. **Building loan contract.**—A contract for a building loan, either with or without the sale of land, and any modification thereof, must be in writing and duly acknowledged, and within ten days after its execution be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which any part of the land is situated, and the same shall not be filed in the register's office of any county. If not so filed the interest of each party to such contract in the real property affected thereby, is subject to the lien and claim of a person who shall thereafter file a notice of lien under this chapter. A modification of such contract shall not affect or impair the right or interest of a person, who, previous to the filing of such modification had furnished or contracted to furnish materials, or had performed or contracted to perform labor for the improvement of real property, but such right or interest shall be determined by the original contract. The county clerk is entitled to a fee of twenty cents for filing such a contract or modification. Such contracts and modifications thereof shall be indexed in a book provided for that purpose, in the alphabetical order of the names of the persons to whom such loans shall be made. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 78.*]

§ 22. **Construction of article.**—This article is to be construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof. A substantial compliance with its several provisions shall be sufficient for the validity of a lien and to give jurisdiction to the courts to enforce the same.

§ 23. **Enforcement of mechanics' liens.**—The mechanics' liens specified in this article may be enforced against the property specified in the notice of lien and which is subject thereto and against any person liable for the debt upon which the lien is founded. The code of civil procedure regulates and provides for such enforcement.

§ 24. **Priorities of liens for public improvements.**—Persons having liens under contracts for public improvements standing in equal degrees as co-laborers or material men shall have priority according to the date of filing their respective liens; but in all cases laborers for daily or weekly wages shall have preference over all other lienors having liens arising under the same contracts pursuant to this article, without reference to the time when such laborers shall have filed their notice of lien. [*Added by L. 1898, ch. 169.*]

ARTICLE II.

Liens on Vessels.

Section 30. Liens on vessels.

31. Lien on vessels causing damage.
32. Notice of lien, when to be filed.
33. Duration of lien.
34. Assignment of lien.
35. Enforcement of lien.

Section 30. **Liens on vessels.**—A debt which is not a lien by the maritime law, and which amounts to fifty dollars or upwards, on a sea-going or ocean-bound vessel, or fifteen dollars or upwards on any other vessel shall be a lien upon such vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and shall be preferred to all other liens thereon, except mariners' wages, if such debt is contracted by the master, owner, charterer, builder or con-

signee of such ship or vessel, or by the agent of either of them, within this state, for either of the following purposes:

1. For work done or material or other articles furnished in this state for or towards the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing or equipping of such vessel.

2. For such provisions and stores, furnished within this state, as are fit and proper for the use of such vessel, at the time when they were furnished.

3. For wharfing and the expense of keeping such vessel in port, and for the expense of employing persons to watch her.

4. For loading or unloading such vessel, or for the advances made to procure necessities therefor, or for the insurance thereof.

5. For towing or piloting such vessel, or for the insurance or premium of insurance of or on such vessel, or her freight; but no lien exists for a debt contracted for any purpose specified in this subdivision, unless it amounts to the sum of twenty-five dollars or more.

§ 31. **Lien on vessel causing damage.**—When a vessel shall have sustained damage by any other vessel through the negligence or wilful misconduct of the person navigating such vessel, to the extent of fifty dollars, the owner of the damaged vessel shall have a lien, unless a lien is given therefor by maritime law, upon the vessel causing the damage, her tackle, apparel and furniture, to the extent of such damage, which shall be deemed a debt for the purposes of this article, and the master, owner, agent or consignee of the damaged vessel may enforce such lien in like manner and with like effect as in case of other liens created by this article; but a notice of the lien must be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such damage is sustained, and proceedings to enforce the lien must be commenced within ten days after the damage has been done, or such damage shall cease to be a lien upon such vessel. But if such damage is sustained in either of the counties of New York, Kings or Queens, such notice shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, and if the vessel causing such damage is built, used or fitted for the navigation of any of the canals or lakes of the state, a certified copy of such notice shall be filed in the office of the comptroller as provided in the next section.

§ 32. **Notice of lien, when to be filed.**—Every debt specified in section thirty shall cease to be a lien upon such vessel, unless the lienor shall, within thirty days after it is contracted, file a notice of lien, containing the name of the vessel, the name of the owner, if known, the particulars of the debt and a statement of the amount claimed to be due from such vessel, and verified by the lienor, his legal representative, agent or assignee, to be true and correct. If the debt is based upon a written contract, a copy of such contract shall be attached to such notice. The notice shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the debt was contracted. But if the debt was contracted in either of the counties of New York, Kings or Queens, such notice shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York. If the vessel is built, used or fitted for the navigation of any of the canals or lakes of the state the lienor shall immediately after filing the notice in the county clerk's office, file a copy thereof in the office of the comptroller of the state, duly certified by the county clerk in whose office the original notice is filed.

§ 33. **Duration of lien.**—Every lien for a debt shall cease if the vessel navigates the Western or Northwestern lakes, or either of them, or the Saint Lawrence river, at the expiration of six months after the first of January next succeeding the time when the debt was contracted, and in case of any other vessel, at the expiration of twelve months after the debt was contracted. If, upon the expiration of the time herein limited in either of such cases, such vessel shall be absent from the port at which the debt is contracted, the lien shall continue until the expiration of thirty days after the return of such vessel to such port. If proceedings are instituted for the enforcement of the lien within the time herein limited, such lien shall continue until the termination of such proceedings.

§ 34. **Assignment of lien.**—A lien, a notice of which has been filed pursuant to the provisions of this article, may be assigned by a written instrument duly acknowledged and filed in the same place where the notice of the lien was filed. The assignment shall specify the debt upon which the lien is founded, the date of the filing of the notice thereof, and the assignee. Such assignment and the name of the assignee shall be entered by the clerk opposite the original entry of such lien, and after the filing of such assignment, but not otherwise, the assignee may enforce the lien in like manner as the assignor could have done.

§ 35. **Enforcement of lien.**—If a lien, created by virtue of this article, is founded upon a maritime contract, it can be enforced only by proceedings in the courts of the United States, and in any other case, in the courts of this state, in the manner provided by the code of civil procedure.

ARTICLE III.

Liens on Monuments, Gravestones and Cemetery Structures.

Section 40. Liens on monuments, gravestones and cemetery structures.

41. Notice of lien.
42. Proceedings to enforce liens.
43. Disposition of proceeds of sale.
44. Duties of officers of cemetery associations.

Section 40. **Liens on monuments, gravestones and cemetery structures.**—A person furnishing or placing in a cemetery or burial ground, a monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure, has a lien thereon for the agreed price thereof or the part remaining unpaid, with interest from the time the amount was due, upon filing with the superintendent or person in charge of such cemetery or burial ground, a notice of lien as provided in this article.

§ 41. **Notice of lien.**—Such notice may be filed at any time after the completion of the work, but must be filed within one year after the agreed price for furnishing or placing such monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure becomes due, and shall state that the lienor has a lien on such monument, gravestone, inclosure or structure for the purchase price thereof, or some unpaid part of such purchase price, with interest, specifying the amount agreed to be paid, and the amount unpaid, with a description of such monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure, and the location of the plot upon which it stands, and the names of the persons with whom the agreement for the purchase and erection of the structure, or for the performance of such labor was made. The notice shall be signed and verified by the lienor. The lienor shall, within ten days after the filing of such notice, serve a copy personally, or by mail,

upon the person with whom the agreement for the purchase and erection of such monument, gravestone, or other structure, or for the performance of labor thereon was made, and upon the owner of the lot upon which such monument, gravestone or other structure is erected, if the name and residence of such owner can, with reasonable diligence, be ascertained.

§ 42. **Proceedings to enforce lien.**—After the service of such notice, an action to recover the amount of the debt and to enforce a lien therefor may be maintained by the lienor against the person with whom the agreement was made, for the purchase and erection of such monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure or for the performance of labor thereon. If such lienor succeeds in establishing his lien, the judgment recovered may authorize him to remove such monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure from the burial-ground or cemetery and to sell the same at public auction to satisfy the amount of such judgment. Notice of the sale shall be published at least ten days before the time thereof, in a newspaper published in the town or city where such sale is to take place, and if no newspaper is published therein, in a newspaper nearest thereto. Such notice shall state the time and place of the sale, and shall describe the property to be sold. A copy of such notice shall be served personally or by mail at least ten days before such sale upon the persons served with the notice of lien as prescribed in the preceding section.

§ 43. **Disposition of proceeds of sale.**—The lienor shall, out of the proceeds of the sale, pay the expenses thereof, and the expenses of the removal of such monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure from the cemetery or burial-ground, not exceeding fifty dollars, if a monument, and ten dollars, if a gravestone, inclosure or other structure, and retain out of such proceeds the amount due upon the judgment recovered in the action to enforce the lien, and the residue, if any, shall be forthwith paid to the judgment debtor.

§ 44. **Duties of officers of cemetery associations.**—The superintendent or other person in charge of a cemetery or burial-ground shall not permit the removal, alteration or inscription of a monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure, against which a lien exists, after the notice of such lien has been filed and served as prescribed in this article, except pursuant to the terms of a judgment recovered in an action brought to enforce such lien. No officer of a cemetery association, or other person connected with a cemetery or burial-ground, shall hinder or obstruct the removal in a proper manner of any such monument, gravestone, inclosure or other structure pursuant to the terms of such judgment.

ARTICLE IV.

Liens for Labor on Stone.

Section 50. Lien for labor performed in quarrying, mining, dressing and cutting stone.

51. Duration and effect of lien.

52. Discharge of lien.

Section 50. **Lien for labor performed in quarrying, mining, dressing and cutting stone.**—A person employed in a quarry, mine, yard or dock at excavating, quarrying, mining, dressing or cutting sandstone, granite, cement stone, limestone, bluestone or marble, may have a lien on such sandstone, cement stone, granite, limestone, bluestone or marble, for the amount due for the labor expended thereon, upon filing a notice of lien

in the office where a chattel mortgage upon such sandstone, cement stone, granite, limestone, bluestone or marble is required to be filed, as provided in this chapter. Such notice must be filed within thirty days after the completion of such labor and must state the amount due therefor, the name and residence of the lienor, and the name of the person for whom the labor was performed, the quantity and description of the sandstone, cement stone, granite, bluestone, limestone or marble against which the claim is made. Such notice of lien shall be endorsed, filed and entered by the proper officer, in the same manner as chattel mortgages, and the same fees shall be charged therefor. A copy of the notice so filed shall be served upon the owner of such sandstone, cement stone, granite, limestone, bluestone or marble or upon the person in charge of the quarry, mine, yards or docks wherein such services were performed within five days after the filing thereof. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 322.*]

§ 51. **Duration and effect of lien.**—Such lien shall terminate unless an action is brought to enforce the same within three months after the date of filing such notice, as provided in the code of civil procedure for the enforcement of a lien upon a chattel. If the labor upon such sandstone, cement stone, granite, bluestone, limestone or marble is performed for a contractor under a contract with the owner of such quarry, mine, yard or dock, the owner shall not be liable to pay by reason of all the liens filed against such quarry, mine, yard or dock, a greater sum than the amount unpaid upon such contract at the time of filing such notices, or in case there is no contract, than the aggregate amount unpaid of the value of labor and services performed, pursuant to the preceding section. The lien created by this article shall not attach to any material which shall have become a part of any building or structure, or ceased to be the property of the person for whom such labor was performed. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 322.*]

§ 52. **Discharge of lien.**—Such lien may be discharged by a payment of the amount due thereon, by a failure to bring an action to enforce the same within the time prescribed in the preceding section, by the written consent of the lienor, duly acknowledged and filed with the proper officer to the effect that such lien may be discharged, and by the owner of such sandstone, cement stone, granite, bluestone, limestone or marble filing with such officer an undertaking in an amount equal to twice the sum specified in the notice of lien, executed by one or more sureties who shall justify in such amount and approved by the officer with whom the notice of lien is filed, conditioned for the payment of the sum due such lienor, by reason of such lien, and the cost and expenses of enforcing the same. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 322.*]

ARTICLE V.

Liens for Services of Stallions.

Section 60. Lien on mare and foal.

61. Statement and certificate.

62. Copy of statement and certificate to be filed.

63. Penalty.

Section 60. **Lien on mare and foal.**—On complying with the provisions of this article, the owner of a stallion shall have a lien on each mare served together with the foal of such mare from such service, for the

amount agreed on at the time of service, or if no agreement was made, for the amount specified in the statement hereinafter required to be filed, if within one year after such service he files a notice of such lien in the same manner and place as chattel mortgages are required by law to be filed. Such notice of lien shall be in writing, specifying the person against whom the claim is made, the amount of the same and a description of the property upon which the lien is claimed, and such lien shall terminate at the end of eighteen months from the date of such filing, unless within that time an action is commenced for the enforcement thereof, as provided in the code of civil procedure for the foreclosure of a lien on chattels. [*As amended by L. 1902, ch. 351.*]

§ 61. **Statement and certificate.**—A person having the custody or control of a stallion and charging a fee for his services, shall, before advertising or offering such services to the public, file with the clerk of the county in which he resides or in which such stallion is kept for service, a written statement giving the name, age, description and pedigree, if known, and if not, stating that the same is unknown, of such stallion and the terms and conditions on which he will serve. On filing such statement, the county clerk shall record the same in a book provided for that purpose and issue a certificate to such person, that such statement has been so filed and recorded. He shall be entitled to receive ten cents per folio for recording such statement and for such certificate.

§ 62. **Copy of statement and certificate to be posted.**—The person having the custody and control of such stallion, shall post a written or printed copy of such statement and certificate in a conspicuous place in each locality in which said stallion is kept for service.

§ 63. **Penalty.**—A person who neglects or refuses to file and post such statement as required in this article, or falsely states the pedigree of such stallion in such statement, forfeits all fees for the services of such stallion and is liable to a person deceived or defrauded thereby for the damages sustained.

ARTICLE VI.

Other Liens on Personal Property.

Section 70. Artisans' lien on personal property.

- 71. Liens of hotel, inn, boarding and lodging house keepers.
- 72. Factors' liens on merchandise.
- 73. Warehouse liens.
- 74. Lien of bailee of animals.

Section 70. **Artisans' lien on personal property.**—A person who makes, alters, repairs or in any way enhances the value of an article of personal property, at the request or with the consent of the owner, has a lien on such article while lawfully in possession thereof, for his reasonable charges for the work done and materials furnished, and may retain possession thereof until such charges are paid.

§ 71. **Liens of hotel, inn, boarding and lodging house keepers.**—A keeper of a hotel, inn, boarding house or lodging house, except an emigrant lodging house, has a lien upon, while in possession, and may detain the baggage and other property brought upon their premises by a guest, boarder or lodger, for the proper charges due from him, on account of his accommodation, board and lodging, and such extras as are furnished at his

request. If the keeper of such hotel, inn, boarding or lodging house knew that the property so brought upon his premises was not, when brought, legally in possession of such guest, boarder or lodger, or had notice that such property was not then the property of such guest, boarder or lodger, a lien thereon does not exist. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 380.*]

§ 72. **Factors' liens on merchandise.**—A person, in whose name any merchandise shall be shipped, is deemed the true owner thereof so far as to entitle the consignee of such merchandise to a lien thereon.

1. For any money advanced or negotiable security given by such consignee, to or for the use of the person in whose name such shipment is made; and

2. For any money or negotiable security received by the person in whose name such shipment is made, to or for the use of such consignee.

Such lien does not exist where the consignee has notice, by the bill of lading or otherwise, when or before money is advanced or security is given by him, or when or before such money or security is received by the person in whose name the shipment is made, that such person is not the actual and bona fide owner thereof.

§ 73. **Warehouse liens.**—A warehouse company, warehouseman or other person lawfully engaged in the business of storing goods, wares and merchandise for hire has a lien on goods deposited and stored with him for his storage charges, and for moneys advanced by him for cartage, labor, weighing and coopering in relation to such goods, or other goods belonging to the same owner; and he may detain such goods until his lien is paid.

§ 74. **Lien of bailee of animals.**—A person keeping a livery stable, or boarding stable for animals, or pasturing or boarding one or more animals, or who in connection therewith keeps or stores any wagon, truck, cart, carriage, vehicle or harness, has a lien dependent upon the possession upon each animal kept, pastured or boarded by him, and upon any wagon, truck, cart, carriage, vehicle or harness, of any kind or description stored or kept, under an agreement with the owner thereof, whether such owner be a mortgagor remaining in possession or otherwise, for the sum due him for the care, keeping, boarding or pasturing of the animal, or for the keeping or storing of any wagon, truck, cart, carriage, vehicle and harness, under the agreement and may detain the animal or wagon, truck, cart, carriage, vehicle and harness accordingly, until such sum is paid. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 465.*]

ARTICLE VII.

Enforcement of Liens on Personal Property by Sale.

Section 80. Sale of personal property to satisfy a lien.

- 81. Notice of sale.
- 82. Sale to be advertised.
- 83. Redemption before sale.
- 84. Disposition of proceeds.
- 85. Remedy not exclusive.

Section 80. **Sale of personal property to satisfy a lien.**—A lien against personal property, other than a mortgage on chattels, if in the legal possession of the lienor, may be satisfied by the public sale of such property according to the provisions of this article.

§ 81. **Notice of sale.**—Before such sale is held the lienor shall serve a notice upon the owner with due diligence within such county, if such owner can be found when such lien arose, if not then to the person for whose account the same is then held personally, provided such service can be made with due diligence within the county where such lien arose, but if such person cannot with due diligence be found within such county, then such notice shall be served by mailing it to him at his last known place of residence, or to his last known post office address. A like notice shall be served in the same way upon any person who shall have given to the lienor notice of an interest in the property subject to the lien. Such notice shall contain a statement of the following facts:

First. The nature of the debt or the agreement under which the lien arose, with an itemized statement of the claim and the time when due;

Second. A brief description of the personal property against which the lien exists;

Third. The estimated value of such property;

Fourth. The amount of such lien, at the date of the notice.

It shall also require such owner or person to pay the amount of such lien, on or before a day mentioned therein, not less than ten days from the service thereof, and shall state the time when and place where such property will be sold, if such amount is not paid. If the agreement on which the lien is based provides for the continuous care of property the lienor is also entitled to receive all sums which may accrue under the agreement, subsequent to the notice and prior to payment or a sale of the property; and the notice shall contain a statement that such additional sum is demanded. Such notice shall be verified by the lienor to the effect that the lien upon such property is valid, that the debt upon which such lien is founded is due and has not been paid and that the facts stated in such notice are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 369.*]

§ 82. **Sale to be advertised.**—Each sale of personal property to satisfy a lien thereon shall be at public auction to the highest bidder, and shall be held in the city or town where the lien was acquired. After the time for the payment of the amount of the lien specified in the notice required to be served by the preceding section, notice of such sale, describing the property to be sold, and stating the name of the owner or person for whose account the same is then held and the time and place of such sale, shall be published once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper published in the town or city where such sale is to be held, and such sale shall be held not less than fifteen days from the first publication; if there be no newspaper published in such town, such notice shall be posted at least ten days before such sale in not less than six conspicuous places therein. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 369.*]

§ 83. **Redemption before sale.**—At any time before such property is so sold, the owner thereof may redeem the same by paying to the lienor the amount due on account of the lien, and whatever legitimate expenses have been incurred at the time of such payment in serving the notice and advertising the sale as required in this article. Upon making such payment, the owner of such property is entitled to the possession thereof.

§ 84. **Disposition of proceeds.**—Of the proceeds of such sale, the lienor

shall retain an amount sufficient to satisfy his lien, and the expenses of advertisement and sale. The balance of such proceeds, if any, shall be held by the lienor subject to the demand of the owner, or his assignee or legal representative, and a notice that such balance is so held shall be served personally or by mail upon the owner of the property sold. If such balance is not claimed by the owner or his assignee or legal representative within thirty days from the day of sale, such balance shall be deposited with the treasurer or chamberlain of the city or village, or the supervisor of the town, where such sale was held. There shall be filed with such deposit the affidavit of the lienor, stating the name and place of residence of the owner of the property sold, if known, the articles sold, the prices obtained therefor, that the notice required by this article was duly served and how served upon such owner, and that such sale was legally and how advertised. There shall also be filed therewith a copy of the notice served upon the owner of the property and of the notice of sale published or posted as required by this article. The officer with whom such balance is deposited shall credit the same to the owner of the property, and pay the same to such owner, his assignee or legal representative, on demand and satisfactory evidence of identity. If such balance remains in the possession of such officer for a period of five years, unclaimed by the person legally entitled thereto, it shall be transferred to the general funds of the town, village or city, and be applied and used as other moneys belonging to such town, village or city.

§ 85. **Remedy not exclusive.**—The provisions of this article do not preclude any other remedy by action or otherwise, now existing, for the enforcement of a lien against personal property, or bar the right to recover so much of the debt as shall not be paid by the proceeds of the sale of the property.

ARTICLE VIII.

Chattel Mortgages.

Section 90. Chattel mortgage to be filed.

91. Corporate mortgages against real and personal property.

92. Where filed.

93. Filing and entry.

94. Fees.

95. Mortgage invalid after one year, unless statement is filed.

96. Duration of lien of mortgage on canal craft.

97. Copies to be evidence of certain facts.

98. Mortgage, how discharged of record.

Section 90. **Chattel mortgage to be filed.**—Every mortgage or conveyance intended to operate as a mortgage of goods and chattels or of any canal boat, steam tug, scow or other craft, or the appurtenances thereto, navigating the canals of the state, which is not accompanied by an immediate delivery, and followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the things mortgaged, is absolutely void as against the creditors of the mortgagor, and as against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith, unless the mortgage, or a true copy thereof, is filed as directed in this article. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 248.*]

§ 91. **Corporate mortgages against real and personal property.**—Mortgages creating a lien upon real and personal property, executed by a corporation as security for the payment of bonds issued by such corporation, or by any telegraph, telephone or electric light corporation, and re-

corded as a mortgage of real property in each county where such property is located or through which the line of such telegraph, telephone or electric light corporation runs, need not be filed or refiled as chattel mortgages.

§ 92. **Where filed.**—An instrument, or a true copy thereof, if intended to operate as a mortgage of a canal boat, steam tug, scow or other craft, or of the appurtenances thereto, navigating the canals of this state, must be filed in the office of the comptroller, and need not be filed elsewhere. Every other chattel mortgage, or an instrument intended to operate as such, or a true copy thereof, must be filed in the town or city where the mortgagor, if a resident of the state, resides at the time of the execution thereof, and if not a resident in the city or town where the property mortgaged is, at the time of the execution of the mortgage. If there is more than one mortgagor, the mortgage, or a certified copy thereof, must be filed in each city or town within the state where each mortgagor resides at the time of the execution thereof. In the city of New York, such instrument must be filed as follows, namely: In the borough of Brooklyn in said city, such instrument shall be filed in the office of the register of the county of Kings; in the borough of Queens in said city, the office of the clerk of Queens county; in the borough of Richmond in said city, in the office of the clerk of the county of Richmond, and in the borough of Manhattan and the borough of the Bronx in said city, in the office of the register of the city and county of New York. In every other city or town of the state, in the office of the city or town clerk, unless there is a county clerk's office in such city or town, in which case it must be filed therein. If the chattels mortgaged are in the city of New York at the time of the execution of the mortgage, the mortgage or a true copy thereof must be filed in the county where the mortgagor alleges to reside at the time of the execution of the mortgage, and in the county where the property is situated. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 248 and L. 1901, ch. 219.*]

§ 93. **Filing and entry.**—Such officers shall file every such instrument presented to them for that purpose, and endorse thereon its number and time of its receipt. They shall enter in a book provided for that purpose, in separate columns, the names of all the parties to each mortgage so filed, arranged in alphabetical order, under the head of "Mortgagors" and "Mortgagees," the number of such mortgage or copy and the date of the filing thereof; and if the mortgage be upon a craft navigating the canals, and filed in the office of the comptroller, the name of the craft shall also be inserted. In the city of New York such officers shall in addition to the entry aforesaid enter in another book provided for that purpose a statement of the premises in which the chattels mortgaged are contained, arranged in alphabetical order, under the name of the street or avenue where the premises are situated and giving the number of such mortgage or copy and the date of the filing thereof. In case no street or avenue is mentioned in the description, in the mortgage or copy, of the premises in which the chattels are contained, then a statement of such premises shall be entered under the title of "Miscellaneous." [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 248 and L. 1902, ch. 64.*]

§ 94. **Fees.**—The several clerks and registers are entitled to receive for services hereunder the following fees: For filing each instrument, or

copy, six cents; for entering the same as aforesaid, six cents; for searching for each paper, six cents; and the like fees for certified copies of such instruments or copies as are allowed by law to clerks of counties for copies and certificates of records kept by them. The comptroller is entitled to receive the following fees for services performed under this article, for the use of the state: For filing each instrument or copy and entering the same, twenty-five cents; for searching for each paper, twenty-five cents; and the like fees for certified copies of such instruments or copies, as are allowed by law to be charged by the comptroller for copies and certificates of records kept in his office. No officer is required to file or enter any such paper or furnish a copy thereof, until his lawful fees are paid.

§ 95. **Mortgage invalid after one year unless statement is filed.**—A chattel mortgage, except as otherwise provided in this article, shall be invalid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith, after the expiration of the first or any succeeding term of one year, reckoning from the time of the first filing, unless,

1. Within thirty days next preceding the expiration of each such term, a statement containing a description of such mortgage, the names of the parties, the time when and place where filed, the interest of the mortgagee or of any person who has succeeded to his interest in the property claimed by virtue thereof, or

2. A copy of such mortgage and its endorsements, together with a statement attached thereto or endorsed thereon, showing the interest of the mortgagee or of any person who has succeeded to his interest in the mortgage, is filed in the proper office in the city or town where the mortgagor then resided, if he is then a resident of the town or city where the mortgage or a copy thereof or such statement was last filed; if not such resident, but a resident of the state, a true copy of such mortgage together with such statement, shall be filed in the proper office of the town or city where he then resides; and if not a resident of the state, then in the proper office of the city or town where the property so mortgaged was at the time of the execution of the mortgage. Where the chattels mortgaged were located in the city of New York, at the time of the execution of the mortgage, a copy of such mortgage and its endorsements, together with a statement attached thereto or endorsed thereon, showing the interest of the mortgagee or of any person who has succeeded to his interest in the mortgage must be filed in the same office where the original mortgage or a copy thereof was filed at the time of the execution of the same. [*As amended by L. 1901, ch. 219.*]

§ 96. **Duration of lien of mortgage on canal craft.**—Every mortgage upon a canal boat or other craft navigating the canals of this state, filed as provided in this article, shall be valid as against the creditors of the mortgagor and against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith, as long as the debt which the mortgage secures is enforceable. From the time of filing, every such mortgage shall have preference and priority over all other claims and liens, not existing at the time of such filing.

§ 97. **Copies to be evidence of certain facts.**—A copy of any such original instrument, or of a copy thereof, including any statement relating

thereto, certified by the officer with whom the same is filed, may be received in evidence, but only of the fact that such instrument, or copy, or statement was received and filed according to the endorsement thereon; and the original endorsement upon such instrument or copy may be received in evidence only of the facts stated in such endorsement.

§ 98. **Mortgage, how discharged of record.**—Upon the payment or satisfaction of a chattel mortgage, the mortgagee, his assignee or legal representative upon the request of the mortgagor or of any person interested in the mortgaged property, must sign and acknowledge a certificate setting forth such payment or satisfaction. The officer with whom the mortgage, or a copy thereof is filed, must, on receipt of such certificate, file the same, in his office, and write the word “discharged” in the book where the mortgage is entered, opposite the entry thereof, and the mortgage is thereby discharged.

ARTICLE IX.

Contracts for the Conditional Sale of Goods and Chattels.

Section 110. Definitions.

- 111. Conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock.
- 112. Conditions and reservations in contracts for the sale of goods and chattels.
- 113. Where contract to be filed.
- 114. Endorsement, entry, refiling and discharge of conditional contracts.
- 115. Preceding sections not to apply to certain articles.
- 116. Sale of property retaken by vendor.
- 117. Notice of sale.
- 118. Disposition of proceeds.

Section 110. **Definitions.**—The term “conditional vendor,” when used in this article, means the person contracting to sell goods and chattels upon condition that the ownership thereof is to remain in such person, until such goods and chattels are fully paid for or until the occurrence of any future event or contingency; the term “conditional vendee,” when so used, means the person to whom such goods and chattels are so sold.

§ 111. **Conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock.**—Whenever any railroad equipment and rolling stock is sold, leased or loaned under a contract which provides that the title to such property, notwithstanding the use and possession thereof by the vendee, lessee or bailee, shall remain in the vendor, lessor or bailor, until the terms of the contract as to the payment of installments, amounts or rentals payable, or the performance of other obligations thereunder, are fully complied with and that title to such property shall pass to the vendee, lessee or other bailee on full payment therefor, such contract shall be invalid as to any subsequent judgment creditor or purchaser from such vendee, lessee or bailee for a valuable consideration, without notice, unless

1. Such contract is in writing, duly acknowledged and recorded in the book in which real estate mortgages are recorded in the office of the county clerk or register of the county in which is located the principal office or place of business of such vendee, lessee or bailee; and unless

2. Each locomotive or car so sold, leased or loaned, has the name of the vendor, lessor or bailor, or of the assignee of such vendor, lessor or bailor, plainly marked upon both sides thereof, followed by the word owner, lessor, bailor or assignee, as the case may be.

§ 112. **Conditions and reservations in contracts for sale of goods and chattels.**—Except as otherwise provided in this article, all conditions and

reservations in a contract for the conditional sale of goods and chattels, accompanied by immediate delivery and continued possession of the thing contracted to be sold, to the effect that the ownership of such goods and chattels is to remain in the conditional vendor or in a person other than the conditional vendee, until they are paid for, or until the occurrence of a future event or contingency shall be void as against subsequent purchasers, pledgees or mortgagees in good faith, and as to them the sale shall be deemed absolute, unless such contract of sale, containing such conditions and reservations, or a true copy thereof be filed as directed in this article.

§ 113. **Where contract to be filed.**—Such contracts shall be filed in the city or town where the conditional vendee resides, if he resides within the state at the time of the execution thereof; and if not, in the city or town where such property is at such time. Such contract shall be filed, in the city of New York, as follows, to wit: in the borough of Brooklyn in said city such instrument shall be filed in the office of the county* of Kings; in the borough of Queens in said city, in the office of the clerk of Queens county; in the borough of Richmond in said city, in the office of the clerk of the county of Richmond; and in the borough of Manhattan and the borough of the Bronx in said city, in the office of the register of the city and county of New York; in every other city or town of the state, in the office of the city or town clerk unless there is a county clerk's office in such city or town, when it shall be filed in such office. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 248.*]

§ 114. **Endorsement, entry, refiling and discharge of conditional contracts.**—The provisions of the preceding article relating to chattel mortgages apply to the endorsement, entry, refiling and discharge of contracts for the conditional sale of goods and chattels. The officers with whom such contracts are filed shall enter the future contingency or event required to occur before the ownership of such goods and chattels shall pass from the vendor to the vendee, and the amount due upon such contract and the time when due. The name of the conditional vendor shall be entered in the column of "mortgagees" and the name of the conditional vendee in the column of "mortgagors." The officers performing services under this article are entitled to receive the same fees as for like services relating to chattel mortgages.

§ 115. **Preceding sections not to apply to certain articles.**—The preceding sections of this article do not apply to the conditional sale of household goods, law books, law blanks and law office supplies, pianos, organs, safes, scales, butchers' and meat market tools and fixtures, wood cutting machinery, engines, dynamos, boilers, portable furnaces, boilers for heating purposes, threshing machines, horse-powers, mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, grain drills and attachments, dairy sizes of centrifugal cream separators, coaches, hearses, carriages, buggies, phaetons and other vehicles, bicycles, tricycles and other devices for locomotion by human power, if the contract for the sale thereof is executed in duplicate, and one duplicate delivered to the purchaser. [*As amended by L. 1898, ch. 354.*]

§ 116. **Sale of property retaken by vendor.**—Whenever articles are sold upon the condition that the title thereto shall remain in the vendor, or in some other person than the vendee, until the payment of the purchase

*So in original.

price, or until the occurrence of a future event or contingency, and the same are retaken by the vendor, or his successor in interest, they shall be retained for a period of thirty days from the time of such retaking, and during such period the vendee or his successor in interest, may comply with the terms of such contract, and thereupon receive such property. After the expiration of such period, if such terms are not complied with, the vendor, or his successor in interest, may cause such articles to be sold at public auction. Unless such articles are so sold within thirty days after the expiration of such period, the vendee or his successor in interest may recover of the vendor the amount paid on such articles by such vendee or his successor in interest under the contract for the conditional sale thereof. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 762.*]

§ 117. **Notice of sale.**—Not less than fifteen days before such sale, a printed or written notice shall be served personally upon the vendee, or his successor in interest, if he is within the county where the sale is to be held; and if not within such county, or he can not be found therein, such notice must be mailed to him at his last known place of residence.

Such notice shall state:

1. The terms of the contract.
2. The amount unpaid thereon.
3. The amount of expenses of storage.
4. The time and place of the sale, unless such amounts are sooner paid.

§ 118. **Disposition of proceeds.**—Of the proceeds of such sale, the vendor or his successor in interest may retain the amount due upon his contract, and the expenses of storage and of sale; the balance thereof shall be held by the vendor or his successor in interest, subject to the demand of the vendee or his successor in interest, and a notice that such balance is so held shall be served personally or by mail upon the vendee or his successor in interest. If such balance is not called for within thirty days from the time of sale, it shall be deposited with the treasurer or chamberlain of the city or village, or the supervisor of the town where such sale is held, and there shall be filed therewith a copy of the notice served upon the vendee or his successor in interest and a verified statement of the amount unpaid upon the contract, expenses of storage and of sale and the amount of such balance. The officer with whom such balance was deposited shall credit the vendee or his successor in interest with the amount thereof and pay the same to him on demand after sufficient proof of identity. If such balance remains in possession of such officer for a period of five years, unclaimed by the person legally entitled thereto, it shall be transferred to the funds of the town, village or city, and be applied and used as other moneys belonging to such town, village or city.

ARTICLE X.

Laws Repealed; When to Take Effect.

Section 120. Laws repealed.

121. When to take effect.

Section 120. **Laws repealed.**—The laws or parts thereof specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and all laws amendatory thereof, are hereby repealed.

§ 121. **When to take effect.**—This chapter shall take effect September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.

Laws of—	Sections.	Subject of act.
1830, ch. 179....	1, 2.....	Liens of factors and agents.
1833, ch. 279....	All.....	Chattel mortgages to be filed.
1849, ch. 69....	All.....	Registration of chattel mortgages.
1858, ch. 247....	All.....	Registration of liens and encumbrances upon canal boat.
1860, ch. 446....	All.....	Protection of boarding-house keepers.
1862, ch. 482....	1, 2, 3, 27, 33.....	Liens on vessels.
1863, ch. 422....	2.....	Duration of lien on vessel navigating St. Lawrence river and Western and Northwestern lakes.
1864, ch. 412....	All.....	Registration of mortgages on canal boats.
1868, ch. 779....	All.....	Chattel mortgages executed by railroad corporations.
1870, ch. 529....	All.....	Liens on railroad bridges and trestle work.
1872, ch. 498....	All.....	Liens of livery-stable keepers and agisters.
1872, ch. 669....	All.....	Liens on wharves, piers, bulkheads, etc.
1873, ch. 501....	All.....	Amends L. 1833, ch. 279, § 3.
1875, ch. 392....	1, 2, 5, 6, 7.....	Liens for labor on railroads.
1876, ch. 319....	All.....	Amends L. 1860, ch. 446.
1878, ch. 315....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15.....	Liens for public improvements.
1879, ch. 171....	All.....	Discharge of chattel mortgages.
1879, ch. 334....	1.....	Amends L. 1862, ch. 482, § 3.
1879, ch. 336....	All.....	Sale of goods to satisfy liens of warehousemen.
1879, ch. 418....	All.....	Amends L. 1833, ch. 279, § 3.
1879, ch. 530....	All.....	Sale of goods and baggage of guests of hotel, lodging-house and boarding-house keepers to satisfy liens.
1880, ch. 145....	All.....	Amends L. 1872, ch. 498, § 1.
1880, ch. 440....	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 13.....	Liens on oil and gas wells.
1881, ch. 429....	All.....	Adds § 16 to L. 1878, ch. 315.
1883, ch. 383....	All.....	Contracts for the lease or conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock.
1883, ch. 421....	All.....	Amends L. 1879, ch. 336, § 1.

Laws of—	Sections.	Subject of act.
1884, ch. 315....	All.....	Contracts for conditional sale of personal property to be filed.
1885, ch. 216....	All.....	Amends L. 1863, ch. 422, § 2.
1885, ch. 273....	All.....	Amends L. 1862, ch. 482, § 2.
1885, ch. 342....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 24, 25.....	Mechanics' liens generally.
1885, ch. 488....	All.....	Amends L. 1884, ch. 315, § 2
1885, ch. 526....	All.....	Liens of warehousemen.
1886, ch. 88....	All.....	Amends L. 1862, ch. 482, § 2.
1886, ch. 382....	All.....	Validity of notices filed prior to June 27, 1885.
1887, ch. 458....	All.....	Owners of stallions, protection and liabilities of.
1888, ch. 316....	All.....	Amends L. 1885, ch. 342, § 1.
1888, ch. 457....	All.....	Amends L. 1887, ch. 458, § 3.
1888, ch. 543....	All.....	Liens on monuments, grave-stones, etc.
1891, ch. 171....	All.....	Chattel mortgages executed by telegraph, electric light and telephone companies.
1891, ch. 255....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13..	Amends L. 1878, ch. 315.
1892, ch. 91....	All.....	Amends L. 1872, ch. 498.
1892, ch. 274....	All.....	Amends L. 1864, ch. 412, § 3.
1892, ch. 629....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12.....	Amends L. 1878, ch. 315.
1893, ch. 300....	All.....	Amends L. 1885, ch. 342, § 24.
1893, ch. 405....	All.....	Amends L. 1864, ch. 412, § 3.
1894, ch. 253....	All.....	Hotel keepers may detain property of boarders.
1894, ch. 420....	All.....	Amends L. 1884, ch. 315, § 7.
1894, ch. 724....	All.....	Amends L. 1864, ch. 412, §§ 3, 4.
1895, ch. 161....	All.....	Amends L. 1885, ch. 342, § 6.
1895, ch. 354....	All.....	Amends L. 1833, ch. 279, § 3.
1895, ch. 523....	All.....	Amends L. 1884, ch. 315, § 7.
1895, ch. 529....	All.....	Amends L. 1868, ch. 779.
1895, ch. 673....	1, 2, 3.....	Amends L. 1885, ch. 342, §§ 1, 2, 3.
1895, ch. 884....	All.....	Liens of lodging house keepers.
1895, ch. 925....	All.....	Amends L. 1884, ch. 315, § 7.
1896, ch. 528....	All.....	Amends L. 1833, ch. 279, § 3.
1896, ch. 601....	All.....	Amends L. 1884, ch. 315, § 7.
1896, ch. 682....	All.....	Amends L. 1878, ch. 315, § 13.
1896, ch. 738....	All.....	Liens on stone, etc.
1896, ch. 915....	All.....	Amends L. 1885, ch. 342, § 5.

PUBLIC WORK.*

Registration of Laborers for Municipal Employment.

LAWS OF 1899, CHAP. 370, BEING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW, AND CONSTITUTING CHAP. III OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 17. The labor class in cities.—The labor class in cities shall include unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive class or the non-competitive class. Vacancies in the labor class in cities shall be filled by appointment from lists of applicants registered by the municipal commissions. Preference in employment from such lists shall be given according to date of application. There shall be separate lists of applicants for different kinds of labor or employment, and the commissions may establish separate labor lists for various institutions and departments. Where the labor service of any department or institution extends to separate localities, the commissions may provide separate registration lists for each district or locality. The commissions shall require an applicant for registration for the labor service to furnish such evidence or pass such examination as they may deem proper with respect to his age, residence, physical condition, ability to labor, skill, capacity and experience in the trade or employment for which he applies.

Preferences Allowed Veterans in Public Employment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

§ 20. Preferences allowed honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.—In every public department and upon all public works of the state of New York and of the cities, counties, towns and villages thereof, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war who are citizens and residents of this state, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made to all competitive and non-competitive positions provided their qualifications and fitness shall have been ascertained as provided in this act and the rules and regulations in pursuance thereof; and the persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on account of his age or by reason of any physical disability provided such age or disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for. Whenever any list of eligible persons, prepared under authority of this act, shall contain the names of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines entitled to preference as aforesaid any reference in this act or in the rules and regulations in pursuance thereof to the persons standing highest on such list shall be deemed to indicate those standing highest of those entitled to preference by the provisions of this section

*See also sections 3, 4, 13, 14 of the Labor Law.

and such person shall be given preference on any list of registered applicants for employment in the labor service, in accordance with the dates of their several applications as though such applications had been filed prior to those of any persons on such lists not entitled to the preference provided by this section. A refusal to allow the preference provided for in this and the next succeeding section to any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine or a reduction of his compensation (intended to bring about his resignation) shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine shall have a right of action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction for damages, and also a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong. [*As amended by L. 1902, ch. 270.*]

Prohibiting the Sub-letting of Public Contracts.

LAWS OF 1897, CHAP. 444.

AN ACT to prohibit the assignment and subletting of public contracts.

Section 1. A clause shall be inserted in all specifications or contracts hereafter made or awarded by the state, or by any county, or any municipal corporation, or any public department or official thereof, prohibiting any contractor, to whom any contract shall be let, granted or awarded, as required by law, from assigning, transferring, conveying, subletting or otherwise disposing of the same or of his right, title or interest therein, or his power to execute such contract to any other person, company or corporation, without the previous consent in writing of the department or official awarding the same.

§ 2. If any contractor, to whom any contract is hereafter let, granted or awarded, as required by law, by the state, or any county, or any municipal corporation in the state, or by any public department or official thereof, shall, without the previous written consent specified in section one of this act, assign, transfer, convey, sublet or otherwise dispose of the same, or his right, title or interest therein, or his power to execute such contract, to any other person, company or other corporation, the state, county, municipal corporation, public department, or official as the case may be, which let, made, granted or awarded said contract shall revoke and annul such contract, and the state, county, municipal corporation, public department or officer, as the case may be, shall be relieved and discharged from any and all liability and obligations growing out of said contract to such contractor, and to the person, company, or corporation to whom he shall assign, transfer, convey, sublet or otherwise dispose of the same, and said contractor, and his assignee, transferee, or sub-lessee, shall forfeit and lose all monies theretofore earned under said contract except so much as may be required to pay his employees; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to hinder, prevent or affect an assignment by such contractor for the benefit of his creditors, made pursuant to the statutes of this state.

§ 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Securing the Payment of Wages to Employees of Contractors Upon Canals.

LAWS OF 1894, CHAP. 338, BEING THE CANAL LAW, AND CONSTITUTING CHAP. XIII [XII] OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 135. **Security for payment of laborers.**—The superintendent of public works or assistant superintendent having charge, shall also require and take from the contractor, a bond with at least two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that such contractor will well and truly pay in full, at least once in each month, all laborers employed by him on the work specified in such contract, which shall be duly acknowledged and filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein such contract or work is to be performed, and if partly in two or more counties, such bond or a certified copy thereof shall be filed in the clerk's office of each county.

Actions may be brought for a breach of such bond by any laborer not paid in accordance with its terms, and the commencement or maintenance of an action by one or more laborers thereon shall not be a bar to the commencement and maintenance of other actions thereon by other laborers. No action shall be maintained against the sureties unless brought within thirty days after the completion of the labor the payment of which is secured by the bond.

Authorizing the Eight-Hour Day Upon Reservoir Construction in New York City.

LAWS OF 1902, CHAP. 588.

AN ACT relative to the powers of the aqueduct commissioners, provided for and holding office under and pursuant to the provisions of chapter four hundred and ninety of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and its amendments.

Section 1. The aqueduct commissioners, provided for and holding office under and pursuant to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the state of New York, entitled "An act to provide new reservoirs, dams and a new aqueduct with the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of supplying the city of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water," said act being chapter four hundred and ninety of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and its amendments, are hereby authorized and empowered to agree with any person, firm or corporation with whom they have contracted or may hereafter contract, upon such terms and conditions as shall in their judgment and discretion, be for the best interests of the city of New York, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers employed by said person, firm or corporation in the performance of his or its contract and that no laborer employed in the performance of any such contract shall be required, permitted, or allowed to work more than eight hours. No agreement made under the provisions of this act shall be valid or binding until the same has been approved by the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PRISON LABOR.*

The State Use System Established.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK, ARTICLE III.

Section 29. The Legislature shall by law provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the state; and on and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work or the product or profits of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the state or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof.

REVISED STATUTES, PT. 4, CH. 3, TITLE 2, AS AMENDED.

§ 98. The superintendent of state prisons, the superintendents, managers and officials of all reformatories and penitentiaries in the state, shall, so far as practicable, cause all the prisoners in said institutions, who are physically capable thereof, to be employed at hard labor, for not to exceed eight hours of each day, other than Sundays and public holidays, but such hard labor shall be either for the purpose of production of supplies for said institutions, or for the state, or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof; or for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one, and partly for the other of such purposes. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 429.*]

§ 103. The labor of the convicts in the state prisons and reformatories in the state, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies, for said institutions, shall be primarily devoted to the state and the public buildings and institutions thereof, and the manufacture of supplies for the state, and public institutions thereof, and secondly to the political divisions of the state, and public institutions thereof; and the labor of the convicts in the penitentiaries, after the necessary labor for and manufacture of all needed supplies for the same, shall be primarily devoted to the counties, respectively, in which said penitentiaries are located, and the towns, cities and villages therein, and to the manufacture of supplies for the public institutions of the counties, or the political divisions thereof, and secondly to the state and the public institutions thereof. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 429.*]

*See also article IV of the Labor Law, "Convict-made Goods."

§ 105. The superintendent of state prisons, and the superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the State or political divisions thereof, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and not required for use therein, may be furnished to the state, or to any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof, at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisitions of the proper officials, trustees or managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the state or public institutions of the state, or the political divisions thereof, unless said state commission of prisons shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 429.*]

Board of classification; prices to be fixed.—§ 107. The comptroller, the state commission of prisons and the superintendent of state prisons and the lunacy commission are hereby constituted a board to be known as the board of classification. Said board shall fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured in the charitable institutions managed and controlled by the state and in the penal institutions in this state and furnished to the state, or the political divisions thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform to all, except that the prices for goods or labor furnished by the penitentiaries to or for the county in which they are located, or the political divisions thereof, shall be fixed by the board of supervisors of such counties, except New York and Kings counties, in which the prices shall be fixed by the commissioners of charities and correction, respectively. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as possible. The state commission of prisons shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisition, and the comptroller shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of the board of classification to classify the buildings, offices and institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices and public institutions in the charitable and penal institutions in this state. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions shall be uniform for each class, and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in the penal institutions in this state. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 429; L. 1897, ch. 623, and L. 1901, ch. 418.*]

Restrictions upon Printing Industry in Prisons.

LAWS OF 1898, CHAP. 645.

AN ACT in relation to printing in penal institutions in the state.

Section 1. No printing or photo-engraving shall be done in any state prison, penitentiary or reformatory for the state or any political division thereof, or for any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state or any such political division except such printing as may be required for or used in the penal and state charitable institutions, and the reports of the state commission of prisons and the superintendent of prisons, and all printing required in their offices.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Highway Improvement by Convict Labor.

LAWS OF 1894, CHAP. 266.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of state prison convicts upon the public highways.

Section 1. The superintendent of state prisons may employ or cause to be employed, not to exceed three hundred of the convicts confined in each state prison in the improvement of the public highways, within a radius of thirty miles from such prison and outside of an incorporated city or village.

§ 2. The agent and warden of each prison may make such rules as he may deem necessary for the proper care of such prisoners while so employed, subject to the approval of the superintendent of state prisons.

§ 3. The agent and warden of each prison may designate, subject to the approval of the superintendent of state prisons, the highways and portions thereof upon which such labor shall be employed; and such portions so designated and approved shall be under his control during the time such improvements are in progress, and the state engineer and surveyor shall fix the grade and width of the roadway of such highways and direct the manner in which the work shall be done.

§ 4. The superintendent of state prisons is hereby authorized to purchase any machinery, tools and materials necessary in such employment.

§ 5. Any person interfering with or in any way interrupting the work of any convict employed pursuant to this act, upon the public highways, or any persons giving or attempting to give any intoxicating liquors, beer, ale or other spirituous beverage to any state prison convict so employed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any officer or keeper of any state prison having in charge the convicts employed upon such highways, may arrest without a warrant any person violating any provision of this section. [*As amended by L. 1894, ch. 664.*]

Employment of Prisoners in County Jails.

LAWS OF 1892, CHAPTER 686, BEING THE COUNTY LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER XVIII OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 93. **Food and Labor.**—Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food, at the expense of the county; but prisoners detained for trial

may, at their own expense, and under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper articles of food. Such keeper shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the board of supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed; and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county, for the proceeds of such labor. Such keeper may, with the consent of the board of supervisors of the county, or the county judge, from time to time, cause such of the convicts under his charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed outside of the jail in the same, or in an adjoining county, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers, or persons, under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or judge may prescribe; and the board of supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails, in building and repairing penal institutions of the county and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties or in preparing the materials for such highways for sale to and for the use of such counties or towns, villages, and cities therein; and to make rules and regulations for their employment; and the said board of supervisors are hereby authorized to cause money to be raised by taxation for the purpose of furnishing materials and carrying this provision into effect; and the courts of this state are hereby authorized to sentence convicts committed to detention in the county jails to such hard labor as may be provided for them by the boards of supervisors. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 826.*]

Employment of Prisoners in New York City Penal Institutions.

LAWS OF 1901, CHAP. 466 (THE NEW YORK CHARTER).

§ 700. **Employment of inmates; articles manufactured; cultivation of lands.**—Every inmate of an institution under the charge of the commissioner, whose age and health will permit, shall be employed in quarrying or cutting stone, or in cultivating land under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the institutions under the control of the commissioner, or for the use of any department of The City of New York, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to The City of New York upon which public institutions now are or may hereafter be erected, or in public works carried on by any department of the city, or at such mechanical or other labor as shall be found from experience to be suited to the capacity of the individual. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and shall be utilized in the institutions under his charge or in some other department of the city. All the lands under the jurisdiction of the commissioner not otherwise occupied or utilized, and which are capable of cultivation shall in the discretion of the commissioner be used for agricultural purposes.

§ 701. Detail of inmates to work in other departments.—At the request of any of the heads of the administrative departments of The City of New York (who are hereby empowered to make such request) the commissioner of correction may detail and designate any inmate or inmates of any of the institutions in the department of correction to perform work, labor and services in and upon the grounds and building or in and upon any public work or improvement under the charge of such other department. And such inmates when so employed shall at all times be under the personal oversight and direction of a keeper or keepers from the department of correction, but no inmate of any correctional institution shall be employed in any ward of any hospital, except hospitals in penal institutions, while such ward is being used for hospital purposes. The provisions of this act or of law requiring advertisement for bids or proposals, or the awarding of contracts, for work to be done or supplies to be furnished for any of said departments shall not be applicable to public work which may be done or to the supplies which may be furnished under the provisions of the prison law.

§ 702. Hours of labor; discipline.—The hours of labor required of any inmate of any institution under the charge of the commissioner shall be fixed by the commissioner. * * * * * *

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Providing for the Indenturing of Apprentices.

LAWS OF 1896, CHAPTER 272, BEING THE DOMESTIC RELATIONS LAW AND
CONSTITUTING CHAPTER 48 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

ARTICLE VII.

Apprentices and Servants.*

Section 70. Definitions; effect of article.

71. Contents of indenture.

72. Indenture by minor.

73. Indenture by poor officers.

74. Indenture by charitable corporations.

75. Penalty for failure of master or employer to perform provisions of indenture.

76. Assignment of indenture on death of master or employer.

77. Contract with apprentice in restraint of trade void.

§ 70. **Definitions; effect of article.**—The instrument whereby a minor is bound out to serve as a clerk or servant in any trade, profession or employment, or is apprenticed to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, is an indenture. Every indenture made in pursuance of the laws repealed by this chapter shall be valid hereunder, but hereafter a minor shall not be bound out or apprenticed except in pursuance of this article.

§ 71. **Contents of† indenture.**—Every indenture must contain:

1. The names of the parties;

2. The age of the minor as nearly as can be ascertained, which age on the filing of the indenture shall be taken prima facie to be the true age;

3. A statement of the nature of the service or employment to which the minor is bound or apprenticed;

4. The term of service or apprenticeship, stating the beginning and end thereof;

5. An agreement that the minor will not leave his master or employer during the term for which he is indentured;

6. An agreement that suitable and proper board, lodging and medical attendance for the minor during the continuance of the term shall be provided, either by the master or employer, or by the parent or guardian of the apprentice. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 448.*]

7. A statement of every sum of money paid or agreed to be paid in relation to the service;

8. If such minor is bound as an apprentice to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft, an agreement on the part of the employer to teach, or cause to be carefully and skillfully taught, to such apprentice, every branch of the business to which such apprentice is indentured, and that at the expiration of such apprenticeship he will give to such apprentice

*The enforcement of this law rests upon the Commissioner of Labor. See section 67 of the Labor Law.

†“ Consents to ” in original.

a certificate, in writing, that such apprentice has served at such trade or craft a full term of apprenticeship specified in such indenture;

9. If a minor is indentured by the poor officers of a county, city or town, or by the authorities of an orphan asylum, penal or charitable institution, an agreement that the master or employer will cause such child to be instructed in reading, writing and the general rules of arithmetic, and that at the expiration of the term of service he will give to such minor a new bible.

Every such indenture shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county where the master or employer resides.

§ 72. **Indenture by minor; by whom signed.**—Any minor may, by the execution of the indenture provided by this article, bind himself or herself:

1. As an apprentice to learn the art or mystery of any trade or craft for a term of not less than three nor more than five years; or

2. As a servant or clerk in any profession, trade or employment for a term of service not longer than the minority of such minor, unless such indenture be made by a minor coming from a foreign country, for the purpose of paying his passage, when such indenture may be made for a term of one year although such term may extend beyond the time when such person will be of full age.

An indenture made in pursuance of this section must be signed,

1. By the minor;

2. By the father of the minor unless he is legally incapable of giving consent or has abandoned his family;

3. By the mother of the minor unless she is legally incapable of giving consent;

4. By the guardian of the person of the minor, if any;

5. If there be neither parents or* guardians of the minor legally capable of giving consent, by the county judge of the county or a justice of the supreme court of the district, in which the minor resides; whose consent shall be necessary to the binding out or apprenticing in pursuance of this section of a minor coming from a foreign country or of the child of an Indian woman, in addition to the other consents herein provided;

6. By the master or employer.

§ 73. **Indenture by poor officers; by whom signed.**—The poor officers of a municipal corporation may, by an execution of the indenture provided by this article, bind out or apprentice any minor whose support shall become chargeable to such municipal corporation.

In such case the indenture shall be signed,

1. By the officer or officers binding out or apprenticing the minor;

2. By the master or employer;

3. By the county judge of the county, if the support of such child was chargeable to the county, by two justices of the peace, if chargeable to the town, or by the mayor and aldermen or any two of them, if chargeable to the city.

The poor officers by whom a child is indentured and their successors in office, shall be guardians of every such child and shall inquire into the treatment thereof, and redress any grievance as provided by law.

* So in original.

§ 74. **Indenture by a charitable corporation; by whom signed.**—Where an orphan asylum or charitable institution is authorized to bind out or apprentice dependent or indigent children committed to its charge, every such child shall, when practicable, be bound out or apprenticed to persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, and the indenture shall in such case be signed,

1. In the corporate name of such institution by the officer or officers thereof authorized by the directors to sign the corporate name to such instrument, and shall be sealed with the corporate seal;

2. By the master or employer; and

3. May be signed by the child, if over twelve years of age.

§ 75. **Penalty for failure of master or employer to perform provisions of indenture.**—If a master or employer to whom a minor has been indentured shall fail, during the term of service, to perform any provision of such indenture, on his part, such minor or any person in his behalf may bring an action against the master or employer to recover damages for such failure; and if satisfied that there is sufficient cause, the court shall direct such indenture to be canceled, and may render judgment against such master or employer for not to exceed one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, to be collected and paid over for the use and benefit of such minor to the corporation or officers indenturing such minor, if so indentured, and otherwise, to the parents or guardian of the child.

§ 76. **Assignment of indenture on death of master or employer.**—On the death of a master or employer to whom a person is indentured by the poor officers of a municipal corporation, the personal representatives of the master or employer may, with the written and acknowledged consent of such person, assign such indenture and the assignee shall become vested with all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of his assignor; or if such consent be refused, the assignment may be made with like effect by the county judge of the county, on proof that fourteen days' notice of the application therefor has been given to the person indentured, to the officers by whom indentured, and to his parent or guardian, if in the country.

§ 77. **Contracts with apprentices in restraint of trade void.**—No person shall accept from any apprentice any agreement or cause him to be bound by oath, that after his term of service expires, he will not exercise his trade, profession or employment in any particular place; nor shall any person exact from any apprentice, after his term of service expires, any money or other thing, for exercising his trade, profession or employment in any place. Any security given in violation of this section shall be void; and any money paid, or valuable thing delivered, for the consideration, in whole or in part, of any such agreement or exaction, may be recovered back by the person paying the same with interest; and every person accepting such agreement, causing such obligation to be entered into, or exacting money or other thing, is also liable to the apprentice in the penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in a civil suit.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 272.

TITLE IX.

Of Proceedings Respecting Masters, Apprentices and Servants.

- Section 927. Complaint against apprentice or servant, for absenting himself, or refusing to serve, or for a misdemeanor or ill behavior.
928. Warrant, when complaint is made in the absence of the defendant.
929. Warrant, by whom and how executed.
930. Hearing the complaint, and committing or discharging the defendant.
931. Complaint against the master, for cruelty, misusage or violation of duty.
932. Hearing the complaint and dismissing it or discharging the apprentice or servant.
933. Preceding sections, not applicable to apprentice with whom money is received or agreed for.
934. Complaint against master in such case, and direction thereon.
935. If complaint not compromised, the master to be held to appear at sessions.
936. Proceedings thereon and order of the court.
937. Complaint by master against clerk or apprentice, where money is paid or agreed for. Clerk or apprentice, when held to appear at sessions.
938. Proceedings thereon, and order of the court.
- 939, 940. Indenture or contract of service, how assigned on death of master.
[Repealed.]

§ 927. Complaint against apprentice or servant, etc.—If an apprentice or servant, lawfully bound to service as prescribed by special statutes, willfully absent himself therefrom, without the leave of his master, or refuse to serve according to his duty, or be guilty of any misdemeanor or ill behavior, his master may make complaint of the facts under oath, before a justice of the peace or police justice in the county, or before the mayor, recorder or city judge of the city where he resides.

§ 928. Warrant, when complaint is made in the absence of the defendant.—If the complaint be made in the absence of the defendant, and the facts be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, he must issue a warrant, signed by him, with his name of office, to a peace officer of the county or city, commanding him to arrest the defendant and bring him before the magistrate forthwith, or at a specified time and place, to answer the complaint.

§ 929. Warrant, by whom and how executed.—The peace officer must accordingly execute the warrant, by arresting the defendant and taking him before the magistrate.

§ 930. Hearing the complaint, etc.—The magistrate must immediately, or at a time to which he may, for good cause adjourn the matter, proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and if the complaint appear to be well founded, must commit the defendant to the county jail, or in the city of New York, to the city prison of that city, for not exceeding one month, at hard labor, where he must be confined in a room with no other person; or may, by a certificate, signed by him with his name of office, discharge the defendant from the service of his master, and the master from all obligations to the defendant.

§ 931. Complaints against the master, etc.—If a master be guilty of cruelty, misusage, refusal of necessary provisions or clothing, or any other violation of duty toward his apprentice or servant, as prescribed by special statutes, or by the indenture or contract of service, the appren-

tice or servant may make complaint on oath, to any of the magistrates mentioned in section 927, who must summon the defendant before him, at a specified time and place.

§ 932. *Id.*; hearing the complaint, etc.—The magistrate must immediately or at a time to which he may, for good cause, adjourn the matter, proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the parties, and if the complaint be well founded, must, by a certificate under his hands, with his name of office, discharge the apprentice or servant from the service of his master; or if not, he must, by a similar certificate, dismiss the complaint.

§ 933. *Preceding sections, when not applicable, etc.*—The preceding sections of this title do not extend to an apprentice, whose master has received, or is entitled to receive, a sum of money with him, as a compensation for his instruction.

§ 934. *Complaint against master in such case, etc.*—Where money is paid or agreed to be paid, on binding out a clerk or apprentice, he may make the complaint mentioned in section 931, and the magistrate to whom it is made must examine it, as provided in section 932, and on such examination, may make such order and direction between the parties, as the justice of the case may require.

§ 935. *If complaint not compromised, the master to be held to appear at county court.*—If, in the case mentioned in the last section, the complaint cannot be compromised, the magistrate must take a written undertaking from the master, for his appearance at the next term of the county court of the county, in a sum and with sureties approved by him. [*As amended by L. 1895, ch. 880.*]

§ 936. *Proceedings thereon, and order of the court.*—Upon hearing the parties, the court may, by an order entered upon the minutes, direct that the clerk or apprentice be discharged from service, and that the money paid or agreed for in binding him out, be refunded, if paid, to the person who advanced it, or his personal representatives, or if not paid, that it be discharged, and that any security given therefor be delivered up or canceled.

§ 937. *Complaint by master against clerk or apprentice, where money is paid or agreed for; clerk or apprentice when held to appear at county court.*—The master of a clerk or apprentice, where money is paid or agreed for on binding him out, may make the complaint mentioned in section nine hundred and twenty-seven, and the magistrate to whom it is made must proceed thereupon, as provided in sections nine hundred and twenty-eight to nine hundred and thirty, both inclusive, and may discharge the complaint, or if in his opinion it be well founded, may take a written undertaking, in a sum and with sureties to be approved by him, for the appearance of the clerk or apprentice at the next term of the county court of the county. [*As amended by L. 1895, ch. 880.*]

§ 938. *Proceedings thereon, and order of the court.*—Upon hearing the parties, the court may proceed as provided in section nine hundred and thirty-six, and may punish the clerk or apprentice, by fine or imprisonment, or both, as for a misdemeanor.

Industrial Training in the Public Schools.

LAWS OF 1894, CHAPTER 556, BEING THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL LAW.

TITLE 15, ARTICLE 10.

§ 25. **Industrial training departments authorized.**—Boards or departments of education of cities and villages, and of union free schools and trustees of public school districts, are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain a department or departments in the schools under their charge for industrial training and for teaching and illustrating the manual or industrial arts, and the principles underlying the same; and for that purpose they are respectively authorized to purchase and use such material and apparatus, and to establish and maintain such shops, and to employ such instructor or instructors, in addition to the other teachers in said schools, as in their judgment shall be deemed necessary or proper whenever the authorities or electors respectively now authorized by law to raise money by taxation for school purposes, shall make provision for the maintenance of such departments.

§ 26. **Tax for establishment and maintenance of department.**—All authorities and electors, respectively, now authorized by law to levy and raise taxes for school purposes, are hereby authorized to levy and raise by taxation, in addition to any amount or amounts which they are now, respectively, in any city, village or district, authorized by law to raise for school purposes, and in the same manner, and at a regular or special meeting, the necessary funds to establish and maintain such industrial department as aforesaid.

§ 27. **Industrial training in normal schools.**—The state normal and training schools which are or hereafter may be established in this state, hereby are and shall be required to include in their courses of instruction the principles underlying the manual or industrial arts, and also the practical training in the same, to such an extent, as the superintendent of public instruction may prescribe, and to such further extent as the local boards, respectively, of said normal and training schools may prescribe.

Free Lectures for Working-People.

LAWS OF 1888, CHAPTER 545.

AN ACT to provide for lectures for workingmen and workingwomen
[in New York city].

§ 1. The board of education of the city of New York is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the employment of competent lecturers to deliver lectures on the natural sciences and kindred subjects in the public schools of said city in the evenings for the benefit of workingmen and workingwomen.

§ 2. The said board of education shall have power to purchase the books, stationery, charts and other things necessary and expedient to successfully conduct said lectures which it shall have power to direct.

§ 3. No admission fee shall be charged, and at least one school in each ward of said city or such hall or halls therein, if there is not suitable accommodation in the school buildings for persons attending said lectures, where in the judgment of the said board of education it is practicable or expedient, shall be selected and designated by said board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and one or more lectures, in the discretion of said board, shall be delivered in each school or other building so selected and designated in each week, between the first day of October in each year and the thirty-first day of March in each succeeding year, excepting the two weeks preceding and the week following the first day of January in each year; and such lecture or lectures may be advertised in a newspaper or newspapers published in said city, or otherwise, as the said board of education in its discretion shall determine. The board of estimate and apportionment of the city and county of New York is hereby authorized to appropriate annually sufficient money to carry out the provisions of this act. [*As amended by L. 1889, ch. 383; L. 1890, ch. 305; L. 1891, ch. 71.*]

LAWS OF 1897, CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT to continue free instruction in natural history, geography and kindred subjects in certain institutions, and making an appropriation therefor.

§ 1. The state superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the American museum of natural history, in the city of New York, for continuing the instruction of natural history, geography and kindred subjects in the several state normal schools, the normal college of the city of New York, the training school for teachers in the city of Brooklyn, the teachers' institutes in the different counties of the state, and to the teachers in the common schools of the city of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, authorized by chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by chapter three hundred and thirty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, by chapter forty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and by chapter six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, for the further term of four years from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

§ 2. Said instruction may include free illustrated lectures to artisans, mechanics and other citizens, on such legal holidays as the state superintendent and museum authorities may agree upon.

§ 3. The sum of eighteen thousand dollars, payable from the free school fund, is hereby appropriated for the preparation for and the support and maintenance of said course of instruction, for the year beginning on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and the sum of eighteen thousand dollars shall be appropriated annually thereafter in the general appropriation bill for the preparation for and the support and maintenance of said course of instruction during the term of the agreement authorized by this act.

LAWS OF 1899, CHAPTER 489.

AN ACT to provide that additional facilities for free instruction in natural history, geography and kindred subjects, by means of pictorial representation and lectures, may be furnished to the free common schools of each city and village of the state that has, or may have, a superintendent of free common schools.

§ 1. The state superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized to furnish additional facilities for instruction in natural history, geography and kindred subjects, by means of pictorial representation and lectures, to the free common schools of each city and village of the state that has, or may have, a superintendent of free common schools. The local school authorities may, in their discretion, cause the aforesaid illustrated lectures to be repeated to their artisans, mechanics and other citizens on the legal holidays and at other times. Any institution instructing a teachers' training class, or any union free school, may have the free use of the apparatus provided by this act upon the payment to the superintendent of schools loaning the same of necessary expenses incurred in such use or for any loss or injury to said property. Said superintendent may, from time to time, establish the rules and regulations and make and enter into the contracts necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act.

* * * * *

Free Public Libraries.

LAWS OF 1892, CHAPTER 685, BEING THE GENERAL MUNICIPAL LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER XVII OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 24. **Free public libraries.**—Any municipal corporation may establish and maintain a free public library or museum in accordance with the library provisions of the university law, being chapter three hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 576.*]

LAWS OF 1892, CHAPTER 378, THE UNIVERSITY LAW.

§ 36. **Establishment.**—By majority vote at any election, any city, village, town, school district, or other body authorized to levy and collect taxes, or by vote of its common council, or by action of a board of estimate and apportionment or other proper authority, any city, or by vote of its trustees, any village, may establish and maintain a free public library, with or without branches, either by itself or in connection with any other body authorized to maintain such library. Whenever twenty-five taxpayers shall so petition, the question of providing library facilities shall be voted on at the next election or meeting at which taxes may be voted, provided that due public notice shall have been given of the proposed action. A municipality or district named in this section may raise money by tax to establish and maintain a public library, or libraries, or to provide a building or rooms for its or their use, or to share the cost as agreed with other municipal or district bodies, or to pay for library

privileges under a contract therefor. It may also acquire real or personal property for library purposes by gift, grant, devise or condemnation, and may take, buy, sell, hold and transfer either real or personal property and administer the same for public library purposes. By majority vote at any election any municipality or district or by three-fourths vote of its council, any city may accept gifts, grants, devises or bequests for public library purposes on condition that a specified annual appropriation shall thereafter be made for maintenance of such library or libraries. Such acceptance, when approved by the regents of the university under seal and recorded in its book of charters, and in a school not subject to their visitation when approved by the state superintendent of public instruction, shall be a binding contract, and such municipality and district shall levy and collect yearly the amount provided in the manner prescribed for other taxes. [*As amended by L. 1895, ch. 859, and L. 1902, ch. 185.*]

§ 37. **Subsidies.**—By similar vote money may be granted towards the support of libraries not owned by the public, but maintained for its welfare and free use; provided, that such libraries shall be subject to the inspection of the regents and registered by them as maintaining a proper standard, that the regents shall certify what number of the books circulated are of such character as to merit a grant of public money and that the amount granted yearly to libraries on the basis of circulation shall not exceed ten cents for each volume of the circulation thus certified by the regents; and provided that the trustees of any institution supported under this chapter by public money, in whole or in part, may, so far as consistent with free use by the public at reasonable or specified hours, close any of its museum collections at certain other hours, for study, to meet the demands of special students or for exhibition purposes, and may charge an admission fee at such hours, provided that all receipts from such fees shall be paid into the treasury and be used for the maintenance or enlargement of the institution. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 481.*]

§ 50. **Apportionment of public library money.**—Such sum as shall have been appropriated by the legislature as public library money shall be paid annually by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller from the income of the United States deposit fund, according to an apportionment to be made for the benefit of free libraries by the regents in accordance with their rules and authenticated by their seal; provided that none of this money shall be spent for books except those approved or selected and furnished by the regents; that no locality shall share in the apportionment unless it shall raise and use for the same purpose not less than an equal amount from taxation or other local sources; and that for any part of the apportionment not payable directly to the library trustees the regents shall file with the comptroller proper vouchers showing that it has been spent in accordance with law exclusively for books for free libraries or for proper expenses incurred for their benefit; and that books paid for by the state shall be subject to return to the regents whenever the library shall neglect or refuse to conform to the ordinances under which it secured them.

LICENSING OF TRADES.*

Examination and Licensing of Plumbers in Cities.

LAWS OF 1900, CHAPTER 327, BEING THE GENERAL CITY LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER XXII OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

ARTICLE III.

Plumbing and Drainage.

Section 40. Examining boards of plumbers in cities.

41. Term of office; vacancies.
42. Compensation of members of board.
43. Qualifications.
44. Powers and duties.
45. Examinations; conducting business without certificate prohibited.
46. Registration, when required.
47. Cancellation of registration; notice.
48. Inspectors' qualifications; notice.
49. Duties of inspectors; reports.
50. Expiration and renewals of certificates and licenses.
51. Notice of violations of rules.
52. Notice, how served; proceedings when violations not removed.
53. Plumbing and drainage to be executed according to rules.
54. Office room; expenses a city charge.
55. Violations, how punished.
56. Issue of licenses to connect with sewers and water mains restricted.
57. Article limited.

§ 40. **Examining boards of plumbers in cities.**—The existing boards for the examination of plumbers in cities of this state are continued and each shall hereafter be known as the examining board of plumbers. Such board in each city shall continue to consist of five persons to be appointed by the mayor, of whom two shall be employing or master plumbers of not less than ten years' experience in the business of plumbing, and one shall be a journeyman plumber of like experience, and the other members of such board shall be the chief inspector of plumbing and drainage of the board of health of such city, or officer performing the duties of such inspector, and the chief engineer having charge of sewers in such city, but in the event of there being no such officers in such city, then any two other officers having charge or supervision of the plumbing, drainage or sewerage, whom the mayor shall designate or appoint, or two members of the board of health of such city having like duties or acting in like capacities.

§ 41. **Term of office; vacancies.**—The term of office of each member of such board shall be three years, from the first day of January following his appointment. Vacancies occurring by expiration of a term shall be filled by the mayor for a full term. Vacancies by death, removal, inability to act, resignation or removal from the city of any member shall be filled by him for the unexpired term. The chief inspector of plumbing and

*The only local laws included under this heading are those applying to New York City. For the licensing of horseshoers, see article XII of the Labor Law.

drainage and the engineer in charge of sewers or the officers holding equivalent positions or acting in like capacities designated or appointed by the mayor as herein provided, shall be ex officio members of such examining board, and when they shall cease to hold their offices by reason or on account of which they were so designated or appointed, their successors shall act on the examining board in their stead.

§ 42. **Compensation of members of board.**—The master and journeymen plumbers serving as members of such board shall severally be paid the rate of five dollars per day for each day's service when actually engaged in the performance of the duties pertaining to the office; but such compensation shall not exceed five dollars per month in a city of the third class, nor the sum of ten dollars per month in a city of the second class, nor the sum of twenty dollars per month in a city of the first class. It shall be the duty of such ex officio members of the board of examiners to discharge their duties as members of such board without compensation therefor.

§ 43. **Qualifications.**—All members of such board shall be citizens and actual residents of the cities in which they are appointed.

§ 44. **Powers and duties.**—The several examining boards of plumbers shall have power and it shall be their duty:

1. To meet at stated intervals in their respective cities; they shall also meet whenever the board of health of such city or the mayor thereof shall in writing request them so to do.

2. To have jurisdiction over and to examine all persons desiring or intending to engage in the trade, business or calling of plumbing as employing plumbers in the city in which such board shall be appointed, with the power of examining persons applying for certificates of competency as such employing or master plumbers or as inspectors of plumbing to determine their fitness and qualifications for conducting the business of master plumbers or to act as inspectors of plumbing, and to issue certificates of competency to all such persons who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before such board and shall be by it determined to be qualified for conducting the business as employing or master plumbers or competent to act as inspectors of plumbing.

3. To formulate, in conjunction with the local board of health of the city, or an officer, board or body performing the duties of a board of health, a code of rules regulating the work of plumbing and drainage in such city, including the materials, workmanship and manner of executing such work, and from time to time to add to, amend or alter the same.

4. To charge and collect from each person applying for examination the sum of five dollars for each examination made by such board, and all moneys so collected shall be paid over by the board monthly to the chamberlain or treasurer of such city in which said board shall be appointed.

§ 45. **Examinations; conducting business without certificate prohibited.**—A person desiring or intending to conduct the trade, business or calling of a plumber or of plumbing in a city of this state as employing or master plumber shall be required to submit to an examination before such examining board of plumbers as to his experience and qualifications for such trade, business or calling; and it shall not be lawful in any city of this state for a person to conduct such trade, business or calling unless

he shall have first obtained a certificate of competency from such board of the city in which he conducts or proposes to conduct such business.

§ 46. **Registration, when required.**—Every employing or master plumber carrying on his trade, business or calling in any city of this state, shall register his name and address at the office of the board of health of the city in which he shall conduct such business, under such rules as the respective boards of health of each of the cities shall prescribe, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of such registration; provided, however, that such employing or master plumber shall at the time of applying for such registration hold a certificate of competency from an examining board of plumbers.

§ 47. **Cancellation of registration; notice.**—Such registration may be canceled by such board of health for a violation of the rules and regulations for the plumbing and drainage of such city duly adopted and enforced therein, after a hearing had before such board of health and upon a prior notice of not less than ten days, stating the ground of complaint and served upon the person charged with the violation, but such revocation shall not be operative unless concurred in by the local board of examiners. It shall not be lawful for any person to engage in or carry on the trade, business or calling of an employing or master plumber in any of the cities of this state, unless his name and address shall have been registered in the city in which he carries on or conducts such business.

§ 48. **Inspectors; qualifications; notice.**—The local board of health or the commissioner or commissioners of the board of health, or the health department thereof, as the case may be, shall detail, designate or appoint an inspector or inspectors of plumbing, subject, however, to the provisions or limitations of law regulating the appointment of such inspectors by such commissioner or commissioners or board or department of health of such city. All inspectors of plumbing who are detailed, designated or appointed, shall be practical plumbers and shall not be engaged directly or indirectly in the business of plumbing during the period of their appointment. They shall be citizens and actual residents of the city in which they are appointed, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties as such inspectors they shall each be required to obtain a certificate of competency from said examining board. They shall be entitled to receive compensation not exceeding five dollars per day for each day of actual service, to be fixed by the board, commissioner or department making such appointment.

§ 49. **Duties of inspectors; reports.**—The inspector or inspectors of plumbing appointed under the provisions of the preceding sections, in addition to the duties prescribed by law and those which may be enjoined or required by the commissioner of health, the board of health or the health department of the city, in which they shall be appointed,* shall be to inspect the construction and alteration of all plumbing work performed in such city, and to report in writing the results of such inspection to such commissioner of health, or the board of health or the health department of their respective cities. They shall also report in like manner any person engaged in or carrying on the business of employing plumber, without having the certificate hereinbefore provided.

*So in original,

§ 50. **Expiration and renewals of certificates and licenses.**—All certificates of registration issued under the provisions of the preceding sections and all licenses authorizing connections with street sewers, or water mains shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of the year in which they shall be issued, and may be renewed within thirty days preceding such expiration, such renewals to be for one year from the first day of January in each year.

§ 51. **Notice of violation of rules.**—Whenever any inspector or other person reports a violation of any of such rules and regulations for plumbing and drainage, or a deviation from any officially approved plan or specification for plumbing and drainage filed with any board or department, the local board of health shall first serve a notice of the violation thereof upon the master plumber doing the work, if a registered plumber.

§ 52. **Notice, how served; proceedings when violations not removed.**—Such notice may be served personally or by mail, and if by mail it may be addressed to such master plumber at the address registered by him with such local board of health, but the failure of a master plumber to register will relieve any board of health from the requirement of giving notice of violation. Unless the violation is removed within three days after the day of serving or mailing such notice, exclusive of the day of serving or mailing, the board of health may proceed according to law.

§ 53. **Plumbing and drainage to be executed according to rules.**—The plumbing and drainage of all buildings, both public and private, in each of the cities of this state, shall be executed in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the local board of examining plumbers in conjunction with the board of health for plumbing and drainage; and all repairs and alterations in the plumbing and the drainage of all buildings heretofore constructed shall also be executed in accordance with such rules and regulations, but this section shall not be construed to repeal any existing provisions of law requiring plans for the plumbing and drainage of new buildings to be filed with any local board of health, and be previously approved in writing by such board of health, and be executed in accordance therewith, except that in case of any conflict with such plans, rules and regulations of the board of examiners, the latter shall govern.

§ 54. **Office room; expenses a city charge.**—Each of such examining boards of plumbers shall have power to procure suitable quarters for the transaction of business, to provide the necessary books and stationery, and to employ a clerk to keep such books and record the transactions of such board. The board of estimate and apportionment or the common council of the city as the case may be shall annually insert in their tax levy a sufficient sum to meet all the expenditures incurred under the provisions of this article. The expenses incurred by the several examining boards of plumbers in the execution and performance of the duties imposed by this article shall be a charge upon the respective cities and shall be audited, levied, collected and paid in the same manner as other city charges are audited, levied, collected and paid.

§ 55. **Violations, how punished.**—Any person violating any of the provisions of this article, or any rules or regulations of the board of health or of the examining board of plumbers in any city regulating the plumbing and drainage of buildings in such city, shall be guilty of a misde-

meanor, and on conviction, if a master plumber, shall, in addition, forfeit any certificate of competency or registration, which he may hold under the provisions thereof.

§ 56. **Issue of licenses to connect with sewers and water mains restricted.**—The commissioner of public works of any city, or the officer or officers acting in like capacity in any of the cities of this state, and having charge of the sewers and water mains therein, shall not issue a license to any one to connect with the sewers or with the water mains of such cities unless such person has obtained and shall produce a certificate of competency from the examining board of such city.

§ 57. **Article limited.**—Nothing in this article shall affect or supersede any provision of chapter eight hundred and three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, relating to plumbing in the city of New York.

LAWS OF 1896, CHAPTER 803.

AN ACT in relation to plumbing in the city of New York.

§ 1. Once in each year, every employing or master plumber carrying on his trade, business or calling in the city of New York, shall register his name and address at the office of the department of buildings in said city under such rules and regulations as said department shall prescribe, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of such registration from said department, provided, however, that such employing or master plumber shall, at the time of applying for such registration, hold a certificate of competency from the examining board of plumbers of said city. The time for making such registration shall be during the month of March in each year. Where, however, a person obtains a certificate of competency, at a time other than in the month of March in any year, he may register within thirty days after obtaining such certificate of competency, but he must also register in the month of March in each year as above provided. Such registration may be cancelled by the superintendent of buildings for a violation of the rules and regulations for the plumbing and drainage of such city, duly adopted and in force pursuant to the provisions of this act, or whenever the person so registered ceases to be a master or employing plumber, after a hearing had before said superintendent, and upon a prior notice of not less than ten days, stating the grounds of complaint and served upon the person charged with the violation of the aforesaid rules and regulations. After the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or co-partnership to engage in, or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master plumber in the city of New York, unless the name and address of such person and of each and every member of such co-partnership shall have been registered as above provided.

§ 2. In the city of New York it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to expose the sign of "Plumber" or "Plumbing" or a sign containing words of similar import and meaning, unless said person or persons shall have obtained a certificate of competency from the examining board of plumbers of said city and shall have registered as herein provided.

Inspection of Steam Boilers and Licensing of Steam Engineers in New York City.

LAWS OF 1901, CHAPTER 466, BEING THE REVISED CHARTER OF GREATER NEW YORK.

§ 342. Steam boilers; inspection of; not to be operated without certificate.—Every owner, agent or lessee of a steam boiler or boilers in use in the city of New York shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and in such form as may, by rules and regulations to be made therefor by the police commissioner be provided, report to the said department the location of each steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon, and as soon thereafter as practicable, the sanitary company or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein described, and may be detailed for such duty by the police commissioner shall proceed to inspect such steam boilers, and all apparatus and appliances connected therewith; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, and the strength and security of each boiler shall be tested by atmospheric and hydrostatic pressure and the strength and security of each boiler or boilers so tested shall have, under the control of the said sanitary company, such attachments, apparatus and appliances as may be necessary for the limitation of pressure, locked and secured in like manner as may be from time to time adopted by the United States inspectors of steam boilers or the secretary of the treasury, according to act of Congress, passed July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boiler, certifying each inspection and such limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler shall be the one certified. Every owner, agent or lessee of a steam boiler or boilers in use in the city of New York shall, for the inspection and testing of such or each of such boilers, as provided for in this act, and upon receiving from the police department a certificate setting forth the location of the boiler inspected, the date of such inspection, the persons by whom the inspection was made, and the limit of steam pressure which shall be applied to or upon such boiler or each of such boilers pay annually to the police commissioner for each boiler, for the use of the police pension fund, the sum of two dollars, such certificate to continue in force for one year from the granting thereof when it shall expire, unless sooner revoked or suspended. Such certificate may be renewed upon the payment of a like sum and like conditions, to be applied to a like purpose. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or corporations, to have used or operated within the city of New York any steam boiler or boilers except for heating purposes and for railway locomotives, without having first had such boiler or boilers inspected or tested and procured for such boiler or each of such boilers so used or operated the certificate herein provided for. The superintendent and inspectors of boilers, in the employ of the police department, in the city of Brooklyn, and the boiler inspectors in Long Island City, shall con-

II.100 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

tinue to discharge the duties heretofore devolved upon them, subject, however, to removal for cause, or when they are no longer needed.

§ 343. No person to act as engineer without certificate.—It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to operate or use any steam boiler to generate steam except for railway locomotive engines, and for heating purposes in private dwellings, and boilers carrying not over ten pounds of steam and not over ten horse-power, or to act as engineer for such purposes in the city of New York without having a certificate of qualification therefor from practical engineers detailed as such by the police department, such certificate to be countersigned by the officer in command of the sanitary company of the police department of the city of New York and to continue in force one year, unless sooner revoked or suspended. Such certificate may be revoked or suspended at any time by the police commissioner upon the report of any two practical engineers, detailed as provided in this section, stating the grounds upon which such certificate should be revoked or suspended. Where such certificate shall have been revoked, as provided in this section, a like certificate shall not in any case be issued to the same person within six months from the date of the revocation of the former certificate held by such person.

LAWS OF 1897, CHAPTER 635, AMENDING SECTION 312 OF THE NEW YORK CITY CONSOLIDATION ACT (LAWS OF 1882, CHAPTER 410).

AN ACT to amend chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York," relative to engineers.

Section 1. Section three hundred and twelve of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 312. The board of police shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspections of steam boilers made under its direction, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the apparatus or appliances connected therewith shall be deemed by the board, after inspection, to be insecure or dangerous, the board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the board of police, and all persons prevented from using the same, and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus, or attachments for the limitation of pressure may be taken under the control of the said board of police. And no owner, or agent of such owner, or lessee of any steam boiler to generate steam, shall employ any person as engineer or to operate such boiler unless such person shall first obtain a certificate as to qualification therefor from a board of practical engineers detailed as such by the police department, such certificate to be countersigned by the officer in command of the sanitary company of the police department of the city of New York. In order to be qualified to be examined for and to receive such certificate of qualification as an engineer,

a person must comply, to the satisfaction of said board, with the following requirements:

1. He must be a citizen of the United States and over twenty-one years of age.

2. He must, on his first application for examination, fill out, in his own handwriting, a blank application to be prepared and supplied by the said board of examiners, and which shall contain the name, age, and place of residence of the applicant, the place or places where employed and the nature of his employment for five years prior to the date of his application, and a statement that he is a citizen of the United States. The application shall be verified by him, and shall, after the verification, contain a certificate signed by three engineers, employed in New York city, and registered on the books of said board of examiners as engineers working at their trade, certifying that the statements contained in such application are true. Such application shall be filed with said board.

3. The following persons, who have first complied with the provisions of subdivisions one and two of this section, and no other persons may make application to be examined for a license to act as engineer.

a. Any person who has been employed as a fireman, as an oiler, or as a general assistant under the instructions of a licensed engineer in any building or buildings in the city of New York, for a period of not less than five years.

b. Any person who has served as a fireman, oiler or general assistant to the engineer on any steamship or steamboat, for a period of five years, and shall have been employed for two years under a licensed engineer in a building in the city of New York, or any person who has served as a marine or locomotive engineer or fireman to a locomotive engineer for a period of five years and shall have been a resident of the state of New York for a period of two years. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 461.*]

c. Any person who has learned the trade of machinist, or boiler maker or steamfitter, and worked at such trade for three years, exclusive of time served as apprentice, or while learning such trade, and also any person who has graduated as a mechanical engineer from a duly established school of technology, after such person has had two years' experience in the engineering department in any building or buildings in charge of a licensed engineer in the city of New York.

d. Any person who holds a certificate as engineer issued to him by any duly qualified board of examining engineers existing pursuant to law in any state or territory of the United States and who shall file with his application a copy of such certificate and an affidavit that he is the identical person to whom said certificate was issued. If the board of examiners of engineers shall determine that the applicant has complied with the requirements of this section he shall be examined as to his qualifications to take charge of, and operate steam boilers and steam engines in the city of New York, and if found qualified said board shall issue to him a certificate of the third class. After the applicant has worked for a period of two years under his certificate of the third class, he may be again examined by said board for a certificate of the second class and if found worthy the said board may issue to him such certificate of the second class, and after he has worked for a period of one year under said

certificate of the second class he may be examined for a certificate of the first class; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of said board of examiners that the applicant for either of said grades lacks mechanical skill, is a person of bad habits or is addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages he shall not be entitled to receive such grade of license and shall not be re-examined for the same until after the expiration of one year. Every owner or lessee, or the agent of the owner or lessee, of any steam boiler, steam generator, or steam engine aforesaid, and every person acting for such owner or agent is hereby forbidden to delegate or transfer to any person or persons other than the licensed engineer the responsibility and liability of keeping and maintaining in good order and condition any such steam boiler, steam generator or steam engine, nor shall any such owner, lessee or agent enter into a contract for the operation or management of a steam boiler, steam generator or steam engine, whereby said owner, lessee or agent shall be relieved of the responsibility or liability for injury which may be caused to person or property by such steam boiler, steam generator or steam engine. Every engineer holding a certificate of qualification from said board of examiners shall be responsible to the owner, lessee, or agent employing him for the good care, repair, good order and management of the steam boiler, steam generator or steam engine in charge of, or run or operated by such engineer.

e. Any person or persons violating any provision of this section or of any of its subdivisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. [*Added by L. 1900, ch. 709.*]

Licensing of Stationary Firemen in New York City.

LAWS OF 1901, CHAPTER 733.

AN ACT to provide for the licensing of firemen operating steam stationary boiler or boilers in the city of New York.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fireman or firemen to operate steam stationary boiler or boilers in the city of New York, unless the fireman or firemen so operating such boiler or boilers are duly licensed as hereinafter provided. Such fireman or firemen to be under the supervision and direction of a duly licensed engineer or engineers.

§ 2. Should any boiler or boilers be found at any time operated by any person who is not a duly licensed fireman or engineer as provided by this act, the owner or lessee thereof shall be notified, and if after one week from such notification the same boiler or boilers is again found to be operated by a person or persons not duly licensed under this act, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence of a violation of this act.

§ 3. Any person desiring to act as a fireman shall make application for a license to so act, to the steam boiler bureau of the police department as now exists for licensing engineers, who shall furnish to each applicant blank forms of application, which application when filled out, shall be signed by a licensed engineer engaged in working as an engineer in the city of New York, who shall therein certify that the applicant is of good character, and has been employed as oiler, coalpasser or general assistant under the instructions of a licensed engineer on a building or buildings in the city of New York, or on any steamboat, steamship or locomotive

for a period of not less than two years. The applicant shall be given a practical examination by the board of examiners detailed as such by the police commissioner and if found competent as to his ability to operate a steam boiler or boilers as specified in section one of this act shall receive within six days after such examination a license as provided by this act. Such license may be revoked or suspended at any time by the police commissioner upon the proof of deficiency. Every license issued under this act shall continue in force for one year from the date of issue unless sooner revoked as above provided. Every license issued under this act unless revoked as herein provided shall at the end of one year from date of issue thereof, be renewed by the board of examiners upon application and without further examination. Every application for renewal of license must be made within thirty days of the expiration of such license. With every license granted under this act there shall be issued to every person obtaining such license a certificate, certified by the officers in charge of the boiler inspection bureau. Such certificate shall be placed in the boiler room of the plant operated by the holder of such license, so as to be easily read.

§ 4. No person shall be eligible to procure a license under this act unless the said person be a citizen of the United States.

§ 5. All persons operating boilers in use upon locomotives or in government buildings, and those used for heating purposes carrying a pressure not exceeding ten pounds to the square inch, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act. Such license will not permit any person other than a duly licensed engineer to take charge of any boiler or boilers in the city of New York.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Statute Defining the Qualifications of Street Railway Conductors, Motormen, Etc.

L. 1890, CH. 565, BEING THE RAILROAD LAW, AND CONSTITUTING CHAP. XXXIX OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 42. Any railroad corporation may employ any inhabitant of the state, of the age of twenty-one years, not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, as a car driver, conductor, motorman or gripman, or in any other capacity, if fit and competent therefor. All applicants for positions as motormen or gripmen on any street surface railroad in this state shall be subjected to a thorough examination by the officers of the corporation as to their habits, physical ability and intelligence. If this examination is satisfactory, the applicant can be placed in the shop or power house where he can be made familiar with the power and machinery he is about to control. He shall then be placed on a car with an instructor, and when the latter is satisfied as to the applicant's capability for the position of motorman or gripman, he shall so certify to the officers of the company, and, if appointed, the applicant shall first serve on the lines of least travel. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor. [As amended by L. 1895. ch. 513.]

Qualifications of Engineers and Telegraphers.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CH. 676.

§ 418. **Person unable to read not to act or be employed as engineer.**— Any person unable to read the time-tables of a railroad and ordinary handwriting, who acts as an engineer or runs a locomotive or train on any railroad in this state; or any person who, in his own behalf, or in the behalf of any other person or corporation, knowingly employs a person so unable to read to act as such engineer or to run any such locomotive, is guilty of a misdemeanor; or who employs a person as a telegraph operator who is under the age of eighteen years, or who has less than one year's experience in telegraphing, to receive or transmit a telegraphic message or train order for the movement of trains, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [*As amended by L. 1895, ch. 892.*]

TRADE UNIONS.*

Authorizing the Incorporation of Labor Organizations.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAP. 559, BEING THE MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION LAW, AND
CONSTITUTING CHAP. XLIII OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 30. Purposes for which corporations may be formed under this article.—A membership corporation may be created under this article [II] for any lawful purpose, except a purpose for which a corporation may be created under any other article of this chapter, or under any other general law than this chapter.

§ 31. Certificates of incorporation.—Five or more persons may become a membership corporation for any one of the purposes for which a corporation may be formed under this article or for any two or more of such purposes of a kindred nature, by making, acknowledging and filing a certificate, stating the particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed, each of which must be such as is authorized by this article; the name of the proposed corporation; the territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted; the town, village or city in which its principal office is to be located, if it be then practicable to fix such location; the number of its directors, not less than three nor more than thirty; the names and places of residence of the persons to be its directors until its first annual meeting. Such certificate shall not be filed without the written approval, indorsed thereupon or annexed thereto, of a justice of the supreme court. * * * On filing such certificate, in pursuance of law, the signers thereof, their associates and successors, shall be a corporation in accordance with the provisions of such certificate. * * *
[As amended by L. 1897, ch. 205, and L. 1901, ch. 436.]

OPINION OF PROF. CHARLES A. COLLIN AS TO HOW TO INCORPORATE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Prof. Charles A. Collin, lately one of the commissioners of Statutory Revision, has, by special request, furnished to the bureau the following information as to the incorporation of labor organizations for benevolent and protective purposes:

“Previous to 1895, the incorporation of workingmen’s unions was authorized by the Laws of 1871, chapter 875. This act was repealed by the Membership Corporations Law (Laws of 1895, chapter 559), the provisions of which, by section thirty thereof, are made applicable to the incorporation of workingmen’s unions. The Membership Corporations Law and the General Corporations Law are to be read together for the purpose of ascertaining the statutory provisions now regulating the incorporation and corporate administration of workingmen’s unions, and together they furnish substantially all of the statutory law upon this subject.

“Incorporation is effected by filing certificates of incorporation in the offices of the Secretary of State and of the county clerk of the county in which the operations of the corporation are to be principally conducted. The certificates may be executed in duplicate original, each charter mem-

*As to union labels see sections 15-16 of the Labor Law.

ber signing and acknowledging both originals, and a justice of the Supreme Court approving both originals, and by filing one of the originals in each of the two offices aforesaid; or, instead, by executing one original only and filing that in the office of the Secretary of State and filing a certified copy thereof in the office of the county clerk. When the filing is completed, the corporation is born.

"There must be at least five charter members signing the certificate and as many more may sign as is desired. The signers may be either men or women, but must all be over twenty-one years of age; at least two-thirds of them must be citizens of the United States, and at least one of them must be a resident of this State.

"The certificate must state:

"(1) The particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed. In general, the objects to be stated may be any object other than the conduct of a business for the purposes of profit, except that the objects stated must not amount to co-operative insurance, or for building or mutual loan purposes. If co-operative insurance or mutual loan are among the objects proposed, incorporation must be under the insurance or banking laws.

"(2) The name of the proposed corporation. The name chosen must not be the name of any existing corporation, nor so similar to the name of any existing corporation as to be calculated to deceive. This does not prevent the name being exactly the same except as to difference of locality or number. For instance, 'The Boilermakers' Union of Brooklyn' is not prohibited because there exists a corporation whose name is 'The Boilermakers' Union of Buffalo.' Neither would the name 'The Boilermakers' Union of Brooklyn, No. 21,' be prohibited because there already existed a corporation whose name was 'The Boilermakers' Union of Brooklyn, No. 20.'

"(3) The territory in which its operations are to be principally conducted. Such territory may either be a city, village, town, county, the entire State, or the United States and England, or one or more specified foreign countries.

"(4) The town, village, city or county in this State, in which its principal office is to be located, if it be then practicable to fix such location. This does not require the actual location of an office in a room or building, nor the occupation or the renting of a building or of any room therein for the purposes of an office. The term 'office of a corporation,' as used in the statutes, means either its principal office within the State or the town, village, city or county within the State in which its operations are to be principally conducted, and the designation of any such town, village, city or county will be sufficient designation of the principal office. In other words, the general headquarters of the union is its principal office within the meaning of the statute.

"(5) The number of its directors, which must be at least three and not more than thirty.

"(6) The names and places of residence of the persons to be its directors until its first annual meeting. At least two of the directors so named must be residents of this State.

"(7) The times for holding its annual meeting.

"(8) The certificate may contain any other provision for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation or any limitation upon its powers or upon the powers of its directors which does not exempt them from the performance of any obligation or duty imposed by law.

"The certificate must be acknowledged by each signer before a notary public, justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds, judge, mayor, recorder of the city or other officer authorized to take the acknowledgements of deeds, and must be approved by a justice of the Supreme Court before it can be filed.

"The certificate may be in the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. — OF THE CITY OF —.

"We, the undersigned, all being of full age, two-thirds of us being citizens of the United States, and one of us being a resident of the State of New York, desiring to form a membership corporation under and in pursuance to the laws of the State of New York for the purposes hereinafter set forth, do hereby certify:

"First—The purposes for which such corporation is to be formed are the protection and improvement of its members in their trade or calling as printers; the intellectual, moral and spiritual improvement of its members; the assistance of the members who may be out of work or otherwise needy or deserving; and the payment of the funeral expenses of deceased members.

"Second—The name of the proposed corporation shall be 'Typographical Union No. — of the city of —.'

"Third—The territory in which the operations of such corporation are to be principally conducted is the city of —.

"Fourth—The principal office of such corporation is to be located in the city of —.

"Fifth—The number of directors of such corporation shall be twelve.

"Sixth—The names and places of residence of the persons to be directors of such corporation until its first annual meeting are as follows: John Smith, residing at No. 24 — street, —, N. Y. [Here insert the names and residences of the other directors.]

"Seventh—The time for holding the annual meetings of such corporation shall be the second Tuesday of January of each year at eight o'clock p. m.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our names this 20th day of July, 1895.
JOHN SMITH.

[Here follow the names of the other signers.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF _____, ss.:

"On this 20th day of July, 1895, before me personally appeared John Smith [here add the names of the other signers], to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JAMES BROWN,
Notary Public.

"I approve the foregoing certificate.

PETER V. MCLENNAN,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

"The foregoing form of certificate is, of course, to be changed to suit particular trades or localities.

"The most convenient way will probably be to have two copies of the certificate drawn and have each signer sign and acknowledge both copies and the judge approve both copies, so that each will be an original, and one original can be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany and the other original filed in the office of the county clerk. But one original only may be executed and filed in the office of the Secretary of State and a certified copy thereof filed in the county clerk's office.

"If a labor organization be already formed but not incorporated, and it is desired to incorporate it so that all its property and its members will be the property and the members of the corporation, proceedings should be had under section five of the Membership Corporations Law, to wit: 'The unanimous vote of all its members present and voting at a regular or a regularly called meeting thereof, may authorize its directors to incorporate.' Whereupon, the directors so authorized may execute and file a certificate of incorporation in the same manner as above set forth for the incorporation of an entirely new organization.

"The certificate of incorporation, together with the General Corporation Law and the Membership Corporations Law, may properly be termed the charter of the corporation. Its by-laws are to be prepared by the members of the corporation, to wit: the signers of the certificate, or by the directors named in the certificate if the members do not choose to make the by-laws. The by-laws should provide for the election of new members, terms of membership, the grounds for expulsion of members, dues of members, if any, etc. The by-laws may also provide for the classification of the directors, as for instance, that twelve directors shall be divided into three classes of four each, so that four shall hold for three years, four for two years and four for one year, and after the first board is elected, four will be elected annually for a term of three years."

Authorizing Labor Organizations to Maintain or Construct Buildings, Halls or Libraries for Their Use.

LAWS OF 1896, CH. 377, BEING THE BENEVOLENT ORDERS LAW, AND CONSTITUTING CHAP. 44 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 7. Joint corporations.— * * * Any number of trades unions, trades assemblies, trades associations or labor organizations, * * * may unite in forming a corporation for the purpose of acquiring, constructing,* maintaining and managing a hall, temple or other building and of creating, collecting and maintaining a library for the use of the bodies uniting to form such corporation. Each body uniting to form such corporation shall, at a regular meeting thereof, held in accordance with its constitution and general rules and regulations or by-laws, elect a member thereof to be a trustee of such corporation, and shall make and file in

*Reads "constituting" in amendment of 1902.

the office of the clerk of the county where such building is located a certificate of such election signed and acknowledged by the highest two officers thereof, stating the time and place of the election, its regularity, the name of the trustee, and the name of the body from which he was elected. The trustees so elected shall make, acknowledge and file a certificate stating the name of the corporation to be formed, its purposes and objects, the names and places of residence of the trustees, the names of the bodies which they respectively represent, and the name of the town, village or city where such building is to be located; and thereon such trustees and their successors shall be a corporation for the purposes specified in such certificate. [*As amended by L. 1898, chaps. 46 and 464, and L. 1902, ch. 390.*]

Preventing Fraudulent Representation in Labor Organizations.

LAWS OF 1898, CH. 671.

AN ACT to prevent fraudulent representation in labor organizations.

Section 1. Any person who represents himself or herself to be a member of, or who claims to represent a labor organization which does not exist within the state, at the time of such representation, or who has in his or her possession a credential, certificate or letter of introduction bearing a fraudulent seal, or bearing the seal of a labor organization which has ceased to exist, and does not exist at the time of such representation, and attempts to gain admission by the use of said credential, certificate or letter of introduction, as a member of any convention, or meeting of representatives of labor organizations of the state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days in the jail of the county wherein such conviction is had, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Unlawful to Compel Employes to Agree Not to Join Labor Organizations.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAP. 676.

§ 171A. Any person or persons, employer or employers of labor, and any person or persons of any corporation or corporations, on behalf of such corporation or corporations, who shall hereafter coerce or compel any person or persons, employee or employees, laborer or mechanic, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, from such person or persons, employe, laborer or mechanic, not to join or become a member of any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment or continuing in the employment of any such person or persons, employer or employers, corporation or corporations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty for such misdemeanor shall be imprisonment in a penal institution for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. [*Added by L. 1887, ch. 688.*]

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Illegal Combinations, Coercion, Etc.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAP. 676.

§ 168. Conspiracy defined.—If two or more persons conspire, either

1. To commit a crime; or

* * * * *

5. To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or,

6. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or of the due administration of the laws;

Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 169. Conspiracies against peace, etc.—If two or more persons, being out of this state, conspire to commit any act against the peace of this state, the commission or attempted commission of which, within this state, would be treason against the state, they are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not exceeding ten years.

§ 170. No other conspiracies punishable.—No conspiracy is punishable criminally unless it is one of those enumerated in the last two sections, and the orderly and peaceable assembling or co-operation of persons employed in any calling, trade or handicraft for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, is not a conspiracy.

§ 653. Coercing another person, etc.—A person, who with a view to compel another person to do or to abstain from doing an act which such other person has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing, wrongfully and unlawfully,

1. Uses violence or inflicts injury upon such other person or his family, or a member thereof, or upon his property, or threatens such violence or injury; or

2. Deprives any such person of any tool, implement, or clothing, or hinders him in the use thereof; or

3. Uses or attempts the intimidation of such person by threats or force;
Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 673. Endangering life by refusal to labor.—A person who willfully and maliciously, either alone or in combination with others, breaks a contract of service of hiring, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the probable consequence of his so doing will be to endanger human life, or to cause grievous bodily injury, or to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 675. Relating to disorderly conduct on public conveyances.—Any person who shall by any offensive or disorderly act or language, annoy or interfere with any person or persons in any place or with the passengers

of any public stage, railroad car, ferry boat, or other public conveyance, or who shall disturb or offend the occupants of such stage, car, boat or conveyance, by any disorderly act, language or display, although such act, conduct or display may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. A person who wilfully and wrongfully commits any act which seriously injures the person or property of another or which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor; but nothing in this code contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from demanding an increase of wages, or from assembling and using all lawful means to induce employers to pay such wages to all persons employed by them as shall be a just and fair compensation for services rendered. [As amended by L. 1891, ch. 327.]

The "Anti-Pinkerton" Act: Prohibiting the Appointment of Non-Residents as Special Officers to Preserve the Public Peace.

PENAL CODE: LAWS OF 1881, CHAP. 676.

§ 119. Making arrests, etc., without lawful authority.—No sheriff of a county, mayor of a city, or officials, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, special constables, marshals, policemen, or other peace officers in this state, to preserve the public peace or quell public disturbance, shall hereafter, at the instance of any agent, society, association or corporation, or otherwise, appoint as such special deputy, special constable, marshal, policemen, or other peace officer, any person who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of New York, and entitled to vote therein at the time of his appointment, and a resident of the same county as the mayor or sheriff or other official making such appointment; and no person shall assume or exercise the functions, powers, duties or privileges incident and belonging to the office of special deputy sheriff, special constables, marshal or policemen or other peace officer, without having first received his appointment in writing from the authority lawfully appointing him. Any person or persons who shall, in this state, without due authority, exercise, or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself out to any one as a deputy sheriff, marshal or policeman, constable or peace officer, or any public officer, or person pretending to be a public officer, who, unlawfully, under the pretense or color of any process, arrests any person or detains him against his will, or seizes or levies upon any property, or dispossesses any one of any lands or tenements without a regular process therefor, or any person who knowingly violates any other provision of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect, repeal or abridge the powers authorized to be exercised under sections one hundred and two, one hundred and four, one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and eighty-three, eight hundred and ninety-five, eight hundred and ninety-six and eight hundred and ninety-seven of the code of criminal procedure; or under chapter three hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as amended by chapter two hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and

chapter one hundred and ninety-three, of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five; or under chapter two hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty; or under chapter five hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three; or under chapter two hundred and five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five; but all places kept for summer resorts and the grounds of racing associations in the counties of New York, Kings and Westchester, are hereby exempted from the provisions of this act. [*As amended by L. 1892, ch. 272.*]

Conductors and Trainmen as Policemen.

LAWS OF 1890, CHAPTER 565, BEING THE RAILROAD LAW AND CONSTITUTING CHAPTER XXXIX OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

§ 58. When conductors and brakemen may be policemen.—The governor may appoint any conductor or brakeman on any train conveying passengers on any steam railroad in this state, a policeman, with all the powers of a policeman in cities and villages, for the preservation of order and of the public peace, and the arrest of all persons committing offenses upon the land or property of the corporation owning or operating such railroad; and he may also appoint, on the application of any such corporation, or of any steamboat company, such additional policemen, designated by it, as he may deem proper, at any station or upon any steamboat navigating the waters of this state, who shall have the same powers, but not more than one at any one station, or upon any such steamboat. Every such policeman shall within fifteen days after receiving his commission, and before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file it with his commission in the office of the secretary of state, who shall thereupon transmit to the county clerk of each county in which such policeman is authorized to act, a certificate, under his hand and official seal, setting forth the appointment and the filing of the commission and oath, which certificate shall be filed by the county clerk. Every such policeman shall when on duty wear a metallic shield, with the words "railway police" or "steamboat police" as the case may be, and the name of the corporation for which appointed inscribed thereon, which shall always be worn in plain view, except when employed as a detective. The compensation of every such policeman shall be such as may be agreed upon between him and the corporation for which he is appointed, and shall be paid by the corporation. When any corporation shall no longer require the services of any such policeman they may file notice to that effect in the several offices in which notice of his appointment was originally filed, and thereupon such appointment shall cease and be at an end. [*As amended by L. 1899, ch. 539.*]

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

The Liability of Employers.

LAWS OF 1902, CHAP. 600.

AN ACT to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees.

Section 1. Where, after this act takes effect, personal injury is caused to an employee who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time:

1. By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or of any person in the service of the employer and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition;

2. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer entrusted with and exercising superintendence whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence, or in the absence of such superintendent, of any person acting as superintendent with the authority or consent of such employer; the employee, or in case the injury results in death, the executor or administrator of a deceased employee who has left him surviving a husband, wife or next of kin, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the employee had not been an employee of nor in the service of the employer nor engaged in his work. The provisions of law relating to actions for causing death by negligence, so far as the same are consistent with this act, shall apply to an action brought by an executor or administrator of a deceased employee suing under the provisions of this act.

§ 2. No action for recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within one hundred and twenty days and the action is commenced within one year after the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. The notice required by this section shall be in writing and signed by the person injured or by some one in his behalf, but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give notice within the time provided in said section, he may give the same within ten days after such incapacity is removed. In case of his death without having given such notice, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment, but no notice under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury if it be shown that there was no intention to mislead and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby. The notice required by this section shall be served on the employer or if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers, and may be served by delivering the same to or at the resi-

dence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served. The notice may be served by post by letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served, at his last known place of residence or place of business and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post. When the employer is a corporation, notice shall be served by delivering the same or by sending it by post addressed to the office or principal place of business of such corporation.

§ 3. An employee by entering upon or continuing in the service of the employer shall be presumed to have assented to the necessary risks of the occupation or employment and no others. The necessary risks of the occupation or employment shall, in all cases arising after this act takes effect be considered as including those risks, and those only, inherent in the nature of the business which remain after the employer has exercised due care in providing for the safety of his employees, and has complied with the laws affecting or regulating such business or occupation for the greater safety of such employees. In an action maintained for the recovery of damages for personal injuries to an employee received after this act takes effect, owing to any cause for which the employer would otherwise be liable, the fact that the employee continued in the service of the employer in the same place and course of employment after the discovery by such employee, or after he had been informed of, the danger of personal injury therefrom, shall not, as a matter of law, be considered as an assent by such employee to the existence or continuance of such risks of personal injury therefrom, or as negligence contributing to such injury. The question whether the employee understood and assumed the risk of such injury, or was guilty of contributory negligence, by his continuance in the same place and course of employment with knowledge of the risk of injury shall be one of fact, subject to the usual powers of the court in a proper case to set aside a verdict rendered contrary to the evidence. An employee, or his legal representative, shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any case where such employee knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury and failed, within a reasonable time, to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer, or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer who had intrusted to him some general superintendence, unless it shall appear on the trial that such defect or negligence was known to such employer, or superior person, prior to such injuries to the employee.

§ 4. An employer who shall have contributed to an insurance fund created and maintained for the mutual purpose of indemnifying an employee for personal injuries, for which compensation may be recovered under this act, or to any relief society or benefit fund created under the laws of this state, may prove in mitigation of damages recoverable by an employee under this act such proportion of the pecuniary benefit which has been received by such employee from such fund or society on account of such contribution of employer, as the contribution of such employer to such fund or society bears to the whole contribution thereto.

§ 5. Every existing right of action for negligence or to recover damages for injuries resulting in death is continued and nothing in this act con-

tained shall be construed as limiting any such right of action, nor shall the failure to give the notice provided for in section two of this act be a bar to the maintenance of a suit upon any such existing right of action.

§ 6. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and two.

Became a law April 15, 1902, with the approval of the Governor.

Duties of Employees.

LAWS OF 1881, CHAP. 419.

AN ACT to prohibit the pawning or fraudulent conversion of material in the hands of operatives for manufacture.

Section 1. Unlawful to sell, etc., property furnished to be manufactured; punishment.—Any person who shall wilfully pawn, pledge, sell or convert to his or her own use any material furnished to him or her for the purpose of being manufactured, if the same be of the value of more than twenty-five dollars, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and imprisoned in a state prison for a term not exceeding five years, but if the same be of the value of twenty-five dollars or under, he or she shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of petit larceny, and be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2. Act not to discharge mechanics' lien.—Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or held to discharge any mechanic's lien, or right of lien in favor of any employee as now recognized by law.

Intelligence Offices and Employment Agencies in New York City and Brooklyn.

CHAPTER 410, LAWS OF 1888, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 330, LAWS OF 1891.

AN ACT to regulate the keeping of intelligence offices, employment agencies, or other places where a fee is charged for the procuring of employment or situations in the city of New York.*

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act no person shall engage in the business of keeping an intelligence office, employment bureau or other agency in the city of New York where a fee is charged for registration, or for the purpose of procuring, or assisting to procure employment, or situations of any kind, or for furnishing help to any person either in or out of said city, without first procuring a license therefor from the mayor of said city, under a penalty of not more than fifty dollars's fine for each offence, said fine to be imposed by a police magistrate, who shall have power to commit the person so offending, for a period not exceeding thirty days, in default of payment of said fine. And no license shall be granted for such purpose, except to persons of good general character, who shall be required to furnish to said mayor satisfactory proof of such fact. And in case any person shall be charged a fee, for the purpose of obtain-

*Chapter 185, Laws of 1891, which is substantially identical with the above law, except that the licensee fee (renewal) is twenty-five dollars, regulates the keeping of intelligence agencies in Brooklyn.

ing employment or a situation, by any such intelligence office or employment agency bureau, and it shall be proved that no such employment or situation was to be obtained, or any vacancies existing at the place to which such persons be sent, then the keeper of said office or agency shall be liable to said person for the fare paid by him or her in going to and returning from said place, and should the keeper of said office or agency fail to pay such fare, the mayor may revoke the license. Every keeper of such intelligence office, employment agency, or other place kept for the purpose of procuring employment or situations, is hereby required to give to each person, from whom they accept a fee, a receipt, stating the amount so paid, and the character of the situation or employment they agree to procure for such person, and the name and address of the person or persons to whom the applicant is referred; and in case the applicant fails to procure or accept said situation or employment, then said intelligence office keeper shall refund the full amount of such fee paid to the person by whom such fee was paid at once, and that it shall be deemed a misdemeanor for any such intelligence office keeper to receive or permit to be received, any money for any other purpose except as herein provided, and that every intelligence office keeper is required to give to the employer a guarantee, to furnish a servant, for at least one month, for a fee paid, and in case of failure to furnish such servant, such intelligence office keeper must refund to the employer the full amount of such fee paid.

§ 2. Every person engaged in the business of keeping an intelligence office, employment agency or other place where employment or situations are procured, in the city of New York, shall have on the back of each and every receipt, given by them for fees received for the procuring of employment or situations, a copy of the first section of this act printed clearly and legibly in plain type, and a failure to comply with this provision of this section shall be deemed a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the license of the person violating the same.

§ 3. The mayor may require from each person licensed, or applying for a license under this act, a bond, with a good and sufficient surety, conditioned for the faithful observance of the provisions contained therein.

§ 4. Each license shall designate the house in which the person licensed shall keep his office and the number of such license, and shall continue and be in force until the first Tuesday of May next ensuing the date thereof, and no longer, unless sooner revoked by the mayor.

§ 5. Every person who may be licensed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall pay to the mayor for the use of the said city of New York, the sum of twenty-five dollars; and for the renewal of any such license the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents.

Protection of Sailors.

LAWS OF 1882, CH. 410, THE NEW YORK CITY CONSOLIDATION ACT.

§ 2069. No one except pilot to board vessel until fastened to wharf without permission.—It shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board, or attempt to board, a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of New York before such vessel shall have been made fast

to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the master or person having charge of such vessel, or leave in writing from her owners or agents.

§ 2070. *Id.*; permission, when to be refused.—It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of New York, to permit or authorize any sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper not licensed as hereinafter provided, or any agent, runner, or employee of any sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or being in the harbor or port of New York, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf or anchored, with intent to invite, ask, or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

§ 2071. *Sailors' boarding-house keepers, etc., not to ship seamen, etc.*—It shall not be lawful for any sailors' hotel or sailors' boarding-house keeper, or the employees of any sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper, to engage in the business of shipping seamen for any vessel, nor for any such person having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of New York to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel after having been ordered to do so by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

§ 2072. *Sailors' boarding-houses to be licensed.*—It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct, or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent, or otherwise, any sailors' boarding-house or sailors' hotel in the city of New York, without having the license in this chapter provided.

§ 2073. *Id.*; persons not licensed forbidden to solicit boarding of sailors.—It shall not be lawful for any person not having the license in this chapter provided, or not being the regular agent, runner, or employee of a person having such a license, to invite, ask, or solicit, in the city or harbor of New York, the boarding or lodging of any of the crew employed on any vessel.

§ 2074. *Commissioners for licensing sailors' boarding-houses; of whom consists.*—There is created a board denominated a board of commissioners for licensing sailors' hotels or boarding-houses in the city of New York, consisting of one person selected by each of the following corporate bodies or associations, respectively, to-wit: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; the American Seaman's Friend Society, in New York; the New York Board of Underwriters; the Marine Society of New York; the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New York; and the Shipowners' Association of the State of New York.

§ 2075. *Id.*; duties.—Such board shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' boarding-house, or sailors' hotel, in the city of New York, and upon satisfactory evidence to them of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitability of his accommodations, shall issue to him a license, which shall be good for one year, unless sooner revoked by said board, to keep a sailors' boarding-house in the city, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

§ 2076. *Id.*; may revoke licenses.—Such board may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any sailors' hotel or boarding-house, licensed as hereinbefore provided, or of the keeper or proprietor of any such house, or of any force, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of

such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of New York, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

§ 2077. *Id.*; fees for licenses and application thereof. Reports to be filed.—Every person receiving the license hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the board of commissioners aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars, which, after deducting the actual expenses of said board incurred in the transaction of the business, which expenses shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, shall be by them applied for the relief of shipwrecked and destitute seamen. Said board shall file on the second Monday of January of each year, in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, a statement showing the number of licenses issued, the names of persons to whom issued, with name and number of the street or house licensed during the year preceding, the amount of money received therefor, the amount and items of their disbursements, and the amount distributed by them as hereinbefore directed.

§ 2078. *Id.*; officers of board; power to make by-laws and regulations conferred.—The said board shall appoint a president and secretary and shall keep an office in the city of New York, and make such by-laws and regulations as may be needful for the orderly conduct of its business, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state.

§ 2079. *Id.*; board to furnish badges to licensed boarding-house keepers.—The said board shall furnish to each sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper, licensed by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be printed or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding-house keeper, and the number and street of his hotel or boarding-house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said board upon the revocation by them or expiration of any license granted by them as herein provided.

§ 2080. Badges to be displayed.—Every sailors' hotel or boarding-house keeper, and every agent, runner, or employee of such hotel or boarding-house keepers, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of New York, or when inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any seaman, sailor, or person employed on any vessel, shall wear conspicuously displayed the shield or badge referred to in the foregoing section.

§ 2081. Unlawful wearing of badges prohibited.—It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to have, wear, exhibit, or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel with the intent to invite, ask, or solicit the boarding or lodging of any of the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor of New York.

§ 2082. Penalties for violations of foregoing sections; commissioners of boarding-houses not to accept any gratuities, etc.—Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in sections two thousand and sixty-nine to two thousand and seventy-three, inclusive, or two thousand and eighty or two thousand and eighty-one, of this act, and any commissioner appointed under this chapter, who shall directly or

indirectly receive any gratuity or reward, other than as herein provided for, or on account of any license under this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 2083. "Vessel" includes steamships.—The word "vessel", as used in this chapter, shall include vessels propelled by steam.

§ 2084. Fees to be paid to Seamen's Fund and Retreat; suits to recover authorized.—The president of the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat in the city of New York shall demand and be entitled to receive, and in case of neglect or refusal to pay, shall, in the name of the people of the state of New York, sue for and recover the following sums from either the owner or owners, or from the master, or from both the owner or owners and master, of every vessel from a foreign port; for the master, one dollar and fifty cents; for each mate, sailor, or mariner, one dollar. Second, from the master of each coasting vessel, from each person on board composing the crew of such vessel, twenty-five cents; but no coasting vessel from the state of New Jersey, Connecticut, or Rhode Island shall pay for more than one voyage in each month, computing from the first voyage in each year. And the said president may sue for the penalties imposed by law on masters of coasting vessels for non-payment of hospital money.

Promoting the Safety of Railway Employes by Compelling the Equipment of Freight Cars with Air Brakes and Automatic Couplers.

LAWS OF 1893, CHAP. 543.

AN ACT to promote the safety of railway employes by compelling the equipment of freight cars with continuous power or air brakes, and locomotives with driving-wheel brakes.

Section 1. **Equipment of engines.**—That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to use within the state on its line or lines any locomotive engine not equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system.

§ 2. **Coal jimmies.**—That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the use of cars known and designated as "coal jimmies" in any form shall be unlawful within the state, except upon any railroad whose main line is less than fifteen miles in length and whose average grade exceeds two hundred feet to the mile, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, said penalty to be recovered in an action to be brought by the attorney-general in the name of the people and in the judicial district where the principal office of the company within the state is located. This section shall not be construed to authorize the interchange of such "coal jimmies" with, and the use thereof upon, railroads of more than fifteen miles in length or whose average grade is less

than two hundred feet to the mile. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 486, and L. 1900, ch. 549.*]

§ 3. **Trains equipped with air brakes.**—That on and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and one, it shall be unlawful for any railroad or other company to haul or permit to be hauled or used on its line or lines within this state any freight train that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with continuous power or air brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 549.*]

§ 4. **Statement of number of cars to be filed.**—That within sixty days from the passage of this act every railroad or other company operating a line of railroad within the state shall file with the board of railroad commissioners at its office in Albany a verified statement of the total number of freight cars owned or operated by it, the number of such cars equipped with such continuous power or air brakes and the number unequipped, and shall thereafter annually and in the month of January, for the ensuing ten years, file with said board a verified report of the number of cars so equipped in each year and the number of cars, if any, remaining unequipped.

§ 5. **Penalty.**—That on and after January first, nineteen hundred and one any railroad or other company hauling or permitting to be hauled on its line or lines any freight train in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every violation, to be recovered in any action to be brought by the attorney-general in the name of the people and in the judicial district wherein the principal office of the company within the state is located, and it shall be the duty of the board of railroad commissioners of the state to notify the attorney-general of all such violations coming to its notice. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 549.*]

§ 6. **Extension of time for compliance with act.**—That the board of railroad commissioners may, from time to time, after full hearing given and for good cause shown, extend the time within which any company shall comply with the requirements of this act, not exceeding, however, four years from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. [*As amended by L. 1900, ch. 549.*]

LAWS OF 1893, CHAP. 544.

AN ACT to promote the safety of railway employes by compelling the equipment of freight cars with automatic couplers.

Section 1. **Equipment of new freight cars.**—That from and after the passage of this act, every new freight car which is to be used in this state shall be equipped with couplers of the master car builders' type, which can be coupled automatically by impact, and which may, except in cases of accident, be uncoupled without the necessity of a person going between the cars.

§ 2. **Equipment of old cars.**—That from and after the passage of this act, in addition to such new freight cars, there shall be equipped each year

with such couplers, by every company operating a line or lines of railroad within the state, at least twenty per centum of all freight cars owned or operated by such companies, and used within the state, which are not now so equipped, except certain cars known and designated as "coal jimmies," and that on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the use of said "coal jimmies" in any form shall be unlawful, within the state, except upon any railroad whose main line is less than fifteen miles in length and whose average grade exceeds two hundred feet to the mile, under penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, said penalty to be recovered in an action to be brought by the attorney-general in the name of the people, and in the judicial district where the principal office of the company within the state is located. This section shall not be construed to authorize the interchange of such "coal jimmies" with, and the use thereof upon, railroads of more than fifteen miles in length or whose average grade is less than two hundred feet to the mile. [*As amended by L. 1896, ch. 485.*]

§ 3. **Equipment of all cars after January 1, 1898.**—That on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, it shall be unlawful for any railroad or other company to haul, or permit to be hauled or used, on its line or lines within this state, any freight car not equipped with couplers of the master car builders' type, and coupling automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled except in cases of accident without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars.

§ 4. **Statement of number of cars to be filed.**—That within sixty days from the passage of this act every railroad or other company operating a line of railroad within the state shall file with the board of railroad commissioners at its office in Albany a verified statement of the total number of freight cars owned or operated by it, the number of such cars equipped with the automatic couplers, and the number unequipped; and shall thereafter annually, and in the month of January, for the ensuing five years, file with said board a verified report of the number of cars so equipped in each year and the number of cars, if any, remaining unequipped.

§ 5. **Penalty.**—That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, any railroad or other company using, or permitting to be used, on its line or lines, any freight car not equipped with couplers as provided for in this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every violation, to be recovered in an action to be brought by the attorney-general, in the name of the people, and in the judicial district wherein the principal office of the company within the state is located; and it shall be the duty of the board of railroad commissioners of the state to notify the attorney-general of all such violations coming to its notice.

§ 6. **Extension of time for compliance with act.**—That the board of railroad commissioners may, from time to time, after full hearing given and for good cause shown, exempt any company from the provisions of this act, as to the equipment of twenty per centum of its cars in any particular year or years, and may extend the time within which any company shall comply with the requirements of this act, not exceeding, however, five years from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

INDEX TO THE LABOR LAWS.

	PAGE
Accidents in factories to be reported.....	20
mines	28
Air brakes to be used on freight cars.....	118
Air space in factory workroom prescribed.....	20
Alien labor law.....	6
Apprentices, duties of factory inspector relative to.....	15-16
law relative to.....	85-89
Arbitration, State board of.....	2, 29
Arbitrators, local	30
Assignment of future wages.....	6
Assignments, wages to be preferred under all.....	49
Attachment for debt, exemption of tools from.....	47
of wages from.....	48
Badges, for factory inspectors.....	15
Bakeries, inspectors of.....	14
regulations concerning	25-26
Barbering on Sunday regulated.....	45
Basements, employment of women and children in store.....	34
Belt shifters	18
Boilers in factories, inspection of.....	21
in mines, inspection of.....	27-28
in New York city, inspection of.....	99-102
Brickyards, workmen in, not to be required by corporations to work more than ten hours a day.....	5, 39
Buffing, employment of women and minors at, unlawful.....	21
Buildings, inspection of factory.....	20
protection of persons employed on.....	8-9
Bureau of factory inspection.....	1
of labor statistics.....	1
of mediation and arbitration.....	1-2
Bureaus, free public employment.....	11-12
Butcher shops to be closed on Sunday.....	45
Canals, contractors for, to give securities for payment of laborers....	79
Car drivers, motormen, etc., qualifications of, for employment.....	103
Ceilings in factory workrooms to be clean.....	19-20
Certificates of employment of children in factories.....	16-17, 42
in stores	32
Children (see also "Minors").	
as apprentices	85-89

II.122 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Children (see also "Minors")—Continued:

employment of, prohibited—	PAGE
under age of 16 years in occupations injurious to life, limb, health or morals.....	41
under age of 16 years in operation of dangerous machinery...	19
under age of 15 years in operation of elevators.....	18
under age of 14 years in factories.....	16
under age of 12 years in stores in towns of 3,000.....	32
under age of 12 (but over 8) years during school term.....	42
employment of, regulated—	
aged 12 to 14 years.....	42
aged 12 to 16 years, may work in stores in vacation.....	32
aged 14 to 16 years, may work in factories in vacation.....	17
aged 14 to 16 years, certificates required.....	16, 32
under age of 16 years, in basements of stores.....	34
maximum hours of labor of, in factories.....	17-18
in stores	31
school attendance required of.....	42-43
Cities (see also New York city).	
buildings, protection of persons working on.....	9, 38
horseshoers, examination and licensing of.....	34, 40
plumbers, examination and licensing of.....	94-98
of the first class (New York, Buffalo)—	
free public employment bureaus.....	11-12
Civil service—	
The labor class in municipal.....	77
Preferences allowed veterans.....	77
Coercion of employees in elections.....	47
respecting membership in labor unions.....	108
in case of strikes.....	109
Collin, Prof., opinion of, concerning the mode of incorporating a labor organization	105-107
Combinations, when illegal.....	109
Commissioner of labor.....	1
Commissioner of labor statistics.....	10-11
office abolished	1
to enforce law for branding of convict-made goods.....	13
Compulsory education law.....	42
Conductors as policemen.....	111
legal qualifications for.....	103
Confectionery establishments, law regulating.....	25-26, 39
Conspiracies	109
Contractors for public work, names of, to be filed.....	6-7
Contracts for public work—	
subletting prohibited	78
to contain provisions concerning—employment of citizens.....	6
stone dressed within the State.....	7
wages and hours of work.....	4
Convict-made goods (see also "Prisons").....	12-14, 37
Couplers, automatic, to be used on freight cars.....	119

	PAGE
Debt, exemption of tools from attachment for.....	47
exemption of wages from attachment for.....	48
Debts, wage	49, 50, 51
Definitions in labor law.....	3-4
Department of Labor.....	1
Deputy commissioners of labor.....	1
Deputy factory inspectors.....	4, 14-16
Disputes, industrial, and mediation by State board.....	29-31
Doors in factories.....	18
Dressing rooms in factories.....	20
Education, industrial	85-93
Eight-hour day authorized upon reservoir construction in New York city	79
Eight-hour law	4
Election, two hours allowed employees to attend.....	47
Elevators, enclosure of.....	18
inspection of	18
not to be operated by children.....	18
Emery wheels, exhaust fans to be provided for.....	19
no woman or minor to operate.....	21
Employee, definition of.....	3
duties of	114
Employer, definition of.....	3
liability of, for personal injuries.....	112
Employment agencies in New York City.....	114
Employment bureaus, free public.....	11-12
Engineers, licensing of steam, in New York City.....	99-102
Engineers, locomotive, qualifications of.....	104
Establishment, mercantile, definition of.....	4
mercantile, employment of women and children in.....	31-34
Execution for debt, exemption of tools.....	47
exemption of wages.....	48
Exemption of property from execution.....	47-49
Exhaust fans to be furnished in factories.....	19
Explosives, use of, in mines.....	28
Factories, laws concerning.....	16-21
Factory, definition of.....	4
Factory inspector, duties and powers.....	8, 10, 14-28, 38
succeeded by commissioner of labor.....	1
Fans, exhaust, to be furnished in factories.....	19
Female employees (see also "Women").	
seats for	8, 33
Fire-escapes to be erected in factories.....	19
Firemen, licensing of stationary, in New York City.....	102
Floors of buildings in cities to be planked.....	9, 38
Free employment bureaus in cities of the first class.....	11, 12
Freight cars, to be equipped with air brakes and automatic couplers	118-120
Gearing to be guarded.....	18

	PAGE
Grind stones, exhaust fans to be provided for.....	19
Half-holidays	44
Halls in factories to be lighted.....	19
Health, boards of, duties with respect to sweat-shops.....	22, 24
Health officers to issue certificates for employment of children. 16-17,	32
Highway improvement by convict labor.....	82
Hoisting shafts, enclosure of.....	18
Holidays, public	44
Horseshoers, examination and registration of.....	34-35
Hours of labor—	
legal day's work in absence of contract.....	4
legal day's work in brickyards.....	5
legal day's work on railroads.....	5
legal day's work on street railways.....	5
maximum day's work in public employment.....	4, 79
maximum day's work in bakeries.....	25
maximum day's work in drug stores.....	44
maximum day's work on street railways.....	5
of women and male minors employed in factories.....	17-18
of young women and boys in stores.....	31
penalties for violation of laws governing.....	39
Incorporation of labor organizations authorized.....	105
Industrial training in the public schools.....	90
Inspection of bakeshops.....	25, 26
buildings	9, 20
factories	16-21
mercantile establishments	31-34
mines	26-28
plumbing in cities.....	94-98
scaffolding, etc.	8-10
steam boilers in New York City.....	99-102
sweat shops	22-25
Intelligence offices in New York City.....	114
Intimidation	109
Jails, employment of prisoners in.....	82-83
Labels, union, protected.....	7
Labor, Department of.....	1
Labor law, penalties for violation of.....	37-40
the general	3-37
Labor organizations	7, 30, 105-108
Ladders for fire escapes in factories.....	19
Laundries, regulations concerning.....	21
Lectures, free, for workingpeople.....	90-92
Liability of employers.....	112
Libraries, free public.....	92-93
Licenses to—	
employment offices	114
plumbers	94-98
stationary firemen	102

	PAGE
Licenses to—Continued:	
steam engineers	99-102
tenement workers	22
Lien law	52-76
Life and limb law.....	8-10
Lighting of factories.....	19
Lockouts	29-31, 109-111
Lunch rooms in stores.....	33
time in factories.....	20
Machinery in factories, regulations concerning.....	18-19
Material to be manufactured, unlawful to sell or pawn.....	114
Meals, time allowed for in factories.....	20
Mechanics' liens	52-61
tools, exempt from execution.....	47-48
Mediation and arbitration, State board of.....	2, 29-31
Mercantile establishment, definition of.....	4
regulations concerning	31-34, 39
Mines, inspection of.....	14, 26-28
penalty for violation of mining inspection law.....	38
Minors,* male, under age of 18—	
hours of labor in factories.....	17-18
not to clean machinery in motion.....	19
unlawful employments of—	
operation of elevators.....	18
polishing or buffing.....	21
transmitting train orders, as telegraphers.....	104
Motormen, qualifications of, for employment.....	103
Municipal works (see Public work).	
New York City—	
barbering on Sunday.....	45
boiler inspection	99-102
buildings, protection of persons employed on.....	9, 38
eight-hour law authorized in aqueduct construction.....	79
employment agencies, private.....	114
employment bureau, public.....	11
engineers, steam, to be licensed.....	99-102
firemen, stationery, to be licensed.....	102
hours of labor of drug clerks restricted.....	44
hours of labor on street railways.....	5
hours of labor on reservoir works.....	79
lectures, free, for working people.....	90
penal institutions, employment of inmates of.....	83
plumbers, licensing of.....	98
wage debts, procedure for collection of.....	51
Non-residents not to act as special police officers.....	110
Organizations, labor—	
authorized to incorporate.....	105
authorized to maintain halls, libraries, etc.....	107
authorized to select arbitrators.....	30

*See also "Children" and "Women under 21."

II.126 NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Organizations, labor—Continued:	PAGE
authorized to register label.....	7
fraudulent representation in, unlawful.....	108
unlawful to compel employees not to join.....	108
“Padrone” system regulated.....	6-7
Pans in factories to be guarded.....	18
“Pay envelopes” prohibited.....	47
Penalties for violation of labor law.....	37-40
“Pinkerton-anti” law	110
Planers to be guarded.....	18
Plumbers, licensing of, in cities.....	94-98
Police officers, special.....	110, 111
Polishing, employment of women and minors at, prohibited.....	21
Posting of factory law.....	25
of labor law in stores.....	34
Preference in employment of persons upon public work.....	6
allowed veterans in State service.....	77
Prevailing rate of wages law.....	4
Printing industry restricted in prisons.....	82
Prison labor	80-84
made goods	12-14
Public employment—	
preferences allowed veterans.....	77
registration of laborers in cities.....	77
Public employment agencies.....	11-12
Public libraries.....	92-93
Public works—	
citizens of New York, preference to.....	6
citizens of United States to be employed.....	6
hours of labor not to exceed eight.....	4
hours of labor on New York City aqueduct.....	79
lien under contracts for.....	54-61
stone to be dressed within the State.....	7
sub-letting of contracts prohibited.....	78
wages to be paid at prevailing rate.....	4
wages on canal construction to be secured by contractors’ bond..	79
Pulleys	8, 18
Quarries, inspection of.....	14, 26-28
Railroads, hours of labor on.....	5
liability of, for contractors’ wage debts.....	50
liens for labor on.....	54
to pay wages in cash.....	5
to pay wages monthly.....	6
to use air brakes.....	118
to use automatic couplers.....	119
Receivers, to treat wages of employees as a privileged debt.....	5
Register of children to be kept in factories.....	17
to be kept in stores.....	33
outworkers to be kept by manufacturers of clothing.....	23

	PAGE
Report of board of mediation and arbitration.....	30
commissioner of labor statistics.....	10
factory inspector	15
Rights, political and legal, of workingmen.....	47-76
Roads, employment of convict labor upon construction of.....	82
Safeguards for machinery in factories.....	18-19
Sailors, protection of.....	115-118
Saratoga Springs, Sunday barbering permitted.....	45
Saws to be guarded.....	18
Scaffolding, safe, for use of employees.....	8-9, 38
Schools, industrial training in.....	90
required attendance at.....	17, 32, 42
Seamen, protection of.....	115-118
Seats for female employees.....	8, 33
Shafting to be guarded.....	18
Shafts, hoisting, to be enclosed.....	18
Stairs in factories.....	18, 19
State work (see Public work).	
Statistics of labor.....	11
penalty for failure to furnish, to commissioner of labor.....	38
Stockholders liable for wage debts.....	49
Stone dressing law.....	7
Stone, liens for labor on.....	64-65
Store (see " Mercantile establishment ").	
Store orders	5
Street railway employees, qualifications of.....	103
Street railways, disorderly conduct on.....	109
hours of labor on.....	5
Strikes	29-31, 109-111
Suffrage, employees not to be coerced by employers in exercising right of	47
Sunday labor	45
Sweat-shop law	22-25
Telegraphers under age of 18 years not to be employed.....	104
Tenement houses, responsibility of owners of, for sweat-shop work... made articles	24 22-25
Threatening workmen	109
to influence votes.....	47
Toilet conveniences in factories.....	20
Tools exempted from attachment for debt.....	47
Trade unions (see Organizations, labor).	
Trades, licensing of.....	94-104
Trainmen as policemen.....	111
" Truck," anti, law.....	5
Union labels protected.....	7
Unions, trade or labor (see Organizations, labor).	
Vacation certificates for employment of children in factories.....	17
in stores	32
Vats to be guarded.....	18

	PAGE
Ventilation of factories.....	20
Veterans, preferences allowed in civil service.....	77
Voting, time allowed employees for.....	47
employers not to influence employees in.....	47
Wage earners, judgment in favor of.....	51
Wages—	
assignment of future.....	6
exemption of, from attachment.....	48
on public work to be at the prevailing rate.....	4
payment of by corporations, in cash.....	5
payment of by corporations, weekly.....	6
payment of by corporations, monthly.....	6
security for, by making employees preferred creditors.....	5, 49
security for, by special proceedings and body execution in New York City	51
security for, by mechanics' liens.....	52
security for, by bond of canal contractors.....	79
security for, by making stockholders of corporations liable.....	49
security for, by making railroads liable for wages due contractors' employees	50
Waitresses, seats for.....	8
Walls in factories to be clean.....	19-20
Wash-rooms to be provided in factories.....	20
stores	33
Water-closets in factories.....	20
stores	33
Weekly payment law.....	6
Women, employment of, prohibited at buffing or polishing.....	21
in basements of stores.....	34
hours of labor of, restricted in factories.....	17-18, 39
seats to be provided for, in factories and restaurants.....	8, 39
in stores	33, 39
under 21 not to clean machinery in motion.....	19
under 21 not to work more than 10 hours a day in stores.....	31, 39
Work, public (see Public work).	
Workrooms in factories, regulations concerning size, ventilation, light- ing, etc.	19-20
in tenements.....	22
Youths under 18 years of age—	
hours of labor.....	17
running elevators	18
not to clean machinery in motion.....	19
not to be employed at polishing or buffing.....	21
not to transmit train orders, as telegraphers.....	104

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

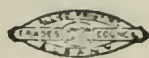
OF THE

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND
ARBITRATION

FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

1901.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 24, 1902, AS PART OF
THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.



ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 61 C.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 24, 1902.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, February 24, 1902.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

Sir.—In accordance with the provisions of chapter 9 of the Laws of 1901 and article 10 of chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897, I herewith transmit to the Legislature, as part of the first annual report of the Department of Labor, the report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration for the first nine months of 1901, constituting the fifteenth annual report of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
I. GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE BOARD.....	9
II. STATISTICS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN NEW YORK:	
Introductory	17
Disputes in the Period 1881-1900.....	20
Disputes in 1901.....	27
Table I. Detailed statement of disputes reported during the nine months, January-September, 1901	38
II. Number of disputes, establishments and employees affected, and aggregate days lost thereby: by in- dustries	74
III. Causes and results of disputes: by industries.....	78
IV. Mode of settlement of disputes: by industries.....	94
V. Number of disputes, establishments and employees affected, aggregate days lost thereby, with causes and results thereof: by cities and towns.....	98
III. PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT DISPUTES OF 1901:	
I. <i>Stone and Clay Products:</i>	
Brickmakers—East Kingston	105
Quarrymen—Orleans County	105
II. <i>Metals, Machinery and Apparatus:</i>	
Metal workers—East Syracuse.....	106
Blast furnace men—Buffalo.....	107
Structural iron workers—Buffalo.....	108
Machinists (general strike).....	108
Railway shopmen—Buffalo, Depew, Utica.....	112
Railway shopmen—Hornellsville.....	113
Railway shopmen—Rochester.....	114
III. <i>Manufactures of Wood:</i>	
Sawmill employees—Tupper Lake.....	115
Stave and heading workers—Olean.....	116
Wood workers—Buffalo.....	116
IV. <i>Leather Goods:</i>	
Custom shoe makers—New York City.....	117
VI. <i>Paper and Pulp:</i>	
Paper mill employees—Niagara Falls.....	117

III. PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT DISPUTES OF 1901—*Continued*:VII. *Printing*:

PAGE.

Compositors—Utica 118

VIII. *Textiles*:

Silk ribbon weavers—New York City..... 119

Weavers (woolens)—Fulton..... 119

IX. *Clothing, Millinery, Etc.*:

Cloak makers—New York City..... 120

Shirt waist makers—New York City..... 121

Collar and shirt makers—Troy..... 123

X. *Food, Tobacco and Liquors*:

Cigarette makers—New York City..... 124

XII. *Building Industry*:

Bricklayers—New York City..... 126

Rapid transit tunnel workmen—New York City..... 131

Building and street laborers—Rochester..... 133

XIII. *Transportation*:

Street railway employees—Albany and Troy..... 136

Street railway employees—Jamestown..... 146

Team drivers—Buffalo..... 148

Longshoremen—Buffalo 149

IV. AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS TERMINATING DISPUTES:

I. Quarrymen of Orleans County..... 153

II. Silverware workers of East Syracuse..... 154

III. Blast furnace men of Buffalo..... 155

IV. Machinists of Carthage..... 157

V. Compositors of Utica..... 159

VI. Shirt waist makers of New York City..... 162

VII. Bricklayers of New York City..... 163

VIII. Rapid transit tunnel workmen of New York City..... 167

IX. Street laborers of Rochester..... 171

X. Painters of Auburn..... 172

XI. Painters of Buffalo..... 173

XII. Painters of Troy..... 174

XIII. Painters of Watertown..... 175

XIV. Plumbers of Glens Falls..... 176

XV. Street railway employees of Albany..... 177

XVI. Team drivers of Buffalo..... 178

V. ARBITRATION LAWS 181

United States 184

California 191

Colorado 194

Connecticut 199

Idaho 201

V. ARBITRATION LAWS—*Continued*:

	PAGE.
Illinois	206
Indiana	212
Iowa	220
Kansas	225
Louisiana	229
Maryland	233
Massachusetts	235
Michigan	240
Minnesota	243
Missouri	248
Montana	252
New Jersey	257
New York	264
North Dakota	270
Ohio	270
Pennsylvania	276
Texas	279
Utah	285
Wisconsin	288
Wyoming	292
France	293
Great Britain	296
Canada	299
New Zealand	303
New South Wales.....	358

VI. REPORT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPULSORY CONCILIA- TION AND ARBITRATION LAW.....	381
--	-----

GENERAL STATEMENT.

To the Legislature:

In transmitting the report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, your attention is called to chapter 9 of the Laws of 1901 abolishing the Board of Mediation and Arbitration and creating the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration in the Department of Labor, under special charge of the Commissioner of Labor, and providing that the Commissioner of Labor, together with the First and Second Deputy Commissioners, act as the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. This law became operative on the appointment of the Commissioner of Labor, March 6, 1901; leaving an interim of two months and five days which are included in this report, during which time the former State Board of Mediation performed the functions of this Bureau.

Attention is also called to the fact that a discrepancy existed in the dates on which the report year of the former Department of Mediation and Arbitration and the other departments included in the Department of Labor closed; it having been decided that the report year of the Department of Labor shall close September 30th. Therefore, this report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration covers but nine months, including the period from January 1st to September 30th.

Appended is a summary statement of the work of the State Board in the nine months January 1 to September 30, 1901. It shows that intervention was made in seventeen disputes in that period. As a general rule such intervention was made upon the Board's initiative, but in one instance the intervention was made upon the request of the employer and in two instances upon the request of the employees. The activity of the Board was entirely in the direction of mediation or conciliation; that is, it consisted in offering its good offices towards bringing together the dis-

putants in conference or towards the formation of terms that would be acceptable to both sides. In ten of the seventeen cases the intervention of the Board might be termed mediation; in three of these disputes the Board was unable to induce the disputants to confer with each other, in four cases conferences were arranged by the Board but no settlement arrived at, and in three cases conferences were arranged which resulted in the termination of the dispute. In seven cases the efforts of the Board were directed not so much towards arranging conferences between the parties in dispute as towards arranging satisfactory terms of settlement, and in three of the seven disputes the Board assisted in terminating the disagreement. No dispute was referred to the Board for arbitration in the period covered by this report.

Full particulars of the disputes in which the Board, or any of its members, intervened for the purpose of promoting a settlement are given in Part III, and reference to the page thereof is made in the third column of the summary statement on the opposite page. The most extensive dispute of the year was the general strike of the machinists for a nine-hour day, but the dispute attended with most serious results was that on the street railway system of Albany and Troy.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORK, JANUARY 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.†

[For particulars of these disputes see Part III.]

Date of dispute.	Locality.	Occupation or industry, (with reference to page where described).	No. of employees involved.	INTERVENTION OF STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION.			Dispute closed.
				Before or after strike.	Mediation or conciliation.	Settlement.	
April 1	Buffalo	Team drivers .....(148)	600	After* ..	Conference arranged; union officials not present, April 6; 2d conference held May 10; strike settled, Both sides declined to confer.....	.....	May 21
April 1	Buffalo	Wood workers .....(116)	.....	After ...	Company declined to confer, April 4-5..	Each mill owner made his own terms with the employees. Shops burned and were not rebuilt.	
April 3	East Rochester.	Railroad shopmen.....(114)	120	After ...			
May 1	Buffalo	Furnace employees.....(107)	400	After ...	Two conferences; no settlement	Settled by mutual concessions	May 28
May 7	Albany-Troy ...	Street railway men.....(136)	1,011	After ...	Conference arranged; agreement signed May 13; rejected by the men.	Settled through mediation of Mayor of Albany	May 18
May 20	New York City.	Machinists.....(111)	750	Before†.	Conciliation; terms not accepted by union officers.	One month later men returned to work upon former conditions.	June 20
May 20	Orleans county .	Quarrymen.....(105)	800	After ...	Conciliation; terms proposed June 26, and accepted by both sides.	.....	July 6
May 20	Rochester	Laborers .....(133)	1,200	After ...	Conference arranged May 28, June 4; no agreement; conciliation failed	Street contractors accepted terms previously rejected	July 25
May 30	Janestown	Street railway men.....(146)	59	After ...	After failure of conciliation, a conference was arranged June 26; unsuccessful.	Strike never formally declared off but railway did not suspend operations.	
June 5	Niagara Falls ..	Paper makers.....(117)	200	After ...	Company declined to confer	Settled by compromise.....	July 6
July 8	Tupper Lake ...	Sawmill employees.....(115)	400	After ...	Conciliation failed July 19	Men resumed work.....	July 29
July 26	Olean	Slave workers.....(116)	25	After* ..	Men induced by Board to return to work	.....	Aug. 1
Aug. 1	Buffalo	Longshoremen.....(149)	1,000	After ...	A general strike, settled by	National representatives	Aug. 7
Aug. 13	Buffalo	Structural iron workers(108)	175	After ...	Conference held August 16; settlement effected.	.....	Aug. 17
Aug. 22	New York City.	Shirt-waist makers.....(121)	50	After ...	Conference held August 23; settlement effected.	.....	Aug. 23
Aug. 8	New York City.	Cigarette makers.....(124)	300	After ...	Conciliation, Sept. 18-21; unsuccessful..	Employees gradually returned upon former conditions.	
Sept. 25	New York City.	Shirt-waist makers.....(122)	200	After ...	Conciliation; employers yielded .....	.....	Sept. 28

* Intervention made each time at request of employees. † Intervention made upon request of employer, May 5. ‡ This summary does not include the general strike of machinists throughout the State, in which the intervention of the Board was declined on the ground that the dispute could be adjusted only by national associations of employers and employees. Nor does it include the strike of employees of collar and shirt factories in Troy, which was not terminated until after the close of the Department's official year; the offer of the Board's good offices to compromise the dispute was repeatedly declined.

The work of the Bureau is greatly hampered by a condition referred to in the last annual report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, namely: inability to learn promptly of the existence of a strike or lockout, or what is of perhaps more importance, of a threatened strike or lockout. Our experience has been that while the representatives of this Bureau have been treated with uniform courtesy by all parties to labor disputes which have come under our jurisdiction, and while we have been successful in many instances in bringing about a settlement through mediation, we have very often been handicapped by a feeling of antagonism which has been engendered between the employer and employee after the actual stoppage of work and before we were aware of the existence of the trouble. The Department has sought to improve on the former system of securing information of actual or impending troubles by providing a system of blanks to be filled out by both employer and employee, giving statistical information as to strikes or lockouts and tendering the service of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. While this is of assistance in making up statistics, replies are seldom received in time to make an effort to prevent the actual stoppage of work. We would, therefore, recommend that a law be enacted requiring the chief executive officer of every city, town or village to promptly furnish this Department information of the threatened or actual occurrence of a strike or lockout within his jurisdiction. We firmly believe that, if such a law were enacted, it would result in largely increasing the efficiency of this Bureau and decreasing the loss to both employer and employee occasioned by the stoppage of work through strikes or lockouts.

A somewhat new condition has developed in connection with labor disputes in this State by the organization of employers for the implied and often avowed purpose of resisting the demands of organized labor. It goes without saying that should necessity arise it will also be used to enforce conditions of employment. If wisdom and justice prevail and the two organized bodies recognize and realize their common interest in and dependence on each other, good rather than harm will come of this condition, as it

eliminates what was frequently a barrier to the adjustment of a difference between the employer and employee by making conditions uniform. It goes without saying that all employers in a given locality engaged in a similar avenue of production are natural competitors and therefore under ordinary conditions are in a position to grant practically the same terms and conditions of employment. Therefore any readjustment of those conditions which affects all alike is more feasible and just than though it affected only one of a group in the same locality. Consequently it should be the endeavor of those interested in the moral and material welfare of our State to use every effort to induce the organized forces of capital and labor to treat with each other in a spirit of fairness and justice rather than to maintain the armed neutrality which at present so often exists. This can only be brought about by both parties placing in positions of trust and responsibility men of cool business judgment and unquestioned integrity and a full realization that the claims or complaints of either party are entitled to full and respectful consideration.

There are two classes of people who are always a menace to the stability of industrial prosperity. On the one hand is the arrogant employer and on the other the unwise or reckless labor leader. It is unjust and often criminal to cause an unnecessary strike. It is certainly true that such strikes occur and it is equally true that had the causes leading up to many of the strikes been dispassionately discussed they would never have occurred.

The question of the recognition of labor unions is still a thorn in the flesh of the industrial world. It would seem to us that if the employer would concede the right to the employee to organize and use his influence toward securing the selection of reliable leaders, and the employee on the other hand would concede the right of his fellow workman to join or refrain from joining the labor union, and both employer and employee would take each other into their confidence and thoroughly discuss any difference that might arise the antagonism to labor unions would soon disappear.

This is the general plan upon which railway labor organizations are conducted and they certainly are not considered as a menace

to industrial stability. In fact it is the rule rather than the exception for the representatives of the railway organizations to annually meet the general officers of the different railway systems to discuss and adjust any differences which may exist. The result is a feeling of respect and confidence in each other and a practical guarantee of stability to industrial conditions on railway property. Therefore, we are forced to the conclusion that the system of annual adjustment of contracts or understandings between employer and employees should be fostered and encouraged, which will, we believe, result in eventually reducing the number of actual strikes to a minimum. One of the arguments advanced in opposition to this plan is the irresponsibility of the employee or the employees' organization in the event of failure to observe the terms of the contract and one of the remedies often proposed is the incorporation of labor organizations. While it is no doubt true that in rare cases the fallibility of the human race has been demonstrated by failure of one party or the other to live up to a contract or agreement; it is unquestionably true that in the vast majority of instances the contracts and agreements have been faithfully observed; this being especially true among the older and more highly organized trades. While the time may come when incorporation will be a practical solution, we believe that the most effective remedy at the present time is education along the lines of mutual confidence and the establishment of local boards of mediation or arbitration and that upon the failure or inability to reach a satisfactory settlement before resorting to strike or lockout the services of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration be invoked, and that there be no stoppage of work through strike or lockout until all available means to adjust the trouble have been exhausted.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN McMACKIN, *Commissioner of Labor.*

JOHN LUNDRIGAN, }
JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Deputy Commissioners.*

BERNARD STARK, *Mediator of Industrial Disputes.*

PART II.

STATISTICS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN
NEW YORK.

STATISTICS OF TRADE DISPUTES.

In the absence of a more satisfactory term, the words "trade dispute" are used to describe a disagreement between the employer and his employees that causes an interruption or cessation of work. As a matter of fact, many such disagreements as to the terms of employment occur which do not lead to the stoppage of work or to the termination of the actual or implied contract between the employer and the employed. Where, for example, the two sides have signed an agreement to settle disputes by arbitration, both continue working without interruption in case of a disagreement which would not be called an industrial dispute in the technical sense in which the term is used. In other words, the term industrial or trade dispute applies only to such disputes as are popularly known as strikes or lockouts.

The distinction between a strike and a lockout is of very insignificant value and has given rise to a vast amount of confused thinking and writing. Because workingmen, like other sellers of commodities, have sometimes declined the terms offered by the buyers (employers of labor), they have been blamed for causing the derangements of production that follow the stoppage of work. Some people saw in their collective cessation of work the *cause* of every disturbance to industry that might ensue, thus quite overlooking the facts (1) that it always takes two to make a quarrel and (2) that their demand of the workmen to continue work upon the terms offered by the employer would amount to compulsory labor, or slavery. The odium that was thus early attached to the word "strike" by such confusion of thought naturally made it unpopular among the workingmen, who in the course of time endeavored to shift the blame to the employer by saying they had been "locked out."

It is now commonly recognized among students of industrial relations that neither a strike nor a lockout is in itself the *cause* of disordered production. They rather seek to find in the demands back of the strike or lockout the real cause of the

difficulty. They do not think that the quitting of work by the men makes a strike, or a discharge by the employers a lockout, for such definitions leave one in the dark as to which side has really taken the initiative in the severance of relations between the employer and the employed. If for example the employer desires a new contract with his men, he does not go through the form of discharging them and then offering to re-engage them at reduced wages; but simply gives notice of the proposed reduction of wages, thus placing upon his employees the odium of engaging in a strike if they decline to renew the contract under the new conditions. The employer is thus the one who terminates existing contracts and stops operations rather than pay the existing rates of wages; it is he who has in this case taken the initiative in the severance of contractual relations with his employees; hence he is responsible for the interruption of work, which should be called a lockout rather than a strike.

Logically, no doubt, this view is the more correct one; but it cannot be carried out under present conditions, since it is frequently impossible to say whether an existing contract has actually been abrogated by the proposal of new terms or conditions of work. Take, for instance, the numerous cases in which an employer posts new rules. The men quit work and their opponents call it a strike. But the employees maintain that some of the rules are new, and contrary to existing agreements; that the employer has terminated his contract with them and by refusing to allow them to work under the terms of that contract has locked them out. When, as is usually the case, the contract is unwritten, it is practically impossible to say whether or not it has been terminated by the promulgation of new shop rules on the part of either the employer or the union. In Ilion last year some gunmakers quit work because the employer had had the glass in a lower window painted, thereby obscuring their view of the street. The employer in such a case would claim that the men had struck; they on their side would claim that the employer caused the stoppage of work by changing the terms of their employment without their consent. And the impartial observer, unable to settle the question of initiative, might well despair of attempting to classify the dispute.

The question of responsibility which is back of the desire to maintain the distinction between strike and lockout cannot as a matter of fact be settled, because on such matters people hold diverse opinions; some will hold the employer responsible and some the employees. When, for example, workingmen quit work rather than accept a twenty-five per cent reduction in wages, their collective cessation from work (strike) may be, as regards the general welfare of the community, in the highest degree commendable; since it is now the acknowledged policy of great states to maintain a high standard of living among its citizens. On the other hand, the proposed reduction in wages might be justified on the ground that the existing rates were too high in comparison with other trades or with other districts in the same trade. The only possible way of deciding which view is correct (outside of a public determination through the courts or other machinery of compulsory arbitration and government regulation of wages), is to allow economic forces to decide. If the existing rates are fair and the proposed rates too low, the employers will be convinced by the failure of a supply of labor to take the place of their discharged force; if the existing rates are too high and the proposed rates fair, the employees will be convinced thereof by the appearance of other workmen for positions at the reduced rate. Hence the strike or the lockout is not in itself a blameworthy act. Unless we are ready for public regulation of wages, we must concede to workmen the right to withhold their labor and to employers the right to withhold their capital from the market.

In the event of the failure of these two factors of production to agree upon the terms of the labor contract, the resultant stoppage of work may be either a strike or lockout, and it is really immaterial which it is called. No necessity exists for dividing industrial disputes into these two groups, and that method has not been followed in the preparation of this Report. But while all trade disputes are thus tabulated under the one heading, one column of Table II describes the beginnings of the dispute and tells whether the employees voluntarily quit work or the employers closed down the shops. It is the outward manifestation, the overt act that in common practice decides whether a dispute shall be called a strike or lockout; and in this respect the popular usage is followed in this Report.

Strikes and Lockouts in New York State, 1881-1900.

The sixteenth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor presents statistics of strikes and lockouts in the United States for the twenty year period 1881-1900, from which the following figures for New York State have been compiled. A total of 6,676 labor disputes in the twenty years is reported for the State, an average of 334 per year, these figures being larger than for any other State. Of the total, 216, or one in thirty, are classed as lockouts. A summary of the more important facts concerning these disputes may be made up thus:

TABLE 1.

TABLE I.				
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Total.	
Total number of disputes.....	6,460	216	6,676	
Ordered by organizations	5,085	60	5,145	
Not ordered by organizations.....	1,375	156	1,531	
Establishments:				
Total number involved.....	37,845	3,395	41,240	
Number closed	26,707	2,306	29,013	
Aggregate days closed.....	287,339	67,901	355,240	
Average days closed.....	10.8	29.4	12.2	
Days until strikers were reemployed or their places filled by others.....	507,755	117,640	625,395	
Average duration (days)	13.4	34.7	15.1	
Employees:				
Before dispute {	Males	1,392,293	103,551	1,495,844
	Females.....	341,300	67,242	408,542
	Total.....	1,733,593	170,793	1,904,386
Striking or locked out.....	1,008,945	131,904	1,140,849	
Thrown out of work {	Males	942,316	87,144	1,029,460
	Females	251,045	62,507	313,552
	Total	1,193,361	149,651	1,343,012
New employees after dispute {	Males.....	86,911	9,317	96,228
	Females	14,144	3,384	17,528
	Total	101,055	12,701	113,756
Brought from other places.....	19,348	4,998	24,346	
Cost:				
To employers	\$16,044,601	\$2,423,839	\$18,468,440	
To employees {	Wages	30,993,325	7,265,275	38,258,600
	Assistance	3,069,239	1,022,394	4,091,633
Results:				
Establishments in which disputes succeeded.....	25,869	849	26,718	
Establishments in which disputes succeeded partly	2,658	197	2,855	
Establishments in which disputes failed	9,302	2,228	11,530	
Total.....	37,829	3,274	41,103	

Of all disputes 77.1 per cent were ordered by organizations. The proportion of strikes inaugurated by labor unions was 78.7 per cent while 27.8 per cent of the lockouts were ordered by employers' associations. In the twenty years 41,240 establish-

ments were involved in disputes, of which 29,013 or 70.4 per cent were closed an average of 12.2 days each. The duration of the strikes or lockouts in all establishments, that is the time from the stoppage of work until normal operations were resumed by the strikers being reemployed or their places filled, averaged 15.1 days for each establishment. The loss to their business from such interruption, according to the estimates of the employers, amounted to \$18,468,440.

The total number of employees in the establishments involved in disputes was 1,904,386. Of these 1,140,849, or 59.9 per cent, were on strike or locked out. Adding 202,163 others (10.6 per cent of the total) thrown out of work though not themselves striking or locked out makes a total of 1,343,012 employees whose work was suspended in the disputes, or 70.5 per cent of all the employees in the establishments involved. The estimated loss to the employees amounted to \$38,258,600 in wages and \$4,091,633 in strike benefits, etc., a total loss of \$42,350,233, which is more than two and one-quarter times the estimated financial loss to employers. The disputes resulted in the employment of 113,756 new hands by the firms involved, 24,346 of whom, or 21.4 per cent, came from places other than the seat of the controversy. That is, nearly 10 per cent of the strikers or locked out employees left or lost their former positions permanently, and the number of new employees brought from other places would indicate that a considerable number were compelled to seek employment in new localities.

The figures as to the results of disputes show that strikes were entirely successful in 68.4 per cent of the establishments involved, succeeded in part in 7 per cent and failed in 24.6 per cent. The proportion of success attending lockouts was almost exactly the reverse of that for strikes, lockouts having succeeded in 25.9 per cent of the establishments affected, partially succeeded in 6 per cent and having failed in 68.1 per cent. Manifestly workmen have won success in such disputes much more frequently than employers, a fact which appears more concisely in the statement that the result of disputes was in favor of the employers in 24.7 per cent of the establishments involved, was in favor of the workpeople in 68.4 per cent, while in case of 6.9 per cent the outcome was in the nature of a compromise.

DISPUTES BY YEARS.

In table 2 below are figures for a comparison of different years in the period considered. It will be seen that the number of disputes increases gradually from 1881 to 1885, but in 1886 leaps up to thrice the number for the previous year and increases heavily again in 1887. The year 1888 shows a sharp decrease, only to be followed by a great increase in the next two years, so that 1890 and 1891 show the highest numbers in the period, surpassing in fact by over two hundred any other year. The year 1892 reveals a drop from the exceptional figures of the year before to a level that is fairly maintained during the next three years. Then comes a drop in 1896 to a smaller number than for any year since 1885, after which there is a gradual upward tendency till the end of the period, though the number in 1900 does not equal that of any year except one in the decade from 1886 to 1895.

Comparing with the average annual number of disputes reported in the twenty years, from 1881-5 the numbers are less than one-third of the average except in 1885, when it is slightly more than that; from 1886 to 1895 the numbers are above the average in every year except 1888; while in the last five years the number is below the average though nearly reaching it in 1900.

TABLE 2.

RESULT.

YEAR.	Total disputes.	Establish- ments involved.	Duration (aggregate days).	Employees out of work.	In favor of —		Compro- mised.
					Employers. (Number of establishments.)	Workpeople.	
1881.....	75	1,369	9,349	24,760	450	863	56
1882.....	89	824	7,417	30,078	113	679	32
1883.....	96	981	14,105	59,251	135	529	317
1884.....	106	1,161	19,066	36,859	333	780	48
1885.....	118	736	10,958	44,723	139	593	4
1886.....	350	5,849	123,452	210,609	2,861	2,409	443
1887.....	523	1,394	27,973	71,669	745	546	103
1888.....	283	709	13,120	28,578	321	344	44
1889.....	437	898	10,857	37,784	289	588	21
1890.....	822	2,716	41,512	80,717	518	2,056	141
1891.....	769	1,702	21,704	58,440	516	1,142	44
1892.....	465	1,499	26,044	51,098	718	723	58
1893.....	387	752	16,062	19,785	252	428	72
1894.....	424	3,125	62,730	87,857	599	2,320	206
1895.....	362	4,073	68,539	108,448	784	2,887	402
1896.....	216	2,238	26,290	57,240	235	1,960	43
1897.....	248	2,859	30,320	98,483	180	2,256	423
1898.....	280	1,205	17,054	57,326	282	855	68
1899.....	299	4,895	41,343	110,942	263	4,566	66
1900.....	327	2,255	37,500	68,365	418	1,573	264
Yearly av- erage ...	334	2,062	31,270	67,151	508	1,405	143

In the items of establishments involved, duration of disputes and number of employees thrown out of work a strong contrast appears between the first part of the period down to 1889 and that from 1890 on indicating a much greater disturbance of industry and employment, in absolute amount, during the latter as compared with the former portion. This may be brought out thus:

TABLE 3.

	NUMBER PER YEAR.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Establishments involved:			
1881-9 (except 1886)	1,394	709	1,009
1890-1900 (except 1893)	4,895	1,205	2,657
Duration in days:			
1881-9 (except 1886)	27,973	7,417	14,106
1890-1900 (except 1893)	68,539	17,054	37,304
Employees out of work:			
1881-9 (except 1886)	71,669	24,760	41,713
1890-1900 (except 1893)	110,242	51,098	77,892

The years 1886 and 1893 have been left out of account in the above comparison for the reason that each is an altogether exceptional year either in comparison with the entire twenty-year period or with the other years in its respective portion of the twenty years as above divided. Thus 1886 shows by far the highest numbers of any year in respect of establishments involved, duration in days and employees out of work, numbers which are more than five times as great as the average for the period of 1881-9 as to establishments involved and employees idle and more than eight times the average as to duration of disputes. These exceptional figures for 1886 are to be accounted for chiefly by the general movement for an eight-hour day on May 1 of that year, most marked among the building trades.* The crisis year of 1893 with its sudden industrial depression, on the other hand, shows the reverse contrast, with the lowest number of establishments involved in any year of the twenty save one and the least number of employees thrown out of work in any year, showing less than one-third of the average for 1890-1900 in the former item, one-fourth of the average in the latter, while in duration of disputes its figures are less than one-half the average. The exclusion of these two years heightens the contrast, of course, in Table 3, but their inclusion would in nowise dissipate the same.

* See Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1886, p. 656-7; 1900, p. 8.

Examining the figures for the three items just considered in the first decade it is found that after the first five years with considerable fluctuation but no general upward or downward trend, 1886 with its eight-hour movement sends the figures up to the record point for the twenty years; then for three years there is a subsidence as that movement spent its force followed by a second sudden rise in the last year of the decade. This increase of 1890 is to be accounted for largely by a renewed movement for shorter hours in that year.* In the second decade it appears that the amount of disturbance to industry and employment decreased in 1890-91 and fell to almost the minimum record of the twenty years in the industrial stagnation of 1893. In 1894, however, the figures promptly rise again and since that time no general tendency upwards or downwards appears but rather, barring some sharp fluctuations from year to year, a continued and, compared with previous years, relatively high level is maintained, which may be explained principally as reflecting the efforts of working people first, to prevent a lowering of conditions of employment during the hard times, or to recover the favorable conditions lost in the disasters of 1893, and second, to secure their share of the growing prosperity of subsequent years.† Comparison with the number of disputes per year would indicate further that the strikes and lockouts of the last five years have been on a larger scale, though not notably of longer duration, than those of earlier years.

Turning to the results of strikes and lockouts by years, the relative success of employers and employees in the four quinquennial divisions of the period was as follows:

* See Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1900, p. 9.

† Figures in the U. S. Department report for causes of disputes in the whole United States (Table IX, p. 413) show more than two-thirds again as many establishments involved in strikes against reduction of wages in 1894-5-6 as in any other three consecutive years, the proportion of all strikes for that cause being 11.7 per cent in those years as compared with 7.2 per cent for the twenty years. Similarly in 1897-1900 over two-thirds more strikes were undertaken to secure an advance in wages alone or increase of wages with reduction of hours than in any other four consecutive years, 46.3 per cent of the strikes in those years as compared with 39.9 per cent for the twenty year period being due to those causes.

TABLE 4.

PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH DISPUTES RESULTED:		
	In favor of— Employers.	Workpeople.	In compromise.
1881-5	23.1	67.9	9.0
1886-90	41.4	52.0	6.6
1891-5	25.7	67.3	7.0
1896-1900	10.3	83.3	6.4
1881-1900	24.7	68.4	6.9

It will be seen at once that in the first half of the eighties and in the earlier nineties the proportion of success achieved by employers and workpeople respectively was practically the same and in each case was almost exactly equal to the proportions for all disputes in the twenty years. In the case of the later eighties and the last half of the last decade, however, there is a strong contrast and there is a marked difference between either of them and the other two five-year periods or the twenty years together. From 1886-90 the balance of success was much less strongly in favor of employees than in the preceding or succeeding years, while from 1896-1900 there was a heavy swing in the other direction, the workpeople winning their ends in over 80 per cent of the establishments. The explanation of these results for 1886-90 lies chiefly in the fact that the eight-hour movement previously referred to which dominated the disputes of that period proved to be somewhat premature and to a considerable degree a failure.* Of the great proportion of success falling to workpeople in the disputes of 1895-1900 the explanation would seem to be the extraordinary prosperity of those years tending both to make possible and to justify concessions to their demands.

Finally, it will be observed that the proportion of cases in which the settlement was a compromise is largest in the years 1881-5, but for each of the other four quinquennial periods remains very nearly the same as for the twenty years together.

DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 5 below shows the distribution of the strikes and lock-outs during the last two decades of the last century among the

* See Reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1886, p. 657-8, 661; 1900, p. 9.

industries of the State. New York's great clothing industry, together with the building trades, account for slightly more than one-half the total disputes, but for considerably over one-half the establishments involved as well as for more than fifty per cent of the employees thrown out of work and the aggregate duration of disputes. Disputes were very much more numerous in the building trades than in the clothing industry, but those in the latter appear to have been on a considerably larger scale. The greatest absolute amount of disturbance was, therefore, in the largest industry of the State, the manufacture of clothing.

TABLE 5.

INDUSTRY.	Total disputes.	Establish- ments involved.	Employees th own out of work.	Duration in days.
Agricultural implements.....	5	5	771	254
Boots and shoes	136	273	19,952	7,007
Brewing.....	28	186	7,848	4,172
Brick	35	241	17,900	11,2 8
Building trades	2,312	10,782	225,229	181,077
Carpeting	22	22	19,000	684
Carriages and wagons	4	4	494	74
Clothing.....	948	16,905	474,589	209,871
Cooperage.....	39	76	2,380	1,4 0
Cotton and woolen goods	57	61	7,515	599
Cotton goods	19	19	12,257	438
Domestic service	63	83	1,461	444
Food preparations.....	182	2,470	12,515	24,310
Furniture	232	600	14,889	17,502
Glass.....	38	93	6,839	5,849
Leather and leather goods.....	42	79	2,458	1,8 7
Lumber	1	1	6	2
Machines and machinery	100	154	13,834	5,641
Metals and metallic goods.....	312	1,060	43,883	19,915
Musical instruments	24	56	4,999	2,289
Paper and paper goods.....	13	13	446	82
Pottery, earthenware, etc.....	5	5	261	60
Printing and publishing.....	275	550	14,697	11,343
Public ways construction	110	155	22,072	1,568
Public works construction	34	34	10,207	318
Railroad car building.....	9	9	2,161	135
Rope and bagging.....	6	6	798	110
Rubber goods	2	2	422	22
Shipbuilding, etc.....	27	104	6,102	1,713
Silk goods.....	99	112	9,689	1,976
Stone quarrying and cutting	294	1,047	21,478	24,174
Telegraph and telephone.....	25	28	7,666	277
Tobacco.....	595	2,912	168,772	30,748
Transportation	152	1,345	113,189	33,413
Trunks and valises.....	3	3	35	57
Watches	5	5	473	775
Wooden goods.....	67	153	5,763	2,135
Woolen and worsted goods.....	23	23	4,895	310
Miscellaneous	333	1,555	65,067	21,576
Total.....	6,676	41,240	1,843,012	625,395

Strikes and Lockouts in New York State, January-September, 1901.

The Bureau does not claim completeness for its statistics of disputes, as it was found impracticable to secure reports concerning the innumerable local differences of minor importance. But all the larger strikes or lockouts are covered, with the exception of the machinists' strike in May, for the shorter work-day. In a great many cases the local unions of machinists made their own settlements with employers and by mutual agreement declined to make public the terms of settlement. This incompleteness of returns, together with the shortened year for the present report, manifestly render comparison with statistics for previous years impracticable.

In Tables I to V, following this analysis, will be found detailed tabulations of the returns secured during the nine months. A total of 126 disputes is covered thereby. Classified according to the usual acceptation of the term, all but two of these were strikes, though a third, which was one of the largest disputes reported, involved both strike and lockout.

The 126 disputes involved 649 establishments and 44,943 employees, or 71.9 per cent of the 62,536 employed before the dispute. Nearly one-half the employees involved, or 22,097, were active participants in the strikes or lockouts, 22,846 others being involuntarily thrown out of work as a result of the disputes. Of the 649 establishments affected, 504 suspended work entirely for a longer or shorter period. The duration of all disputes, measured by the aggregate working days lost by employees, was 815,097, of which 497,596 days were lost by those directly and 317,501 days by those indirectly affected.

DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES.

The 126 disputes affected thirteen different industries as follows, this table being a summary of detailed Table II:

TABLE 6.
DISPUTES, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1901.

INDUSTRY GROUPS.	NO. ESTABLISHMENTS			NO. EMPLOYEES		Duration in working days.
	No. dis- putes.	Con- cerned.	Closed.	Direct- ly con- cerned.	Indi- rectly affected.	
*I. Brick, stone, cement, pottery..	5	35	34	1,223	831	45,744
II. Metals, machinery, etc.....	40	44	25	4,500	1,987	148,773
III. Wood and furniture.....	6	7	4	461	273	8,888
IV. Shoes, gloves.....	4	19	15	442	100	23,341
VI. Paper mill.....	1	1	....	139	25	4,592
VII. Printing and stationery	4	16	8	92	33	1,020
VIII. Textiles	5	5	3	416	1,135	14,904
IX. Clothing	18	42	18	1,995	7,348	216,347
X. Food, tobacco, liquors.....	6	74	72	930	350	19,854
XII. Building	28	386	323	7,004	10,495	223,142
XIII. Transportation.....	7	7	2	1,873	49	24,772
XIV. Hotels.	1	1	....	22	.....	.....
XVI. Theaters	1	12	....	3,000	220	83,720
Total.....	126	649	504	22,097	22,846	815,097

Two-thirds of all the disputes were in the building, clothing and machine-making industries, and more than three fourths of the unemployed and of working days lost are accounted for by those three groups together with xvi, theaters. Moreover, two disputes in building, one in clothing and the one in theaters were the cause of over one half of the unemployment and loss of time for all disputes and account for the great prominence of their respective groups. These four disputes which were the largest in single localities during the nine months were, in the order of their size, the strike in the Troy shirt and collar factories (Table i, Group ix, No. 183), that of the bricklayers in New York City (Table i, Group xii, No. 138), the New York City vaudeville actors (Table i, Group xvi, No. 37) and the Rochester building and street laborers (Table i, Group xii, No. 144). The prominence of Group ii in the above table is mainly due to the general machinists strike, accounting in the table for 16 separate disputes, which in no one locality took on such exceptional proportions as the above, but taken together as one concerted movement constituted one of the chief disputes of the year (see under 3t and 3u in Group ii, Table i).

Examination of the detailed tables shows that in like manner in several other groups one or two disputes in each account for a large proportion of the total loss of employment. Mention

* The group numbers are those of the classification of industries regularly used by the Department of Labor.

may here be made of the Albany and Troy street railway strike (Table I, Group XIII, No. 119), which accounts for over one-half of the employees out of work and nearly one-half the days lost in the transportation industry, and of the strike of quarrymen in Orleans county (Table I, Group I, No. 145), which explains nearly three-fourths of the loss in working time in Group I, these two disputes, with the five already noted above, covering the most important events of that nature in the nine months.

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES.

Considering the distribution of disputes by localities in the State, detailed Table v shows that the disputes reported, that is, the larger disputes of the nine months, were scattered through forty-four cities and towns thus:

TABLE 7.

LOCALITY.	Population in 1900.	Number of disputes.	Employees affected.	Duration in days.
First class cities:				
New York City.....	3,437,202	38	20,464	256,041
Buffalo.....	352,387	21	3,864	89,386
Second class cities:				
Rochester.....	162,608	6	1,563	52,128
Syracuse.....	102,374	4	191	1,419
Albany*.....	94,151	3	1,025	11,229
Troy.....	73,246	3	8,400	223,978
Twenty-two third class cities.....	498,535	35	4,690	85,722
Sixteen villages and towns (including one county).....	98,700	16	4,746	95,194
New York State.....	7,268,012	126	44,943	815,097

The highest totals, especially so in point of working people affected, are naturally those for New York City. At the same time the fact that less than one-third of the disputes, not quite one-half the unemployed and less than one-third of the working days lost, were in the metropolis, would indicate that proportionate to the population New York City is subject to, if anything, less disturbance from industrial disputes than the remainder of the State. Of the other large cities it is noticeable that Troy, the sixth city of the State in population, stands next to the metropolis on account of the exceptional dimensions of its shirt and collar strike, and that the street car strike in Albany gives that city a much more prominent place than the larger

*Including the Albany and Troy street car strike, whose chief seat was in Albany.

city of Syracuse. The fact that sixteen villages and towns with but one-fifth as large a population as twenty-two third class cities show nevertheless more employees out of work and more time lost than those cities is more than accounted for by a strike in the brickyards of East Kingston (Table I, Group I, No. 166) and the general strike of quarrymen in Orleans county. Two other disputes in large concerns located in towns, that of the watch case engravers in Sag Harbor (Table I, Group II, 1, No. 101) and the machinists in Seneca Falls (Table I, Group II, 3t, No. 157) also contribute largely to the high totals for villages and towns.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Tables III and V at the end of this section show the causes of disputes both in the various industries and in different localities. Where more than one question figured in a dispute the classification is made according to the principal one. The following table shows for each cause the number of disputes, number of workers directly affected and aggregate days lost by those directly concerned.

TABLE 8.

CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Number of disputes.	Employees directly concerned.	Aggregate days lost.
Increase of wages.....	45	5,842	136,278
Reduction of wages.....	3	3,333	85,558
Hours of labor.....	31	3,954	110,027
Trade unionism.....	27	3,137	44,432
Employment of particular persons	1	15	23
Working arrangements.....	8	742	11,896
Payment of wages.....	4	4,031	48,608
Sympathetic strikes.....	3	918	58,926
Miscellaneous.....	4	125	1,848
Total.....	126	22,097	497,596

The rate of wages was the chief subject of disputes and the question in every case, with but one important exception, was as to an advance in rates. The only strike of any size for the purpose of resisting a reduction of wages was that of the vaudeville actors in New York City, which accounts for practically all the employees and days lost for that cause. Strikes to increase wages were confined to no one industry or locality, appearing in all the groups of trades except hotels and theaters, but were both more numerous, participated in by a much larger number of employees and involved a much greater loss in work-

ing time in the building trades than in any other group, though the high figures in that group for the last two items, especially days lost, are in part due to a single dispute, the Rochester street and building laborers' strike, which was for higher pay.

After rates of remuneration, the question of hours was the most fruitful cause of disputes, the general movement of the machinists in 1901 for a nine-hour day giving that subject especial prominence. It will be seen in Table III that Group II, the machinery industry, contains 20 out of the 31 disputes due to this cause and 16 of these 20 were part of the concerted movement just alluded to. Outside of the machine-making industry the question of working time appears prominently in one other group, viz., the building trades, where efforts to shorten hours occasioned several disputes. While confined, thus, mainly to two industries, disputes concerning hours were scattered among various localities, the machinists everywhere joining in the nine-hour movement.

After wages and hours, trade unionism in one aspect or another was by far the most frequent cause of disputes. While the controversies over this subject were relatively numerous and appear in various localities and industries, they figured as a rule in comparatively small disputes except in the case of the Albany street railway strike, in which the discharge of non-union men was demanded, and the watch case engravers at Sag Harbor who went out against a non-union shop notice.

Questions of working arrangements, shop rules, etc., were the occasion of the next highest number of disputes, all of which were comparatively insignificant except a strike of blast furnace men in Buffalo (Table I, Group II, 3a-q, No. 113), who demanded more help in one of their firm's departments. Measured by number of strikers or days lost, differences as to the payment of wages and sympathetic strikes were each more important causes than working arrangements, equalling trade unionism. This is due in the former case to the fact that questions as to the time or manner of paying wages were the cause of three of the larger disputes of the nine months, viz.: the bricklayers strike in New York, where the point at issue was payment for waiting time, the stone quarry strike in Orleans county to secure bi-weekly

payment of wages, and a strike in the rapid transit subway in New York City, where the mode of payment for overtime and bi-weekly payment of wages were the points in controversy.

Sympathy with other strikers owes its prominence among the different causes entirely to the fact that the most serious dispute of the nine months, in point of working time sacrificed, the Troy shirt and collar dispute, was a sympathetic strike.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES

The results of the disputes under each cause in the various industries and localities are set forth in detailed Tables III and V, and a summary presentation of results for each of the above mentioned causes shows the following:

TABLE 9.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES SETTLED			Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES RESULTING			
	In favor of work-people.	In favor of em-ployers.	By com-promise.		In favor of work-people.	In favor of em-ployers.	In com-promise.	Total.
Increase of wages...	21	14	10	45	2,260	866	2,716	5,842
Hours of work.....	9	13	9	31	600	1,627	1,727	3,954
Trade unionism.....	11	14	2	27	1,121	956	1,060	3,137
Payment of wages...	2	.....	2	4	2,522	.....	1,509	4,031
Reduction of wages..	2	1	.....	3	3,033	300	.....	3,333
Employment of particular persons....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	15	.....	15
Working arrangements	2	5	1	8	408	329	5	742
Sympathetic disputes .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	918	.....	918
Miscellaneous	1	2	1	4	8	111	6	125
Total	48	53	25	126	9,952	5,122	7,023	22,097

In 48 disputes the working people were wholly successful in gaining their demands, in 53 they failed entirely, while in 25 they were partially successful, a compromise of demands by them involving necessarily some gain upon previously existing conditions. Of the 22,097 employees who went on strike or were locked out, 45 per cent gained their object with a loss in working time of 152,384 days; 31.8 per cent gained a part of their demands at the cost of 178,116 days' time; while 23.2 per cent failed in their contention after the sacrifice of 167,096 days' work.

The sympathetic disputes and that concerning the employment of particular persons were all won by the employers as well as a

majority of the disputes about working arrangements. On the other hand, the working people were wholly or partially successful in the disputes over the payment of wages and most of the strikes against reduction of wages. Nearly all of the disputes involving questions of trade unionism were settled definitely for or against one or the other party, only 2 out of the 27 being compromised, the relative success of the two parties being about even, the employers winning a slightly larger number of disputes but more working people being concerned in the disputes won by them than in those won by the employers. Disputes about increase of wages and hours of labor show frequent compromises in their settlement. So far as settled entirely in favor of one party, employers were much more successful than workingmen in questions of hours of labor, while on questions of increase of wages, far greater success in such cases fell to the working people. But in either of the above cases it is especially true that a compromise meant a positive gain to the working people (all the disputes concerning hours save one were over a question of shorter hours). So that, as a matter of fact, in a majority of the cases and for a majority of the workmen concerned, strikes for shorter hours resulted in a shortening of the working time, and in two-thirds of the cases and for eighty-five per cent of the workmen striking for that object disputes over advances of wages resulted in some increase.

Table 10 below is arranged for comparison of the results of disputes in different industries and in different localities on the basis of the number of employees directly concerned. As between the three groups of industries, where most of the disputes occurred, it will be seen that workingmen were far more successful in the building trades than in the clothing or machine making trades, nearly all of them either winning or compromising their disputes, the great majority of which were strikes for an increase of wages or a reduction of hours. These same causes predominated in the machinery industry also, but there, even if the compromises be taken into account, the number of employees who made gains is not very much higher than those who failed of their object entirely. In the clothing group, where no compromises were made, and where one-half the disputes concerned questions of

trade unionism, the balance of success rested with employers, a majority of the employees failing to attain their object in the disputes. This result in the clothing trades is due entirely to the failure of the shirt and collar strike, as the majority would appear on the other side if that dispute were left out of account.

TABLE 10.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED IN DISPUTES WHICH RESULTED—			Total.
		In favor of work- people.	In favor of em- ployers.	In com- promise.	
I. Brick, stone, cement, pottery..	5	2.5	32.1	65.4	100.0
II. Metals, machinery, etc.....	40	24.8	44.3	30.9	100.0
III. Wood and furniture.....	6	33.8	66.2	.....	100.0
IV. Shoes, gloves.....	4	86.6	2.3	11.1	100.0
VI. Paper mill.....	1	.....	.....	100.0	100.0
VII. Printing and stationery	4	46.8	47.8	5.4	100.0
VIII. Textiles	5	54.1	45.9	.....	100.0
IX. Clothing	18	44.1	55.9	.....	100.0
X. Food, tobacco, liquors.....	6	22.2	50.5	27.3	100.0
XII. Building.....	28	55.4	5.0	39.6	100.0
XIII. Transportation	7	0.6	13.4	86.0	100.0
XV. Hotels.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	100.0
XVI. Theaters.....	1	100.0	.....	.....	100.0
Total	126	45.0	23.2	31.8	100.0
LOCALITIES.					
First class cities:					
New York City	38	78.7	12.8	8.5	100.0
Buffalo	21	41.3	25.0	33.7	100.0
Second class cities	16	7.4	29.4	63.2	100.0
Third class cities.....	35	25.5	22.4	52.1	100.0
Villages and towns.....	16	2.6	50.8	46.6	100.0
The State	126	45.0	23.2	31.8	100.0

Comparing the larger with the smaller cities and towns as to the results of disputes the latter part of Table 10 shows a rather striking change in the figures as one goes from New York to Buffalo and the lesser cities and the towns, the success of workingmen being highest in the metropolis and thereafter diminishing with the size of the cities or towns except in the case of the third class cities, which constitute an exception to this statement. This is true whether only the disputes settled entirely in favor of one party be considered or whether the compromised disputes be reckoned as partial successes of the employees.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Summarizing from detailed Table No. iv, the mode of settlement in the disputes reported for the first nine months of 1901 was as follows:

TABLE 11.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT.	Number of disputes.	Number of employees concerned (directly or indirectly).
Direct negotiations.....	72	17,042
Return to work on employers' terms	24	12,004
Replacement of workers.....	22	1,180
Closing of works	1	119
Mediation and conciliation.....	4	1,482
Arbitration	2	12,670
Otherwise	1	446
Total.....	126	44,943

Direct negotiation of the parties was the most frequent method of settlement, nearly three fifths of the disputes, embracing 38 per cent of the workers affected, being terminated in that way. The two other forms of negotiation, mediation or conciliation, and arbitration were the means of settlement in but six cases included in these returns, though the number concerned in those six is large owing to the fact that the bricklayers and masons' strike in New York City, which involved 12,500 men, was arbitrated. Of the four disputes settled by conciliation, conferences at which the settlements were reached were arranged by a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration in three, while in the other a member of that Board proposed terms to one party which were later accepted by both.

About one fifth of the disputes with 27 per cent of the workers were terminated by the employees giving up the fight and returning to work on the employers' terms, while a little less than another fifth, which involved, however, less than three per cent of the workers and were, therefore, the smaller disputes, terminated even more disastrously for the employees in that they not only failed to gain any of their demands, but lost their positions as well.

TABLES.

- I. Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported January 1 to September 30, 1901.
- II. Number of Disputes, Establishments and Employees Affected, Etc., by Industries.
- III. Causes and Results of Disputes.
- IV. Mode of Settlement of Disputes.
- V. Summary of Disputes, by Localities.

TABLE I.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISPUTES REPORTED

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.
I. STONE AND						
126	Coeymans. 3 Brickyards	Laborers.....	160	150	..... May 9, 1901 May 23, 1901
166	East Kingston. 10 Brickyards..	Laborers.....	1,000	200	800 June 24, 1901 June 30, 1901	
145	Orleans County. 20 Stone quarries.....	Quarrymen, breakers and cutters.	800	800	..... May 20, 1901 July 6, 1901
100	Syracuse. 1 Pottery.....	Transferers (girls). Others..... (Thereof females)	42 362 (90)	42	..... April 15, 1901 April 22, 1901
141	Wayland. 1 Cement works.....	Laborers.....	62	31	31 May 17, 1901 May 20, 1901	

II. METALS, MACHINERY

1. Gold and Silver Ware.					
117	East Syracuse. 1 Silver plated ware works.	Buffers	13	13	..... May 4, 1901
		Burnishers	14	14	May 22, 1901
		Helpers	25	25	
		(Thereof females)	(12)	(12)	
		Platers	10	10	
		Solderers	26	26	
		Spinners.....	10	10	
		Others	36	36	

* The more important disputes listed in this table

DURING THE NINE MONTHS, JANUARY—SEPTEMBER, 1901.*

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

CLAY PRODUCTS.

12	1,800	.....	Increase wages.	No increase..	Conference of employers and workpeople. Work was suspended in three yards during dispute.	126
6	6,000	4,800	Increase wages.	No increase..	Men returned to work. Work was suspended in ten yards during dispute. Some arrests of strike leaders for rioting were made.	166
41	32,800	.....	Demand of workmen for payment of wages every two weeks instead of monthly; minor differences concerned wage scale and recognition of union.	Fortnightly pay-day established; other demands withdrawn.	Conference of Orleans County Quarrymen's Association and Special Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, the terms of settlement having been previously accepted by employers at suggestion of member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. See agreement in Part IV.	145
6	252	.....	Refusal of transferers to work under order requiring them to clean their own ware.	Strikers submitted to order.	Conference of employers and workpeople. Work was not suspended in other departments.	100
1½	46	46	Increase of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50.	Wages increased to \$1.50.	Firm granted demands after 1½ days suspension of work.	141

AND APPARATUS.

16	2,144	Employees locked out for forming a union.	Union abandoned.	Conference of employers and committee of employees. Five year agreement (see Part IV) signed: employees to neither join nor support any labor organization, company to join no trust or combination of employers, all employees to return to work, no "piecework," except by request of workmen, and fine for failure to "punch" time register to be not over one half hour's pay.	117
----	-------	-------	---	------------------	--	-----

are described in the text of succeeding pages.

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.
II. METALS, MACHINERY						
	1. Gold and Silver Ware—Con.					
101	Sag Harbor. 1 Watch case works ...	Engravers Others (Thereof females)	167 577 (100)	87	April 15, 1901	
	2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products.					
169	Niagara Falls. 1 Lead reduction works	Furnace men.... Laborers Others	2 5 3	2 5	April 17, 1901 April 20, 1901	
43	Rome. 1 Brass pole factory ...	Buffers Grinders	20 6	20 6	Feb. 20, 1901 "	
	3, a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.					
111	Albany. 1 Structural iron firm..	Structural iron workers. Laborers	3 3	3 3	April 25, 1901 June 29, 1901	
113	Buffalo. 1 Blast furnace.....	Furnace men	400	400	April 28, 1901 May 28, 1901	
192	Buffalo. 1 Bridge company.....	Structural iron workers.	175	32	Aug. 13, 1901 Aug. 16, 1901	

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

See remarks.	†11,300	.....	"Non-union shop" notice posted by firm, causing strike of engravers.	Strike failed.	Strike never declared off. About Nov. 1 the engravers' union, claiming to have placed 50 per cent of its members in other places, granted remaining members permission to seek their old positions.	101
3	21	.....	Increase wages	Wages increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.	Firm granted one-half the increase demanded. Work was not entirely suspended in the plant.	169
.....	.....	.....	Strike of buffers in sympathy with grinders over wage scale for the latter.	Strike failed.	Strikers' places filled at once by new men. Work of factory not suspended.	43
55	36	.....	Increase wages	Strike failed.	Strikers found employment elsewhere within one week after suspension of work, their former places being ultimately filled by new men. Firm was declared unfair by strikers' union.	111
See remarks.						
26	10,400	.....	Refusal of firm to employ additional help in stockroom of one furnace. After striking, men demanded increase of wages.	More help employed. New wage scale signed.	Conference of employers and committee of strikers' union. Agreement (see Part IV) signed including an advance in wages to correspond with general increase in the vicinity, preference to union men when available, additional help in stockroom, arbitration of differences and new wage contract to be made at end of five months. Two furnaces were closed for three weeks.	113
5	See remarks.	.....	Refusal of men to work with non-union foreman.	Foreman removed.	Conference of firm's superintendent with union officials arranged by member of State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Strikers lost very little time, most of them being at once employed elsewhere.	192

† Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.	
				Directly.	

II. METALS, MACHINERY

21	3, a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.—Con. Buffalo 1 Bridge company	Tank builders...	150	130	20	Jan. 26, 1901
		Structural iron workers.	50	33	17	Feb. 6, 1901
		Others.....	40	.....	40	
92	Kingston. 1 Car truck works.....	Machinists, blacksmiths & laborers.	200	125	.....	April 3, 1901
51	New York City. 1 Iron and steel con- struction company.	Painters.....	30	30	.....	Mar. 12, 1901 Mar. 13, 1901
148	New York City. 1 Iron and steel con- struction company.	Bridge builders.. Others.....	100 25	100 .....	..... 25	May 11, 1901 May 14, 1901
201	New York City. 1 Metallic bed works...	Metal polishers and buffers. Others.....	41 221	30 .....	.....	Aug. 22, 1901 Sept. 10, 1901
103	3, t. Steam Engines, Boilers, Etc. Buffalo. 4 Boiler works	Boiler makers, heaters and helpers.	300	300	.....	April 15, 1901 See remarks.
8	Buffalo. 1 Boiler works	Tank builders...	150	150	.....	Jan. 8, 1901 Jan. 10, 1901
156	Buffalo. 1 Steam pump works...	Machinists and helpers.	280	272	.....	May 20, 1901 June 8, 1901
59	Dunkirk. 1 Locomotive works....	Machinists and helpers. Others.....	750 1,520	500	220 1,226	May 21, 1901 May 27, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

9	1,467	693	At first, increase of wages for structural iron workers. Afterwards strikers refused to work with non-union men.	Wages increased 6½ cents per hour for iron workers. All men joined union.	Conference of firm and business agents of union. Union scale of wages and employment of union men only agreed to. Hours reduced from 54 to 48 per week.	21
.....	.....	.....	Requirement that men sign printed application for employment, the men striking.	Strike failed.	Strikers' positions filled by new men. Within four months 58 strikers had been reemployed. On the application presented to men, firm proposed reduction of hours from 60 to 59 hours with no change of pay and a plan of profit-sharing, both of which were put in force.	92
1	30	.....	Increase of wages.	Strike failed.	Strikers' places filled by bridgemen. Work was not suspended.	51
3	300	75	Increase of wages from \$3.76 to \$4.25.	Wages increased to \$4.	Not reported.	148
14	See remarks.	.....	Strike to unionize shop.	Strike failed.	Strikers' places filled by other workmen. Work not suspended.	201
57	8,475	.....	Increase of wages for heaters and helpers from 15 cents to 17½ and 20 cents per hour.	Advance conceded in 3 works, strike failed in 1.	Increase by one firm May 1st, by another May 5th, by a third May 7th. Strike ended in failure in fourth on June 20th. Work was suspended in all four works. Boiler makers struck in sympathy with heaters and helpers.	103
2	300	.....	Increase wages from 17½ cents to 22½ cents per hour.	Wages increased to 22½ cents.	Not reported.	8
17	4,624	.....	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day without decrease of wages.	No change in time or pay.	Non-union men voted to return to work whereupon union ordered its members to return.	156
5	2,500	7,230	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day at same wages for helpers but with 12½ per cent increase for machinists.	Hours not changed. Wages advanced 10 per cent.	Conference of employers and committee from unions. Works were shut down four days. Advance in wages affected 530 machinists and helpers.	59

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.

II. METALS, MACHINERY					
168	3, t. Steam Engines, Boilers, Etc.—Con. Newburgh. 1 Ice machine works ...	Machinists and helpers.	59	59	May 20, 1901 June 10, 1901
157	Seneca Falls. 1 Steam pump works...	Machinists Laborers Others.....	236 142 138	232 137 135	May 20, 1901 July 2, 1901
130	3, u. Machinery. Amsterdam. 1 Machine shop.....	Machinists Others.....	42 17	38	May 2, 1901 5 June 22, 1901
154	Buffalo. 1 Machine shop.....	Machinists Others	80 170	80 170	May 1, 1901 May 30, 1901
158	Buffalo. 1 Machine shop.....	Machinists Blacksmiths..... Others	26 14 60	19 14	May 20, 1901 May 27, 1901 and June 6, 1901 June 26, 1901
189	Carthage. 1 Machine shop.....	Machinists Others	12 15	11	May 20, 1901 Aug. 7, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

44	2,596	.....	Nine-hour day without decrease of wages.	Hours reduced from 60 to 59 per week with 55 hours in four summer months.	Men returned to work. Wage rates were not changed.	168
37	13,653	4,995	Nine-hour day with 12½ per cent increase of wages.	Compromise..	Conference of employers and union committees. Agreement signed for 55 hours with 60 hour pay until October 1, 1901. Works were closed during dispute. Particulars for four other firms involved in same strike not reported.	157
44	*1,125	*30	Nine hour day.	Hours changed from 60 to 55 in summer months.	Verbal agreement, Hours were changed by Saturday half holiday. Most of the strikers found work elsewhere before June 22d.	130
26	2,080	4,420	55 hours per week with 10 per cent increase of wages.	Hours reduced from 60 to 55 per week for June, July and August with 7 per cent increase of wages.	Conference of employers with committee of men ending in verbal agreement as to hours. Question of wages settled with each employee, resulting in average advance of 7 per cent.	154
23	559	.....	Nine hour day without decrease of wages.	Hours reduced from 60 to 55 per week wages having been increased about 10 per cent.	Conference of superintendent and employees. Strike began May 20 but a week later men returned under agreement for 10 hour pay for 9 hours work. June 6th upon notice of 10 hour day being posted, men again went out.	158
39	759	.....	Nine hour day without decrease of wages.	Compromise.	Conference of employers with machinists' shop committee. Agreement signed for 55 hour week with 60 hours pay for thirty days, after which question of nine or ten hours per day to be settled by majority vote of all employees of firm, wages per hour to be same as before strike. (See Part IV for agreement in full.)	189

* Estimated.

TABLE I-

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.

II. METALS, MACHINERY					
165	3, u. Machinery -Con. Little Falls. 1 Machine shop	Machinists	16	16	May 20, 1901
		Laborers	7	4	May 27, 1901
177	Lockport. 1 Machine shop	Machinists	80	80	May 20, 1901
		Others	300	30	Aug. 26, 1901
177	Lockport. 1 Machine shop	Machinists and helpers.	27	16	May 29, 1901
		Others	17		Sept. 6, 1901
182	Oswego. 1 Machine shop	Machinists	14	7	7 May 20, 1901
		Others	29	25	July 11, 1901
212	Rochester. 1 Elevator works	Machinists	10	10	May 20, 1901
					May 27, 1901
164	Rochester. 2 Machine shops	Machinists and helpers.	170	170	May 20, 1901 June 19, 1901
102	Watertown. 1 Machine shop	Machinists	12	7	April 13, 1901
		Others	13		See remarks.
121	4. Railway Repair Shops. Buffalo. 1 Railway repair shop..	Machinists	97	95	May 2, 1901
		Machinists' helpers and ap- prentices.	50	46	July 24, 1901
		Others	165	139	

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
6	120	.....	Nine hour in place of ten hour day, with 12½ per cent increase of wages.	Nine hour day with 10 per cent increase in rates per hour.	Conference of employers and employees. Hourly rates increased 5 per cent at time of settlement and 5 per cent more 60 or 90 days later. Shop suspended work during dispute.	165
84	6,720	2,520	Nine hour day with 12½ per cent increase of wages.	Strike failed.	Strike declared off and men returned on old terms. Works were not closed during dispute.	177
86	1,376	.....	Nine hour day with 12½ per cent increase of wages.	Strike failed.	Strike declared off, and some of men returned to work, others returning later, and some never returning. Works were not closed during dispute.	177
44	308	1,452	Nine hour in place of ten hour day, with 12½ per cent increase of wages.	Strike failed.	Conference of employers and employees. Men returned on old terms.	182
6	60	.....	Nine hour day without decrease of wages.	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 with no decrease of wages.	Not reported.	212
26	4,420	.....	Demand for 9 instead of 9½ hours per day with about 6 per cent advance in wages.	Hours reduced to 9, wages advanced 4 per cent.	Firm reduced hours. Wages settled by arbitration, each side appointing three arbitrators. Both shops suspended work during dispute.	164
.....	*168	.....	Demand for 9 instead of 10 hours per day without decrease of wages.	Strike failed.	Strike was never declared off. Works were not entirely closed by dispute and within a few weeks new hands were hired to fill strikers' places.	102
71	19,880	.....	Demand for 9 hour day without decrease of wages.	Strike failed.	Strike declared off by all unions except in case of boilermakers, whose union declined to do so and whose places were filled by non-union men. Other employees returned on old terms. Shops were not closed.	121

* Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office number.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.				Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.	Indirectly.	

II. METALS, MACHINERY						
124	4. Railway Repair Shop—Con. Buffalo. 1 Railway repair shop..	Car inspectors ..	19	19	.....	May 2, 1901
		Car repairers	133	133		June 28, 1901
153	Depew. 1 Railway repair shop..	Machinists	257	257	.....	June 1, 1901
		Machinists' helpers and apprentices.	162	162		June 8, 1901
		Others	27	27		
27	Hornellsville. 1 Railway repair shop..	Boiler makers ...	19	19	.....	Jan. 24, 1901
		Boiler makers' helpers	34	34		Nov. 30, 1901
		Flue setters	3	3		
		Others	60	.....	60	
91	Rochester. 1 Railway repair shop..	Carpenters	61	59	.....	April 3, 1901
		Repairers.....	29	27		April 18, 1901
		Others	53	33		
120	Utica. 1 Railway repair shop..	Machinists and helpers	22	22	.....	May 8, 1901
		Boilermakers and helpers.	12	11		July 22, 1901
		Laborers	16	9		
		Others	34	10		
146	5. Cycles and Motor Vehicles. Syracuse. 1 Automobile works....	Machinists	14	11	.....	May 20, 1901
		Machine and bench hands.	26	.....	7	May 27, 1901
		Others	6			
19	6. Ship and Boat Building. N. Y., Richmond Borough. 1 Dry dock.....	Ship carpenters..	53	53	.....	Jan. 25, 1901
		Others.....	600			Jan. 26, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
49	7,448	.....	Strike in sympathy with men in two Pennsylvania shops.	Strike failed.	Strike declared off. Shops were closed during dispute.	124
7	3,122	.....	Strike for 9 hour day with 10 per cent increase of wages and to assist striking machinists in Buffalo.	Strike failed.	Men ordered back to work by international convention of machinists' unions then in session on the ground that the strike was illegal. No change in wages or hours.	153
136	7,616	8,160	Increase of wages and abolition of piece rates on repair work.	Compromise resulting in advance of 1 cent per hour in wages of boiler makers, other conditions remaining the same.	Conference of employers and members of strikers' union. Works were not entirely closed during dispute.	27
13	1,547	.....	Increase of wages.	Strike failed.	Shop burned on April 18th, after having been closed during strike, and not rebuilt.	91
64	3,328	.....	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day without decrease of wages.	Strike failed.	New men hired to fill strikers' places, part of the latter returning subsequently on old terms. Shop suspended work during dispute.	120
6	66	42	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day without decrease of wages.	Strike failed.	Works were shut down until men returned on old terms.	146
1	53	.....	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day without decrease of wages.	Strike failed.	Men returned to work on old terms. Work was not suspended at dock.	19

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.	
				Directly.	

II. METALS, MACHINERY

184	7. Agricultural Im- plements. Albany. 1 Agricultural machin- ery works.	Iron molders.....	10	8	July 15, 1901
		Others	65		July 25, 1901
162	9. Scientific Instru- ments & Appliances. Rochester. 1 Photographic special- ty works.	Plate holder mak- ers.	20	15	June 10, 1901
					June 12, 1901
15	10. Electrical Ap- paratus. Buffalo. 1 Electric signal works	Machinists and machine hands.	80	46	Jan. 16, 1901
					Jan. 27, 1901

III.

83½	Buffalo. 1 Door and box mill...	Mill hands	184	83	April 1, 1901
		Others	177		See remarks.
78	Buffalo. 1 Planing mill	Carpenters.....	20	20	April 1, 1901
		Machine hands ..	6	6	April 3, 1901
		Laborers.....	3	3	
170	Elmira. 1 Cabinet shop.....	Cabinet makers..	30	20	July 1, 1901
		Carvers	6	3	July 10, 1901
		Machine wood- workers.	65	65	
		Pasters & helpers.	46	32	
68	Middleport. 1 Couch and chair fac- tory.	Upholsterers.....	10	10	Mar.15-16,1901
		Others	15		

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

AND APPARATUS—Concluded.

9	72	.....	Demand of molders for day-work in place of piece-work at the union wage \$2.75 per day.	Day work at \$3.00 established.	Employer hired other union men at \$3.00 per day, supposing them to be non-union. When truth became known later agreement was made to continue the \$3.00 rate per day. Foundry department alone closed during dispute.	184
1½	23	.....	Personal objection of strikers to foreman for proposed night shift.	Foreman was retained; night-work suspended.	Men returned to work individually. Dispute affected but one department of works.	162
10	460	.....	Demand for reinstatement of three union men who had been discharged.	Strike failed.	Strike was declared off and 19 of the strikers received their old positions. Works were not entirely closed.	15

WOOD.

.....	*498	.....	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day without decrease of wages.	Strike failed.	Strikers' places filled in a few days, strike never being declared off. Ten of strikers left the union and returned to their old places.	83½
2	52	6	Nine-hour in place of ten-hour day without decrease of wages.	Hours reduced to 9, wages advanced 10 per cent.	Agreement signed.	78
9	1,080	.....	Demand for discharge of non-union foreman and for 9 instead of 10 hours per day without decrease of pay.	Foreman retired from position in question, hours reduced to 9 without change of wages.	Conference of employers and workpeople.	170
1	10	.....	Demand for increase of 10 cents per couch in piece wages.	Wages increased.	Not reported.	68

* Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office number.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date or dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.
III. WOOD—						
13	New York, Brooklyn Borough. 1 Planing mill	Cabinet makers.. Carpenters..... Machine hands .. Helpers	27 40 34 16	27 34 29 12	Jan. 13, 1901 See remarks.	
181	Tupper Lake. 2 Pulp wood mills	Pulp mill men ... Others	140 250	120	20 July 9, 1901 250 July 29, 1901	
IV. LEATHER AND						
3	Gloversville. 2 Glove factories	Glovemakers..... (Thereof females) Others..... (Thereof females)	43 (40) 671 (233)	33 (30)	50 Jan. 1, 1901 (25) Feb. 1, 1901	
47	Johnstown. 1 Glove factory	Banders and binders (females) Others	10 93 (17)	10	Feb. 20, 1901 Feb 21, 1901	
137	New York, Manhattan Borough. 15 Custom shoe shop	Shoe makers..... (1 hereof females)	400	350	50 May 20, 1901 (25) Oct. 23, 1901	
167	Rochester. 1 Shoe factory	Shoe workers.... (Thereof females)	150 (60)	49	June 18, 1901 July 14, 1901	
VI. PAPER						
203	Niagara Falls. 1 Paper mill	Beatermen..... Firemen	30 28	26 25	June 5, 1901 July 8, 1901	
		Pulp mill men... Sulphite mill men Wood room men. Paper machine tenders.	34 40 50 25	30 28 30	25	

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

Concluded.

6	612	.....	Strike against decision of firm to run non-union mill.	Strike failed.	Men returned to work or places were filled at hours increased from 49 and 53 to 55 and at reduced wages for cabinet makers, carpenters and six of the machine hands. Mill was not closed during dispute, men beginning to return one week after going out.	13
17	2,040	4,590	Demand for 10 instead of 11 hours work per day.	Strike failed.	Mills remained shut down until men returned to work at same hours and terms as before. Two other mills were involved in the same strike, but particulars for these were not reported.	181

RUBBER GOODS.

26	858	1,300	Strike against reduction from 85 to 75 cents per dozen in piece rates.	Old rates re-established.	Mode of settlement not reported. One other factory was involved in same strike, but details for this were not reported.	3
1	5	.....	Demand for increase in wages.	No change in wages.	One half the strikers returned at old rates, others' places were filled.	47
See remarks.	12,300	7,800	Demand for 10 per cent increase in wages.	Wages increased 10 per cent in all but three shops.	Employers organized upon declaration of strike, but after several weeks the organization broke up, all but three firms yielding to demands by end of June, strike in these three not being declared off until Oct 23. Mode of settlement not reported.	137
22	1,078	.....	Demand for recognition of union.	Compromised.	Mode of settlement not reported. Strikers returned to work so far as places remained vacant.	167

AND PULP.

28	3,892	700	Strike for increase of wages and against discharge of a union man.	Hours per week were reduced from 78 to 66, with no change in daily wages.	Conference of employers and union officials. Work was not entirely suspended.	203
----	-------	-----	--	---	---	-----

TABLE I-

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.

VII. PRINTING AND					
204	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Plate printing firm..	Plate printers... (Thereof females)	70 (35)	23	30 (30) Aug. 13, 1901 Sept. 3, 1901
61	Niagara Falls. 1 Check-book maker....	Glueers and folder Others (Thereof females)	21 girls 231 (126)	21 girls	March 8, 1901 March 9, 1901
46	Niagara Falls. 1 Check-book maker....	Machinists Others (Thereof females)	5 247 (147)	5	Feb. 22, 1901 Feb. 27, 1901
118	Utica. 14 Book and job printers	Compositors Pressmen	43 Not reported.	43	May 6, 1901 May 9, 1901

VIII.

107	Fulton. 1 Worsted mill	Weavers (Thereof females) Others (Thereof females)	200 (80) 760 (320)	120 (40)	80 (40) 760 (320)	April 18, 1901 April 25, 1901
11	Mohawk. 1 Knitting mill.....	Shirt finishers (girls). Others (Thereof females)	11 162 (115)	11		Jan. 5, 1901 Feb. 2, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

ALLIED TRADES.

15	345	450	Demand for 25 per cent advance in piece wages.	No change in wages.	No settlement. Firm did not cease work, new hands being employed. All but four of strikers subsequently reemployed.	204
1	21	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	No change in wages.	Strikers asked for former places, part of them being taken back, but some losing their positions, firm having contracted for doing of the work in Buffalo. Works were not closed during dispute.	61
4	20	.....	Strike against employment of "handyman" on alleged machinists' work.	Work in question done outside of factory.	Adjusted by machinists' agent. Works were not closed during dispute.	46
4	172	12	Demand for increase of wages to \$14 per week on timework, to 33½ cents per 1,000 ems on piecework.	Wages increased as asked for.	Conference of employers and executive committee of strikers' union. Eight offices suspended work during dispute. The agreement signed appears in Part IV.	113

TEXTILES.

6	720	5,040	Organization of a weavers' union to prevent putting on of "learners," who, it was claimed, received all the best work, leaving the most difficult work for old hands, whose earnings were thereby reduced. Upon attempt to carry out this purpose, all employees were locked out.	No change in conditions.	Conference of employers and weavers' committee. Plant was entirely shut down during dispute.	107
24	264	.....	Refusal to use trimmings furnished by firm.	Strike failed.	Strikers' places filled by new hands in February.	11

TABLE I—

Office number.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.	
				Directly.		Indirectly.

VIII. TEXTILES

56	New York, Brooklyn Borough. 1 Silk mill.....	Silk ribbon weavers (males). Heipers (females)	72 75	69	3 58	Mar. 28, 1901 April 27, 1901
48	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Silk mill.....	Silk ribbon weavers. (Thereof females)	350 (275)	156 (116)	194 (159)	Mar. 7, 1901 Mar. 21, 1901
53	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Silk mill.....	Silk ribbon weavers (males). Others (females).	60 90	60 .....	..... 40	Mar. 13, 1901 Mar. 23, 1901

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY

94	Newburgh. 1 Hat factory	Makers..... Others..... (Thereof females)	125 322 (100)	125 ..... .....	..... 322 (100)	April 1, 1901 April 27, 1901
208	New York, Manhattan Borough. 2 Cloak factories	Cloak makers.... (Thereof females)	600 (100)	200 (20)	.....	Aug. 30, 1901 Sept. 10, 1901
1	New York, Manhattan Borough. 8 Shirt contractors	Shirt makers (Thereof females)	200 (50)	200 (50)	.....	Jan. 1, 1901 Jan. 15, 1901
152	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators (females).	100	30	.....	June 3, 1901
170	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators..... (Thereof females) Cutters	132 (100) 15	98 (68) 15	.....	June 18, 1901 Aug. 12, 1901
196	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators..... (Thereof females) Cutters and finishers (females).	40 (28) 10	40 (28)	.....	Aug. 2, 1901 Aug. 10, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

—Concluded.

26	1,794	1,586	Demand for increase of wages.	Wages of weavers increased 10 per cent.	Conference of employers and strikers. Entire factory suspended work during the dispute.	56
12	1,872	2,328	At first demand for reinstatement of two discharged union officials, afterwards and chiefly demand for increase of wages.	Wages advanced 20 per cent.	Mode of settlement not reported. Mill closed two weeks.	48
13	780	520	Demand for increase of wages.	No change in wages.	Strikers returned to work of their own accord. Work in mill was not entirely suspended.	53

LAUNDRY, ETC.

23	2,875	7,406	Demand for increase of wages.	Wages of makers advanced 10 per cent.	Conference of employers and committee of strikers. Work was suspended in factory during dispute.	94
9	1,800	.....	Strike to establish union rules.	Strike failed.	Unconditional return of strikers. Factories were not closed.	208
12	2,400	.....	Demand for increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 per dozen.	Wages increased to 30 cents.	Conference of employers and strikers' committee. Work was suspended by all firms.	1
See remarks.	.....	.....	Employees were locked out for alleged violation of firm's rules.	Strikers lost their places.	Places of strikers were filled by new hands at once.	152
47	5,311	.....	Demand for reinstatement of two discharged union members.	Factory made a union shop throughout.	Mode of settlement not reported. Factory suspended work during dispute. Agreement for five months signed. (See Part IV.)	176
6	240	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	Operators wages advanced 10 per cent.	Mode of settlement not reported. Factory suspended work during dispute.	196

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,					
198	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Shirt waist makers. (Thereof females)	40 (15)	30 (10)	8 (5) Aug. 14, 1901 Aug. 15, 1901
197	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory...	Operators (fe- males).	20	20	Aug. 17, 1901 Aug. 25, 1901
194	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory...	Shirt waist makers. (Thereof females)	200 (100)	200 (100)	Aug. 18, 1901 Aug. 20, 1901
199	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators..... (Thereof females) Cutters and fin- ishers. (Thereof females)	45 (29) 17 (12)	26 (15) (5)	Aug. 19, 1901 Sept. 4, 1901 7
193	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators..... (Thereof females)	100 (80)	50 (40)	Aug. 22, 1901 Aug. 26, 1901
207	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators..... (Thereof females) Cutters, finishers and pressers. (Thereof females)	51 (1) 18 (10)	51 7 (4)	Aug. 23, 1901 Sept. 18, 1901 11 (6)
205	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Operators (Thereof females)	20 (10)	20 (10)	Aug. 23, 1901 Aug. 26, 1901
206	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Shirt waist factory ...	Carders and tuckers. (Thereof females)	15 (3)	15 (3)	Aug. 30, 1901
149	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Cap factory.....	Operators. Blockers.....	75 12	75 12	May 24, 1901 June 15, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.						
1	30		8 Demand for reinstatement of discharged employee.	Discharged employee reinstated.	Mode of settlement not reported. Factory suspended work during dispute.	196
6	120	.....	Demand of union for reinstatement of six discharged employees.	Strike failed.	New hands put in strikers' places. Factory suspended work during dispute.	197
1½	300	.....	Strike against the teaching of learners before the latter had joined the union.	Learners who did not join the union discharged.	Mode of settlement not reported. Factory suspended work during dispute.	194
14	364		98 At first, question of wages, afterwards demand for union shop.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Strikers who returned to work were taken back as individuals. Factory was not closed.	199
3	150	.....	Demand for reinstatement of discharged employees and for advance in wages.	Discharged employees reinstated and wages of strikers advanced.	Conference of employers and union organizer arranged by member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Factory was not closed during dispute.	192
22	1,276		242 Demand for union shop.	Strike failed.	New hands put in places of strikers. Factory suspended work during dispute.	207
2	40	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	Wages increased from \$15 to \$21 per week.	Increase granted was a compromise.	205
½	8	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	Wages increased.	Piecework was substituted for week-work.	206
19	1,653	.....	Demand for union shop and 40 per cent increase of wages.	Union recognized and wages advanced 20 per cent.	Conference of employers and representative of union. Six other firms were involved in same strike, but particulars of others not reported. All suspended work during dispute.	143

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date or dispute.	
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.		Indirectly.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,						
200	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Cap factory.....	Operators..... Others (Thereof females)	12 68 (35)	12	July 22, 1901 Sept. 1, 1901	
30	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Wire hat frame fac- tory.	Wire workers... (Thereof females)	35 (13)	29 (9)	Feb. 9, 1901 Feb. 13, 1901	
183	Troy. 17 Collar and shirt fac- tories.	Cutters Laundry workers (Thereof females) Collar starchers (females). Shirt folders (females). Shirt starchers (females). Others	500 490 (110) 68 65 18 13,859	499 90 (10) 68 65 18 }	7,000 July 9, 1901 Oct. 10, 1901	

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

	Buffalo. 17 Malt houses.....	Maltsters.....	254	254	Oct. 3, 1901 Nov. 30, 1901
12	New York, Manhattan Borough. 53 Bakeries	Bakers	300	200	Apr. 21, 1901 May 5, 1901
16	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Cigarette factory....	Cigarette makers (Thereof females)	70 (15)	70 (15)	Feb. 9, 1901 Feb. 16, 1901
45	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Cigarette factory....	Cigarette makers (Thereof females)	100 (20)	100	Mar. 3, 1901 Mar. 19, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Concluded.

36	432	.....	Strike against employment of girls as operators.	Strike failed.	Mode of settlement not reported. Factory was not closed.	200
4	116	.....	Demand that only union hands be employed.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Places of strikers filled by non-unionists on Feb. 13, work not having been suspended in factory.	30
80	51,478	*140,000	Demand of cutters' union that number of apprentices be limited to 1 for each 10 journeymen with not over 3 to a department. See remarks.	No change in conditions.	Strike was declared off, those who could returning to work. A strike of cutters occurred in one factory on July 9, because of refusal of firm to reduce the number of apprentices. On July 22d, the cutters of other firms were given work from this factory (all the firms being members of a manufacturers' association) which they refused to do. Work was not entirely suspended in any factory.	180

AND LIQUORS.

50	*7,900	.....	Demand for increase of wages from \$12 to \$14 per week.	Wages advanced 50 cents per week.	Mode of settlement not reported. Strike began Oct. 3, when 58 men went out and gradually spread until all were out. Thirty-one men hired to fill strikers' places joined the union at close of strike.	
12	2,400	.....	Strike to reduce hours of labor from 16 to 10 per day.	Hours reduced to 10 per day.	Mode of settlement not reported. Work was suspended in all shops. Details for other shops involved not reported.	12
6	420	.....	Demand for reinstatement of union organizer, discharged for alleged insubordination.	Strike failed.	Conference of employers and workpeople, discharged employee being not reinstated.	10
15	1,500	.....	Strike against reduction in working force.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Some strikers returned to work, places of others filled by new hands. Factory suspended work during dispute.	45

* Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.			Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.	
				Directly.		Indirectly.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

209	New York, Manhattan Borough 1 Cigarette factory....	Cigarette makers	400	300	.....	Aug. 8, 1901
		(Thereof females)	(300)	(250)	.....	Sept. 16, 1901
		P a c k e r s and strippers	350	.....	350	
		(Thereof females)	(250)	.....	(250)	
150	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Brewery.....	Brewery em- ployees (lager).	38	6	.....	April 1, 1901
						June 15, 1901

XII. BUILDING

76	Anburn. Master Painters' Associ- ation (15 members).	Painters, paper- hangers and decorators.	135	135	.....	Apr. 1, 1901
						Apr. 6, 1901
81	Binghamton. Master Builders' Asso- tation.	Carpenters.....	Not reported.	250	.....	Apr. 1, 1901
						June 13, 1901
114	Binghamton. Master Plumbers' Asso- ciation (15 members).	Plumbers].....	25	24	.....	Apr. 25, 1901
						June 6, 1901
99	Buffalo. 5 Master painters	Painters	Not reported.	200	.....	Apr. 1, 1901
						Apr. 4, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
33	6,700	*700	Strike against 10 per cent reduction in wages, discharge of a foreman being also demanded.	Wages reduced ten per cent and foreman retained.	No settlement. The day following the strike 100 returned to work and subsequently 80 others, the remainder finding work elsewhere. Factory did not suspend work.	209
39	234	.....	Demand for union brewery.	The 38 employees joined union.	Mode of settlement not reported. Only the lager beer department of brewery suspended work. Employees were instructed by employer to join union.	150

AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

INDUSTRY.

5	675	.....	Demand for shorter hours and increased wages.	Hours were reduced and wages advanced.	Conference of committees Agreement, which was a compromise, signed (see Part IV for agreement in full).	76
63	*10,450	.....	Demand for 8 in place of 9 hours per day at the same rate of wages per hour.	See remarks	No settlement made. Union ceased paying strike benefit on June 13. Twenty-five men returned to work soon after strike began, most of the others going to work for firms outside the association. Some firms signed the union agreement, others refused.	81
36	864	.....	Demand for 8 in place of 9 hours per day.	Hours reduced to 8, with reduction in wages in 1901, wages to remain at old rate in 1902 and 1903.	Conference of committees. None of the firms suspended work during strike.	114
4	800	.....	Demand for agreement to observe all union rules.	Agreement for union shops signed.	Conference of employers and business agent of union. In case of one firm at least, wages were increased 10 cents per day by the strike. Five shops suspended work during dispute. (Agreement in full in Part IV.)	99

* Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.				Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.	Indirectly.	
XII. BUILDING						
57	Buffalo. Several employing plas- terers.†	Plasterers	Not reported.	185	Not reported.	Mar. 14, 1901 Apr. 2, 1901
	Buffalo. 1 Employing plasterer..	Plasterers	2	2	.....	Jan. 24, 1901
		Carpenters.....	4	4		Jan. 26, 1901
73	Buffalo. 1 Master plumber.....	Plumbers.....	60	60	.....	Mar. 25, 1901
		Gas fitters.....	10	10		Mar. 26, 1901
		Helpers.....	70	.....	70	
83	Buffalo. 5 Mason contractors...	Stone masons....	160	160	.....	April 1, 1901 May 1, 1901
80	Geneva. 5 Master painters	Painters and pa- per hangers.	30	30	.....	April 1, 1901 April 3, 1901
96	Glens Falls. 4 Master plumbers	Plumbers, gas and steam fit- ters and help- ers.	38	17	3	April 1, 1901 April 10, 1901
142	Jamestown. Master Plumbers' Asso- tion.	Plumbers, gas and steam fit- ters.	14	12	2	May 13, 1901 Sept. 1, 1901
		Apprentices and helpers.	8	3	5	
87	Middletown. City water and street departments.	Laborers	250	250	.....	April 1, 1901 June 1, 1901
50	New York, Brooklyn Borough. 4 Mason contractors...	Stone masons....	200	200	.....	Mar. 11, 1901 Mar. 17, 1901

† Exact number not reported, though four at least were involved.

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
16	2,960	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	W a g e s changed from \$5 per day of 8 hours to \$6 for 10 hours.	Conference of committees resulting in compromise. Work was not suspended during dispute.	57
2	12	.....	Plasterers objected to performance of alleged plasterers' work by carpenters.	Work equally divided between the two trades.	Agreement was made between the plasterers' and carpenters' unions.	
1	70	70	Demand for increase of pay from \$3 and \$3.50 to \$4 per day.	Wages fixed at \$3.50 for all.	Mode of settlement, which was a compromise, not reported. The advance from \$3 to \$3.50 affected 10 plumbers.	73
26	4,160	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	Wages increased.	Conference of committees. Work was suspended by five contractors during dispute.	83
2	60	.....	Demand for increase of 25 cents per day in wages.	Wages advanced from \$1.50 and \$2 to \$1.75 and \$2.25.	Mode of settlement not reported. Five firms suspended work during dispute.	80
9	156	27	Demand for shorter hours with definite scale of wages.	Agreement signed for 53 in place of 59 hours per week, at \$2.50 per day for journeymen.	Conference of employers and union committee. Four firms suspended work during dispute. (Agreement in Part IV.)	96
94	*720	.....	Demand for regulation of junior's pay and increase of wages for journeymen.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Strikers' places filled by new hands, all places being filled by Sept. 1.	142
52	*6,500	.....	Demand for 9 in place of 10 hours per day without decrease of wages.	Hours reduced to 9 but wages per hour not changed.	By conference of city officials and Central Building Trades League. Strike began with 8 laborers on water works but later spread, all city work being for a time at a standstill.	87
6	1,200	.....	Demand for increase of wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour and Saturday half holiday.	Wages increased to 45 cents and Saturday half holiday established.	Conference of employers and workpeople. All work was suspended for one week.	50

* Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office num-ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.				Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.	Indirectly.	

XII. BUILDING						
138	New York, Manhattan and Bronx. Mason Builders' Association (125 firms).	Bricklayers..... Others	2,500 Not reported.	2,500 .....	..... 10,000	May 17, 1901 May 28, 1901
29	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Dock builder	Dock builders ...	150	150	.....	Feb. 2, 1901 Feb. 18, 1901
210	New York, Manhattan Borough. 1 Dock builders.....	Dock builders ...	63	63	.....	Sept. 11, 1901 Sept. 13, 1901
147	New York, Manhattan Borough. Rapid transit con- tractors' associa- tion.	Engineers Hoisters..... Rock drillers and tool sharpeners	Not reported.	330 94 285	Not reported.	May 20, 1901 June 4, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

INDUSTRY—Continued.

9	7,300	90,000	Chief subject in dispute was amount of "waiting time" to be paid for on a job upon which work was stopped by decision of the joint arbitration board.	Waiting time of 3½ days, as claimed by union, paid. Wages advanced from 55 to 60 cents per hour.	Settled by arbitration, decision (see Part IV) being rendered by an umpire chosen by joint arbitration board. The first stoppage of work was caused by the refusal of some of the men to resume work until the "waiting time" question was settled, though resumption had been ordered by the arbitration board. This was followed by a lockout by all members of the employers' association; whereupon the unions declared work should not be resumed except at an advance of wages, which advance was conceded when arbitration of "waiting time" was agreed to. About 100 firms suspended work, but many of those locked out immediately secured employment elsewhere.	138
12	1,800	.....	Demand for increase of wages from \$2.25 and \$2.50 to union rate of \$3 per day.	Union rate established.	Conference of employer with union committee. Work was suspended during dispute.	29
2	126	.....	Demand for increase of wages from \$2.75 to \$3 per day.	Wages increased to \$3.	No agreement signed; demands simply conceded by firm.	210
12	8,508	.....	Demand for union rates instead of single price for overtime (over 8 hours), for bi-weekly payment of wages, and, in case of hoisters, for increase of wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50.	Agreement abolishing overtime work, establishing bi-weekly wage payments, and union rates of wages including \$2.50 for hoisters after July 1.	Conference of committees. Agreement (See Part IV) as to wages, overtime and calling for arbitration of differences was signed for two years, agreement as to bi-weekly wage payments being verbal. The tunnel strike occurred soon after and partly in connection with a strike of employees of some firms on work other than the rapid transit tunnel. It is estimated that 5,000 men were employed on the tunnel at time of strike.	147

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.				Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number bel re dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.	Indirectly.	

XII. BUILDING						
88	New York, Queens Borough. 12 Master painters	Painters	67	67	.....	May 1, 1901 Sept. 1, 1901
109	Niagara Falls. 1 Building contractor..	Hod carriers and laborers	379	84	.....	April 16, 1901 April 16, 1901
63	Oakdale. 1 Heating contractor...	Plumbers and gas fitters..... Others.....	8 90	8	..... 90	Mar. 20, 1901 Mar. 30, 1901
77	Oswego. Master Painters' Asso- ciation (11 members).	Painters and pa- per hangers.	53	53	.....	Apr. 1, 1901 Apr. 4, 1901
144	Rochester. Mason and Street Con- tractors' Association (80 members).	Laborers	1,200	1,200	Not reported.	May 20, 1901 July 12, 1901
172	Syracuse. Master Plumbers' Asso- ciation (37 members).	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters.	120	130	.....	July 1, 1901 July 9, 1901

Concluded.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

INDUSTRY—Continued.

105	*6,000	.....	Demand for increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3 for 8 hours per day.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Sept. 1 is reported as end of strike but some returned to work before that. A few returned to work at \$3, but the majority at old rate.	88
		.....	Demand for increase of wages.	Wages increased.	Demand of strikers immediately granted.	109
9	72	810	Demand that certain work being done by steam fitters be done by plumbers and gas fitters.	Work given to plumbers and gas fitters.	Mode of settlement not reported.	63
8	159	.....	Demand for increase of wages from \$1.75 to \$2 and decrease of hours from 10 to 9 per day.	Wages advanced to \$2, hours decreased to 8.	Mode of settlement not reported. Agreement signed for one year. Eleven firms suspended work during dispute.	77
45	*45,000	.....	Demand for increase of wages from 18¾ to 22 cents per hour with recognition of the union.	Wages advanced to 20 cents per hour.	Conferences of representatives of parties, brought about by threats of annulment of city contracts resulted in signed agreement (see Part IV) between union and street contractors, no settlement being made in case of the other contractors. All street work as well as work on many buildings was suspended during dispute.	144
8	960	.....	Strike against agreement of master plumbers refusing to observe the union rules requiring 7 in place of 8 hours on Saturday, \$3 per day for all journeymen, and no riding of bicycles to work during working hours.	Agreement of master plumbers abrogated.	Mode of settlement not reported. Thirty-five firms suspended work during dispute.	172

* Estimated.

TABLE I—

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.				Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.	Indirectly.	
XII. BUILDING						
171	Troy. Contracting Carpenters' Association.	Carpenters Others.....	260 Not reported.	200 .....	..... 300	May 1, 1901 Aug. 14, 1901
82	Troy. Master Painters and Decorators' Associa- tion (25 members).	Painters and decorators. Others.....	135 Not reported.	135 ... ..	..... 25	April 1, 1901 April 5, 1901
89	Watertown. Master Painters and Decorators' Associa- tion (7 members).	Painters and paper hangers.	30	28 .....	.....	April 1, 1901 April 8, 1901
105	Watertown. Master Plumbers' Asso- ciation (13 members).	Plumbers, gas and steam fit- ters and tin smiths.	Not reported	40 .....	.....	April 9, 1901 April 6, 1901
112	Yonkers. Master Masons' Asso- ciation (8 members).	Bricklayers and plasters.	125	105 .....	.....	May 1, 1901 May 8, 1901
XIII. TRANSPORTATION						
119	Albany and Troy. 1 Street railway.....	Conductors Linemen and dri- vers Motormen. Power house em- ployees. Shopmen.	450 15 450 16 80	450 15 450 16 80	.....	May 7, 1901 May 18, 1901

Continued.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
91	18,200	*13,500	Strike to enforce union schedule of 8 hours per day at minimum of 32 cents per hour.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Some of strikers' places were filled by non-union men, others returned to work as individuals at old terms, strike being closed about Aug. 14. None of the firms suspended work entirely.	171
5	675	125	Strike against an increase of hours from 8 to 9 per day.	Eight-hour day maintained.	Conference of committees. Twenty-five firms suspended work. (See agreement in Part IV.)	82
6	168	.....	Strike because of refusal of employers to sign union scale except as an association.	Scale signed by the two organizations.	Conference of employers and committee of the men. (See schedule in full in Part IV.)	89
7	280	.....	Strike because of refusal of employers to sign union scale containing agreement to take no contract declared "unfair" by union.	Union scale signed with objectionable clause dropped.	Mode of settlement not reported. No firm suspended work entirely.	105
7	735	.....	Demand for increase of wages from 50 to 55 cents per hour, payment of wages before 1 p. m. on Saturday and Saturday half-holiday.	Wages increased 2½ cents per hour, Saturday half-holiday and payment before 1 p. m. established.	Conference of employers and union committee assisted by vice-president of national union. Eight firms suspended work.	112

PORTATION.

11	11,121	A general schedule, but chiefly demand for the discharge of 10 non-union employees, advance in wages for night work from 18½ to 20 cents per hour, the day rate, and that no employee be discharged upon unsupported evidence of one inspector.	Non-union men were not discharged, but wages were advanced as asked for, and a general schedule signed.	Conference of directors of the company with union committee. Traffic in both cities was entirely suspended. (See agreement in Part IV.)	119
----	--------	-------	---	---	---	-----

* Estimated.

TABLE I-

Office num- ber.	Location and number of establishments involved.	NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYEES.				Date of dispute.
		Occupation.	Number before dispute.	NUMBER AFFECTED BY DISPUTE.		
				Directly.	Indirectly.	

XIII. TRANSPORTATION.						
202	Buffalo. 1 Railroad.....	Coal handlers....	52	52	.....	Aug. 26, 1901 Sept. 4, 1901
85	Buffalo. Trucking Association..	Team drivers....	600	600	.....	April 1, 1901 May 21, 1901
14	Catskill. 1 Ice house.....	Storage room men Others.	Not reported.	19	..... 44	Jan. 8, 1901 Jan. 8, 1901
155	Jamestown. 1 Street railway.....	Conductors and motormen.	65	60	5	May 30, 1901 See remarks.
186	Ogdensburg. 1 Railroad.....	Longshoremen...	120	120	.....	July 28, 1901 See remarks.
174	Syracuse. 1 Railroad	Freight handlers	11	11	.....	July 1, 1901 July 10, 1901
XV. HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND RECREATION.						
7	Utica. 1 Hotel.....	Waiters, cooks, etc. (Thereof females)	22 (5)	22 (5)	.....	Jan. 8, 1901 Jan. 8, 1901
XVI. PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND INDUSTRIES.						
37	New York, Manhattan Borough. 12 Theaters	V andeville actors . (Thereof females) Carpenters and others. (Thereof females)	3,000 (1,000) Not reported.	3,000 (1,000) .....	..... 220 (60)	Feb, 15, 1901 June 10, 1901

Concluded.

Duration in working days.	AGGREGATE DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		Cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement—Remarks.	Office number.
	Directly.	Indirectly.				

TATION.—Concluded.

9	52	.....	Demand for reinstatement of three discharged union men.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Strike was declared off Sept 4, but places of strikers were filled soon after the strike was declared. Work was suspended one day.	202
44	*12,000	.....	Demand for increase of \$1 per week in wages.	Thirty-six firms granted the advance, others refused.	Strike was declared off at a conference of association and union officials arranged by member of State Board of Arbitration. No firm suspended work entirely, many of strikers' places being filled by new hands. (See agreement in Part IV.)	85
.....	.....	.....	Demand for increase of wages from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day.	Strike failed.	Strikers' places filled within twenty minutes by new hands at \$1.75.	14
.....	*1,500	.....	Demand for reinstatement of three union men discharged for alleged violation of company's rules.	Strike failed.	Strike was never declared off, all places being ultimately filled. Operation of cars was not entirely suspended.	155
.....	.....	.....	Demand for increase of wages.	Strike failed.	No settlement. Strikers' places were all filled by other hands, without suspension of work.	185
9	99	.....	Demand for increase of wages, viz. 13 cents per hour in place of \$32 per month	Wages fixed at 13 cents per hour.	Mode of settlement not reported. Work was not suspended.	174

TAURANTS, Etc.

.....	Demand for payment of wages due.	Payment of wages guaranteed.	Mode of settlement not reported. Strike lasted one hour.	7
-------	-------	-------	----------------------------------	------------------------------	--	---

FESSIONS.

99	*78,000	5,720	Strike against reduction of wages, and retention of 10 per cent of wages for support of managers' association, and for two instead of three appearances per day.	Reduction of wages ceased, ten per cent of wages no longer retained and but two appearances per day required.	Mode of settlement not reported. Performances were only partially interrupted in the twelve theaters. Many of the strikers were not idle during strike.	37
----	---------	-------	--	---	---	----

* Estimated.

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND THEREBY, BY INDUSTRIES—

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS—	
		Concerned.	Closed.
I. Stone and Clay Products.			
Brickyards.....	2	13	13
Cement works	1	1	
Potteries	1	1	.....
Stone quarries	1	20	20
Total.....	5	35	34
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.			
1. Gold and Silver Ware:			
Silver plated ware.....	1	1	1
Watch cases	1	1	.....
Total.....	2	2	1
2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products:			
Brass poles	1	1	.....
Lead reduction.....	1	1	.....
Total.	2	2	.....
3. a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.:			
Blast furnaces	1	1	1
Bridge and structural iron work.....	5	5	2
Car trucks	1	1	.....
Metal beds	1	1	.....
Total.....	8	8	3
3. t-u. Boilers, Engines and Machinery:			
Boiler works	2	5	5
Engines and machines	15	16	11
Total.....	17	21	16
4. Railway and Repair Shops.....			
6	6	4	
5. Cycles and Motor Vehicles:			
Automobiles	1	1	1
6. Ship and Boat Building:			
Dry docks.....	1	1	.....
7. Agricultural Implements			
1	1	.....
9. Scientific Instruments, Etc.:			
Photographic specialties	1	1	.....
10. Electrical Apparatus:			
Electric signals	1	1	.....
Total—Group II	40	44	25
III. Wood.			
Planing mills, etc	4	4	2
Couches and chairs.....	1	1	.....
Pulp Wood.....	1	2	2
Total	6	7	4
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.			
Gloves	2	3	.....
Shoes.....	2	16	15
Total	4	19	15
VI. Paper and Pulp.			
Paper	1	1	.....

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND AGGREGATE DAYS LOST
JANUARY—SEPTEMBER, 1901.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—			AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES—		
Before dis- pute.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total.
1,160	350	800	7,800	4,800	12,600
62	31	31	46	46	92
404	42	.....	252	.....	252
800	800	.....	32,800	.....	32,800
2,426	1,223	831	40,898	4,846	45,744
134	134	.....	2,144	.....	2,144
744	87	.....	*11,300	.....	11,300
878	221	.....	13,444	.....	13,444
26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	7	.....	21	.....	21
36	33	.....	21	.....	21
400	400	.....	10,400	.....	10,400
576	331	102	1,833	768	2,601
200	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,438	886	102	12,233	768	13,001
450	450	.....	8,775	.....	8,775
4,256	1,672	1,818	41,068	20,647	61,715
4,706	2,122	1,818	49,843	20,647	70,490
1,253	1,105	60	42,941	8,160	51,101
46	11	7	66	42	108
653	53	.....	53	.....	53
75	8	.....	72	.....	72
20	15	.....	23	.....	23
80	46	.....	460	.....	460
9,185	4,500	1,987	119,156	29,617	148,773
654	331	3	2,242	6	2,248
25	10	.....	10	.....	10
390	120	270	2,040	4,590	6,630
1,069	461	273	4,292	4,596	8,888
817	43	50	863	1,300	2,163
550	399	50	13,378	7,800	21,178
1,367	442	100	14,241	9,100	23,341
207	139	25	3,892	700	4,592

* Estimated.

Table II—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS.	
		Concerned.	Closed.
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.			
Check books	2	1	.....
Job printing	1	14	8
Plate printing	1	1	.....
Total	4	16	8
VIII. Textiles.			
Knit Goods.....	1	1	.....
Silk ribbons.....	3	3	2
Worstedes	1	1	1
Total	5	5	3
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.			
Cloaks	1	2	.....
Hats and caps.....	3	3	2
Shirts, collars and cuffs	2	25	8
Shirt waists.....	11	11	8
Wire hat frames.....	1	1	.....
Total	18	42	18
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.			
Bakeries	1	53	53
Breweries	1	1	.....
Cigarettes	3	3	2
Malt.....	1	17	17
Total	6	74	72
XII. Building Industry.			
Carpentry.....	2	*2	.....
Dock building	2	2	2
Masonry	5	143	117
Painting, etc	7	80	80
Plastering	2	15	1
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	7	572	42
Street contracting, etc	2	81	81
Tunnel construction	1	*1	.....
Total.....	28	386	323
XIII. Transportation.			
Freight handling	3	3	1
Storage.	1	1	.....
Street railways.....	2	2	1
Trucking and teaming	1	*1	.....
Total	7	7	2
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.			
Hotels	1	1	.....
XVI. Professions.			
Theaters	1	12	.....
GRAND TOTAL	126	649	504

* Associations, number of firms therein not reported. † These figures are incomplete, represent these was an association composed of several firms; number not reported.

Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—			AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES—		
Before dis- pute.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total.
252	26	.....	41	.....	41
46	43	3	172	12	184
70	23	30	345	450	795
368	92	33	558	462	1,020
173	11	.....	264	.....	264
647	285	295	4,446	4,434	8,880
960	120	840	720	5,040	5,760
1,780	416	1,135	5,430	9,474	14,904
600	200	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
614	224	322	4,960	7,406	12,366
15,200	940	7,000	53,878	140,000	193,878
823	602	26	7,839	348	8,187
35	29	.....	116	.....	116
17,272	1,995	7,348	68,593	147,754	216,347
300	200	.....	2,400	.....	2,400
38	6	.....	234	.....	234
920	470	350	8,620	700	9,320
254	254	.....	7,900	.....	7,900
1,512	930	350	19,154	700	19,854
1810	450	300	28,650	13,500	42,150
213	213	.....	1,926	.....	1,926
13,364	3,049	10,000	13,395	90,000	103,395
1675	648	25	8,537	125	8,662
1191	191	.....	2,972	.....	2,972
1483	294	170	3,122	907	4,029
1,400	1,450	.....	51,500	.....	51,500
5,000	709	.....	8,508	.....	8,508
22,186	7,004	10,495	118,610	104,532	223,142
183	183	.....	151	.....	151
63	19	44	.....	.....	.....
1,076	1,071	5	12,621	.....	12,621
600	600	.....	12,000	.....	12,000
1,922	1,873	49	24,772	.....	24,772
22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,220	3,000	220	78,000	5,720	83,720
62,536	22,097	22,846	497,598	317,501	815,097

senting, in part, only those on strike. § Exact number not known; five at least. § One of

TABLE III.—CAUSES AND RESULTS OF
(W = in favor of workers; E = in favor of employers; C = com

INDUSTRIES.	I. INCREASE OF WAGES.				
	WORKERS (DIRECTLY AFFECTED).				Days (aggre- gate).
	W.	E.	C.	Total.	
I. Stone and Clay Products.					
Brickyards.....		(2) 350		(2) 350	7,800
Cement works.....	(1) 31			(1) 31	46
Potteries.....					
Stone quarries.....					
Total.....	(1) 31	(2) 350		(3) 381	7,846
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.					
1. Gold and Silver Ware.					
Silver plated ware.....					
Watch cases.....					
Total.....					
2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products.					
Brass poles.....					
Lead reduction.....			(1) 7	(1) 7	21
Total.....			(1) 7	(1) 7	21
3, a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.					
Blast furnaces.....					
Bridge and structural iron work.....		(2) 36	(1) 100	(3) 136	366
Car trucks.....					
Metal beds.....					
Total.....		(2) 36	(1) 100	(3) 136	366
3, t-u. Boilers, Engines and Machinery.					
Boiler works.....	(2) 450			(2) 450	8,775
Engines and machines.....					
Total.....	(2) 450			(2) 450	8,775
4. Railway Repair Shops.....		(1) 119	(1) 56	(2) 175	9,163
5. Cycles and Motor Vehicles.					
Automobiles.....					
6. Ship and Boat Building.					
Dry docks.....					
7. Agricultural Implements.....					
9. Scientific Instruments, Etc.					
Photographic specialties.....					
10. Electrical Apparatus.					
Electric signals.....					
Total—Group II.....	(2) 450	(3) 155	(3) 163	(8) 768	18,325
III. Wood.					
Planing mills, etc.....					
Couches and chairs.....	(1) 10			(1) 10	10
Pulp wood.....					
Total.....	(1) 10			(1) 10	10
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.					
Gloves.....		(1) 10		(1) 10	5
Shoes.....	(1) 350			(1) 350	12,300
Total.....	(1) 350	(1) 10		(2) 360	12,305
VI. Paper and Pulp.					
Paper.....			(1) 139	(1) 139	3,892

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Cont'd.

(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=com

INDUSTRIES.	I. INCREASE OF WAGES.				Days (aggre- gate).
	WORKERS (DIRECTLY AFFECTED).				
	W.	E.	C.	Total.	
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.					
Check books.....		(1) 21		(1) 21	21
Job printing.....	(1) 43			(1) 43	172
Plate printing.....		(1) 23		(1) 23	345
Total.....	(1) 43	(2) 44		(3) 87	538
VIII. Textiles.					
Knit goods.....					
Silk ribbons.....	(2) 225	(1) 60		(3) 285	4,446
Worstedes.....					
Total.....	(2) 225	(1) 60		(3) 285	4,446
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.					
Cloaks.....					
Hats and caps.....	(1) 125			(1) 125	2,875
Shirts, collars and cuffs.....	(1) 200			(1) 200	2,400
Shirt waists.....	(3) 75	(1) 26		(4) 101	652
Wire hat frames.....					
Total.....	(5) 400	(1) 26		(6) 426	5,927
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.					
Bakeries.....					
Breweries.....					
Cigarettes.....					
Malt.....			(1) 254	(1) 254	7,900
Total.....			(1) 254	(1) 254	7,900
XII. Building Industry.					
Carpentry.....					
Dock building.....	(2) 213			(2) 213	1,926
Masonry.....	(3) 444		(1) 105	(4) 549	6,095
Painting, etc.....	(2) 83	(1) 67		(3) 150	6,219
Plastering.....			(1) 185	(1) 185	2,960
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....		(1) 15	(1) 70	(2) 85	790
Street contracting, etc.....			(1) 1,200	(1) 1,200	45,000
Tunnel construction.....					
Total.....	(7) 740	(2) 82	(4) 1,580	(13) 2,382	62,990
XIII. Transportation.					
Freight handling.....	(1) 11	(1) 120		(2) 131	99
Storage.....		(1) 19		(1) 19	
Street railways.....					
Trucking and teaming.....			(1) 600	(1) 600	12,000
Total.....	(1) 11	(2) 139	(1) 600	(4) 750	12,099
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.					
Hotels.....					
XVI. Professions.					
Theaters.....					
GRAND TOTAL.....	(21) 2260	(14) 866	(10) 2716	(45) 5,842	136,278

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Cont'd.

(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=com

INDUSTRIES.	IV. TRADE UNIONISM.				
	WORKERS.				Days.
	W.	E.	C.	Total.	
I. Stone and Clay Products.					
Brickyards					
Cement works					
Potteries					
Stone quarries.....					
Total					
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.					
1. Gold and Silver Ware.					
Silver plated ware		(1) 134		(1) 134	2,144
Watch cases		(1) 87		(1) 87	11,306
Total		(2) 221		(2) 221	13,444
2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products.					
Brass poles					
Lead reduction					
Total					
3. a-q Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.					
Blast furnaces					
Bridge and structural iron work	(2) 195			(2) 195	1,467
Car trucks					
Metal beds		(1) 30		(1) 30	
Total	(2) 195	(1) 30		(3) 225	1,467
3. t-u. Boilers, Engines and Machinery.					
Boiler works					
Engines and machines.					
Total					
4. Railway Repair Shops					
5. Cycles and Motor Vehicles.					
Automobiles					
6. Ship and Boat Building.					
Dry docks.....					
7. Agricultural Implements					
9. Scientific Instruments, Etc.					
Photographic specialties					
10. Electrical Apparatus.					
Electric signals		(1) 46		(1) 46	460
Total—Group II	(2) 195	(4) 297		(6) 492	15,371
III. Wood.					
Planing mills, etc.....	(1) 120	(1) 102		(2) 222	1,692
Couches and chairs					
Pulp wood					
Total	(1) 120	(1) 102		(2) 222	1,692
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.					
Gloves					
Shoes			(1) 49	(1) 49	1,078
Total			(1) 49	(1) 49	1,078
VI. Paper and Pulp.					
Paper					
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.					
Check books					
Job printing					
Plate printing.....					
Total					

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Cont'd.

(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=com

INDUSTRIES.	IV. TRADE UNIONISM.				
	WORKERS.				Days.
	W.	E.	C.	Total.	
VIII. Textiles.					
Knit goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk ribbons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worsted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.					
Cloaks .....	.....	(1) 200 .....	.....	(1) 200	1,800
Hats and caps	(1) 87 .....	.....	.....	(1) 87	1,653
Shirt, collars and cuffs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirt waists	(4) 393	(2) 78 .....	.....	(6) 471	7,187
Wire hat frames.....	.....	(1) 29 .....	.....	(1) 29	116
Total	(5) 480	(4) 307 .....	.....	(9) 787	10,756
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.					
Bakeries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breweries.....	(1) 6 .....	.....	.....	(1) 6	234
Cigarettes .....	.....	(1) 70 .....	.....	(1) 70	420
Malt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	(1) 6	(1) 70 .....	.....	(2) 76	654
XII. Building Industry.					
Carpentry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dock building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masonry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting, etc.....	(1) 200	(1) 28 .....	.....	(2) 228	968
Plastering .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting.....	(1) 120	(1) 40 .....	.....	(2) 160	1,240
Street contracting etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunnel construction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	(2) 320	(2) 68 .....	.....	(4) 388	2,208
XIII. Transportation.					
Freight handling.....	.....	(1) 52 .....	.....	(1) 52	52
Storage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street railways.....	.....	(1) 60	(1) 1,011	(2) 1,071	12,621
Trucking and teaming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	(2) 112	(1) 1,011	(3) 1,123	12,673
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.					
Hotels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVI. Professions.					
Theaters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	(11) 1121	(14) 956	(2) 1060	(27) 3137	44,432

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Cont'd.
(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=con-

INDUSTRIES.	VII. PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
	WORKERS.			Days.
	W.	C.	Total.	
I. Stone and Clay Products.				
Brickyards				
Cement works				
Potteries				
Stone quarries		(1) 800	(1) 800	32,800
Total		(1) 800	(1) 800	32,800
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.				
1. Gold and Silver Ware.				
Silver plated ware				
Watch cases				
Total				
2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products.				
Brass poles				
Lead reduction				
Total				
3, a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.				
Blast furnaces				
Bridge and structural iron work				
Car trucks				
Metal beds				
Total				
3, t-u. Boilers, Engines and Machinery.				
Boiler works				
Engines and machines				
Total				
4. Railway Repair Shops				
5. Cycles and Motor Vehicles.				
Automobiles				
6. Ship and Boat Building.				
Dry docks				
7. Agricultural Implements				
9. Scientific Instruments, Etc.				
Photographic specialties				
10. Electrical Apparatus.				
Electric signals				
Total—Group II				
III. Wood.				
Planing mills, etc				
Couches and chairs				
Pulp wood				
Total				
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.				
Gloves				
Shoes				
Total				
VI. Paper and Pulp.				
Paper				
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.				
Check books				
Job printing				
Plate printing				
Total				

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Cont'd.

(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=com

INDUSTRIES.	VII. PAYMENT OF WAGES.			
	WORKERS.			Days.
	W.	C.	Total.	
VIII. Textiles.				
Knit goods
Silk ribbons
Worstedes
Total
IX. Glothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.				
Cloaks
Hats and caps
Shirts, collars and cuffs
Shirt waists
Wire hat frames
Total
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.				
Bakeries
Breweries
Cigarettes
Malt
Total
XII. Building Industry.				
Carpentry
Dock building
Masonry	(1) 2,500	.....	(1) 2,500	7,300
Painting, etc.
Plastering
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting
Street contracting, etc.
Tunnel construction	(1) 709	(1) 709	8,508
Total	(1) 2,500	(1) 709	(2) 3,209	15,808
XIII. Transportation.				
Freight handling
Storage.
Street railways
Trucking and teaming
Total
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.				
Hotels	(1) 22	.....	(1) 22	.....
XVI. Professions.				
Theaters
GRAND TOTAL	(2) 2,522	(2) 1,509	(4) 4,031	48,608

Causes and Results of Disputes.

promised. The figures in () refer to number of disputes.)

VIII. SYMPATHIC STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS.			IX. MISCELLANEOUS.				
WORKERS.		Days.	WORKERS.				Days.
E.	Total.		W.	E.	C.	Total.	
				(1) 11		(1) 11	264
				(1) 11		(1) 11	264
(1) 740	(1) 740	51,478					
(1) 740	(1) 740	51,478					
				(1) 100		(1) 100	1,500
				(1) 100		(1) 100	1,500
					(1) 6	(1) 6	12
			(1) 8			(1) 8	72
			(1) 8		(1) 6	(2) 14	84
(3) 918	(3) 918	58,926	(1) 8	(2) 111	(1) 6	(4) 125	1,848

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Cont'd.

(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=com

INDUSTRIES.	RESULTS—IN					
	WORKPEOPLE.				EM.	
	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Aggre- gate days.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
Brickyards					2	13
Cement works.....	1	1	31	46		
Potteries					1	1
Stone quarries.....						
Total	1	1	31	46	3	14
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold and Silver Ware.						
Silver plated ware.....					1	1
Watch cases					1	1
Total					2	2
2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products.						
Brass poles.					1	1
Lead reduction.....						
Total					1	1
3, a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.						
Blast furnaces	1	1	400	10,400		
Bridge and structural iron work...	2	2	195	1,467	2	2
Car trucks					1	1
Metal beds					1	1
Total	3	3	595	11,867	4	4
3, t-u. Boilers, Engines and Machinery.						
Boiler works	2	5	450	8,775		
Engines and machines	3	3	63	739	5	5
Total	5	8	513	9,514	5	5
4. Railway Repair Shops.....					5	5
5. Cycles and Motor Vehicles.						
Automobiles					1	1
6. Ship and Boat Building.						
Dry docks					1	1
7. Agricultural Implements.....	1	1	8	72		
9. Scientific Instruments, Etc.						
Photographic specialties					1	1
10. Electrical Apparatus.						
Electric signals					1	1
Total—Group II.....	9	12	1,116	21,453	21	21
III. Wood.						
Planing mills, etc.....	2	2	146	1,132	2	2
Couches and chairs.....	1	1	10	10		
Pulp wood.....					1	2
Total	3	3	156	1,142	3	4
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
Gloves	1	2	33	858	1	1
Shoes	1	15	350	12,300		
Total	2	17	383	13,158	1	1
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
Paper						

Causes and Results of Disputes.

promised. The figures in () refer to number of disputes)

FAVOR OF—						GRAND TOTAL			
EMPLOYERS.		COMPROMISED.				Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees (direct- ly).	Aggre- gate days.
Em- ployees.	Aggre- gate days.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Aggre- gate days.				
350	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	350	7,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	31	46
42	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	42	252
.....	.....	1	20	800	32,800	1	20	800	32,800
392	8,052	1	20	800	32,800	5	35	1,223	40,898
.....
134	2,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	134	2,144
87	11,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	87	11,300
221	13,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	221	13,444
.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	26	.....
.....	.....	1	1	7	21	1	1	7	21
26	.....	1	1	7	21	2	2	33	21
.....
36	66	1	1	100	300	1	1	400	10,400
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	331	1,833
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	125	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	30	.....
191	66	1	1	100	300	8	8	886	12,233
.....
382	13,196	7	8	1,227	27,133	2	5	450	8,775
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16	1,672	41,068
382	13,196	7	8	1,227	27,133	17	21	2,122	49,843
.....
1,049	35,325	1	1	56	7,616	6	6	1,105	42,941
11	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	66
53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	53	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	72
15	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	23
46	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	46	460
1,994	62,633	10	11	1,390	35,070	40	44	4,500	119,156
.....
185	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	331	2,242
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	10
120	2,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	120	2,040
30	3,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	461	4,292
.....
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	43	863
.....	.....	1	1	49	1,078	2	16	399	13,378
10	5	1	1	49	1,078	4	19	442	14,241
.....
.....	.....	1	1	139	3,892	1	1	139	3,892

Table III.—Industrial Disputes: Jan.—Sept., 1901.—Concluded.

(W=in favor of workers; E=in favor of employers; C=compromised)

INDUSTRIES.	RESULTS—IN					
	WORKPEOPLE.				EM.	
	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Aggre- gate days.	Dis- putes.	Etab- lish- ments.
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.						
Check books.....					1	1
Job printing.....	1	14	43	172		
Plate printing.....					1	1
Total	1	14	43	172	2	2
VIII. Textiles.						
Knit goods					1	1
Silk ribbons.....	2	2	225	3,666	1	1
Worstedes					1	1
Total	2	2	225	3,666	3	3
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Lau- dry, Etc.						
Cloaks.....					1	2
Hats and caps.....	2	2	212	4,528	1	1
Shirts collars and cuffs	1	8	200	2,400	1	17
Shirt waists	7	7	468	6,079	4	4
Wire hat frames					1	1
Total	10	17	880	13,007	8	25
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
Bakeries	1	53	200	2,400		
Breweries	1	1	6	234		
Cigarettes.....					3	3
Malt.....						
Total.....	2	54	206	2,634	3	3
XII. Building Industry.						
Carpentry.....					1	1
Dock building.....	2	2	213	1,926		
Masonry	4	135	2,944	12,660		
Painting, etc.....	5	61	553	2,369	2	19
Plastering.....						
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	4	57	169	2,052	2	14
Street construction, etc.....						
Tunnel construction						
Total.....	15	255	3,879	19,007	5	34
XIII. Transportation.						
Freight handling.....	1	1	11	99	2	2
Storage				1	1	
Street railways.....					1	1
Trucking and teaming						
Total.....	1	1	11	99	4	4
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.						
Hotels.....	1	1	22			
XVI. Professions.						
Theaters	1	12	3,000	78,000		
GRAND TOTAL.....	48	389	9,952	152,384	53	111

TABLE IV.—MODE OF SETTLEMENT OF

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF WORKERS DIRECTLY		
	By direct negotiations.	By return to work on employers' terms.	By replacement of workers.
I. Stone and Clay Products.			
Brickyards	(1) 150	(1) 1,000	.....
Cement works.....	(1) 62	.....	.....
Potteries	(1) 42	.....	.....
Stone quarries .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	(3) 254	(1) 1,000	.....
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.			
1. Gold and Silver Ware.			
Silver plated ware.....	(1) 134	.....	.....
Watch cases .....	.....	(1) 87	.....
2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Products.			
Brass poles .....	.....	.....	(1) 26
Lead reduction.....	(1) 7	.....	.....
3. a-q. Iron and Steel, Hardware, Etc.			
Blast furnaces.....	(1) 400	.....	.....
Bridge and structural iron work	(2) 365	.....	(2) 36
Car trucks .....	.....	.....	(1) 125
Metal beds .....	.....	.....	(1) 30
3. t-u. Boilers, Engines and Machinery.			
Boiler works	(2) 450	.....	.....
Engines and machinery	(9) 2,856	(4) 457	(1) 7
4. Railway Repair Shops.....	(1) 116	(2) 432	(1) 52
5. b-d. Cycles and Motor Vehicles.			
Automobiles .....	.....	(1) 18	.....
6. Ship and Boat Building and Dry Docks .....	.....	(1) 53	.....
7. Agricultural Implements.....	.....	.....	(1) 8
9. Scientific Instruments, Etc.			
Photographic specialties .....	.....	(1) 15	.....
10. Electrical Apparatus.			
Electric signals .....	.....	(1) 46	.....
Total	(17) 4,328	(11) 1,108	(8) 284
III. Wood.			
Planing mills, etc.....	(2) 149	(2) 185	.....
Couches and chairs.....	(1) 10	.....	.....
Pulp wood.....	.....	(1) 390	.....
Total	(3) 159	(3) 575	.....
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.			
Gloves	(1) 83	(1) 10	.....
Shoes.....	(2) 449	.....	.....
Total	(3) 532	(1) 10	.....
VI. Paper and Pulp.			
Paper	(1) 164	.....	.....
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.			
Check books.....	(1) 5	(1) 21	.....
Job printing	(1) 46	.....	.....
Plate printing.....	.....	.....	(1) 53
Total	(2) 51	(1) 21	(1) 53
VIII. Textiles.			
Knit goods .....	.....	.....	(1) 11
Silk ribbons	(2) 480	(1) 100	.....
Worsted	(1) 960	.....	.....
Total	(3) 1,440	(1) 100	(1) 11

DISPUTES: JANUARY—SEPTEMBER, 1901.

AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES WHICH WERE SETTLED—

By closing of works.	By media- tion and conciliation.	BY ARBITRATION OF—			Otherwise.	Total.
		Trade boards.	Individuals.	Total.		
						(2) 350
						(1) 62
						(1) 42
	(1) 800					(1) 800
	(1) 800					(5) 2,054
						(1) 134
						(1) 87
						(1) 26
						(1) 7
						(1) 400
	(1) 32					(5) 433
						(1) 125
						(1) 30
						(2) 450
		(1) 170		(1) 170		(15) 3,490
(1) 119					(1) 446	(6) 1,165
						(1) 18
						(1) 53
						(1) 8
						(1) 15
						(1) 46
(1) 119	(1) 32	(1) 170		(1) 170	(1) 446	(40) 6,487
						(4) 334
						(1) 10
						(1) 390
						(6) 734
						(2) 93
						(2) 449
						(4) 542
						(1) 164
						(2) 26
						(1) 46
						(1) 53
						(4) 125
						(1) 11
						(3) 580
						(1) 960
						(5) 1,551

TABLE IV—

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF WORKERS DIRECTLY		
	By direct negotiations.	By return to work on employers' terms.	By replacement of workers.
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.			
Cloaks		(1) 200	
Hats and Caps	(2) 534		(1) 12
Shirts, collars and cuffs	(1) 200	(1) 7,740	
Shirt waists	(6) 426	(1) 33	(3) 119
Wire hat frames			(1) 29
Total	(9) 1,160	(3) 7,973	(5) 160
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.			
Bakeries	(1) 200		
Breweries	(1) 6		
Cigarettes	(1) 70	(1) 650	(1) 100
Malt	(1) 254		
Total	(4) 530	(1) 650	(1) 100
XII. Building Industry.			
Carpentry		(1) 500	(1) 250
Dock building	(2) 213		
Masonry	(4) 549		
Painting, etc.	(6) 606	(1) 67	
Plastering	(2) 191		
Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	(6) 442		(1) 22
Street contracting, etc.	(2) 1,450		
Tunnel construction	(1) 709		
Total	(23) 4,160	(2) 567	(2) 272
XIII. Transportation.			
Freight handling	(1) 11		(2) 172
Storage			(1) 63
Street railways	(1) 1,011		(1) 65
Trucking and teaming			
Total	(2) 1,022		(4) 300
XV. Hotels, Restaurants, Etc.			
Hotels	(1) 22		
XVI. Professions.			
Theaters	(1) 3,220		
GRAND TOTAL	(72) 17,042	(24) 12,004	(22) 1,180

Concluded.

AND INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES WHICH WERE SETTLED—

By closing of works.	By media- tion and conciliation.	BY ARBITRATION OF—			Otherwise.	Total.
		Trade boards.	Individuals.	Total.		
.....	(1) 200
.....	(3) 546
.....	(2) 7,940
.....	(1) 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	(11) 628
.....	(1) 29
.....	(1) 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	(18) 9,343
.....	(1) 200
.....	(1) 6
.....	(3) 820
.....	(1) 254
.....	(6) 1,280
.....	(2) 750
.....	(2) 213
.....	(1) 12,500	(1) 12,500	.....	(5) 13,049
.....	(7) 673
.....	(2) 191
.....	(7) 464
.....	(2) 1,450
.....	(1) 709
.....	(1) 12,500	(1) 12,500	.....	(28) 17,499
.....	(3) 183
.....	(1) 63
.....	(1) 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2) 1,076
.....	(1) 600
.....	(1) 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	(7) 1,922
.....	(1) 22
.....	(1) 3,220
(1) 119	(4) 1,482	(1) 170	(1) 12,500	(2) 12,670	(1) 446	(126) 44,943

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND WITH CAUSES AND RESULTS THEREOF, BY CITIES

LOCALITY.	No. of dis- putes.	ESTABLISH- MENTS.		WORKERS AF- FECTED.		AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.		
		In- volved.	Closed.	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Total.
Albany	2	2	1	14	.....	108	.....	108
Albany and Troy	1	1	1	1,011	.....	11,121	.....	11,121
Amsterdam	1	1	.....	38	5	1,125	30	1,155
Auburn	1	15	15	135	.....	675	.....	675
Binghamton	2	16	.....	274	.....	11,314	.....	11,314
Buffalo	21	51	41	3,544	320	84,197	5,189	89,386
Carthage	1	1	.....	11	.....	759	.....	759
Catskill	1	1	.....	19	44	.....	.....	.....
Coeymans	1	3	3	150	.....	1,800	.....	1,800
Depew	1	1	1	446	.....	3,122	.....	3,122
Dunkirk	1	1	1	500	1,446	2,500	7,230	9,730
East Kingston	1	10	10	200	800	6,000	4,800	10,800
East Syracuse	1	1	1	134	.....	2,144	.....	2,144
Elmira	1	1	1	120	.....	1,080	.....	1,080
Fulton	1	1	1	120	840	720	5,040	5,760
Geneva	1	5	5	30	.....	60	.....	60
Glens Falls	1	4	4	17	3	156	27	183
Gloversville	1	2	.....	33	50	858	1,300	2,158
Hornellsville	1	1	.....	56	60	7,616	8,160	15,776
Jamestown	2	2	1	75	12	2,220	.....	2,220
Johnstown	1	1	.....	10	.....	5	.....	5
Kingston	1	1	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls	1	1	1	20	.....	120	.....	120
Lockport	2	2	.....	96	30	8,096	2,520	10,616
Middleport	1	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10
Middletown	1	1	1	250	.....	6,500	.....	6,500
Mohawk	1	1	.....	11	.....	264	.....	264
Newburgh	2	2	2	184	322	5,471	7,406	12,877
New York City	38	261	208	9,468	10,996	146,514	109,527	256,041
Niagara Falls	5	4	.....	256	25	3,954	700	4,654
Oakdale	1	1	1	8	90	72	810	882
Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans county	1	20	20	800	.....	32,800	.....	32,800
Oswego	2	12	12	60	32	467	1,452	1,919
Rochester	6	86	84	1,563	.....	52,128	.....	52,128
Rome	1	1	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sag Harbor	1	1	.....	87	.....	11,300	.....	11,300
Seneca Falls	1	1	1	369	135	13,653	4,995	18,648
Syracuse	4	40	36	184	7	1,377	42	1,419
Troy	8	43	25	1,075	7,325	70,353	153,625	223,978
Tupper Lake	1	2	2	120	270	2,040	4,590	6,630
Utica	3	16	9	117	3	3,500	12	3,512
Watertown	3	21	7	75	.....	616	.....	616
Wayland	1	1	1	31	31	46	46	92
Yonkers	1	8	8	105	.....	735	.....	735
Total	126	649	504	22,097	22,846	497,596	317,501	815,097

WORKERS AFFECTED, AGGREGATE DAYS LOST THEREBY, AND TOWNS: JANUARY—SEPTEMBER, 1901.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

I. INCREASE OF WAGES.		II. REDUCTION OF WAGES.		III. HOURS OF LABOR.		IV. TRADE UNIONISM.		V. EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS.	
Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.
1	6								
						1	1,011		
				1	38				
				1	135				
				2	274				
7	1,719			6	774	5	493		
				1	11				
1	19								
1	150								
				1	446				
				1	500				
1	200								
						1	134		
						1	120		
1	30								
		1	33	1	17				
1	56								
1	15					1	60		
1	10								
				1	20				
				2	96				
1	10			1	250				
1	125			1	59				
16	1,569	2	3,300	2	253	13	995		
4	251								
1	120								
1	53			1	7				
2	1,319			2	180	1	49	1	15
						1	87		
				1	369				
1	11			1	11	1	120		
				2	335				
				1	120				
1	43			1	52				
				1	7	2	68		
1	31								
1	105								
45	5,842	3	3,333	31	3,954	27	3,137	1	15

TABLE V—

LOCALITY.	CAUSES OF					
	VI. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.		VII. PAYMENT OF WAGES.		VIII. SYMPATHETIC STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS.	
	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.
Albany.....	1	8				
Albany and Troy.....						
Amsterdam						
Auburn						
Binghamton						
Buffalo	1	400			1	152
Carthage						
Catskill						
Coeymans						
Depew						
Dunkirk						
East Kingston						
East Syracuse.....						
Elmira						
Fulton	1	120				
Geneva.....						
Glens Falls.....						
Gloversville						
Hornellsville						
Jamestown						
Johnstown						
Kingston.....	1	125				
Little Falls.....						
Lockport						
Middleport						
Middletown						
Mohawk						
Newburgh						
New York City	2	42	2	3,209		
Niagara Falls	1	5				
Oakdale						
Ogdensburg						
Orleans county.....			1	800		
Oswego						
Rochester						
Rome.....					1	26
Sag Harbor						
Seneca Falls.....						
Syracuse	1	42				
Troy					1	740
Tupper Lake.....						
Utica.....			1	22		
Watertown.....						
Wayland						
Yonkers.....						
Total.....	8	742	4	4,031	3	918

Concluded.

DISPUTES.				RESULTS.					
IX. MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		IN FAVOR OF—				COMPROMISE.	
				WORKERS.		EMPLOYERS.			
Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.	Dis- putes.	Workers directly affected.
.....	2	14	1	8	1	6	.....	.....
.....	1	1,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,011
.....	1	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38
.....	1	135	1	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	274	1	24	.....	.....	1	250
1	6	21	3,544	9	1,464	6	885	6	1,195
.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
.....	1	19	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....
.....	1	150	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....
.....	1	446	.....	.....	1	446	.....	.....
.....	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500
.....	1	200	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....
.....	1	134	.....	.....	1	134	.....	.....
.....	1	120	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	120	.....	.....	1	120	.....	.....
.....	1	30	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	17	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	33	1	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56
.....	2	75	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....
.....	1	10	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
.....	1	125	.....	.....	1	125	.....	.....
.....	1	20	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	96	.....	.....	2	96	.....	.....
.....	1	10	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250
1	11	1	11	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
.....	2	184	1	125	.....	.....	1	59
1	100	38	9,468	19	7,449	17	1,210	2	809
.....	5	256	1	84	1	21	3	151
1	8	1	8	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	120	.....	.....	1	120	.....	.....
.....	1	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	800
.....	2	60	1	53	1	7	.....	.....
.....	6	1,563	1	10	2	134	3	1,419
.....	1	26	.....	.....	1	26	.....	.....
.....	1	87	.....	.....	1	87	.....	.....
.....	1	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	369
.....	4	184	2	131	2	53	.....	.....
.....	3	1,075	1	135	2	940	.....	.....
.....	1	120	.....	.....	1	120	.....	.....
.....	3	117	2	65	1	52	.....	.....
.....	3	75	.....	.....	3	75	.....	.....
.....	1	31	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	105
4	125	126	22,097	48	9,952	53	5,122	25	7,023

PART III.

PARTICULARS OF IMPORTANT DISPUTES
IN 1901.

GROUP I. STONE AND CLAY PRODUCTS.

BRICKMAKERS—EAST KINGSTON.

[Table I, No. 166, Page 38.]

With a demand for an advance in wages of forty cents per day, the laborers in two brickyards at East Kingston struck on June 24th, and marching in a body to the other yards in the vicinity compelled the men there to join their ranks or at least to cease work. According to press reports, the incentive to their action was the fact that brickmakers in yards further down the Hudson River were receiving forty cents per day more than those in East Kingston. The strikers were unorganized and were largely composed of Italians and negroes, who indulged in some rioting which resulted in the calling out of a posse of special deputies by the sheriff. Quiet being restored by the presence of the deputies the willingness of the large majority of those who had ceased work to return at once resulted in the resumption of work in one yard on June 28th and in the other yards two days later, without any negotiations between the parties. In this dispute 200 strikers lost 6,000 days' work and forced 800 others to lose 4,800 days more.

QUARRYMEN—ORLEANS COUNTY.

[Table I, No. 145, Page 38.]

Difficulty early in the spring between the local assembly of the Knights of Labor and certain quarry owners of Orleans county over a scale of prices and the time for payment of wages finally resulted in a strike on May 20th which ultimately involved some 20 firms and about 800 employees. The two main points at issue in the controversy were, first, the demand of the men that wages be paid every two weeks instead of monthly, as had been the custom, and, second, the question of employment of non-union quarrymen. On the former matter the men were insistent, maintaining that the retention of their wages until the end of the month amounted to a forced loan with no security

to them. The quarry owners claimed, on the other hand, that payment every two weeks was impossible on account of the time required to measure up the stone and make out pay-rolls.

In the course of the struggle general organizations covering the district were formed by both parties, the employers forming the Medina Sandstone Producers' Association of Orleans County and the quarrymen establishing the General Executive Board of the Stone Industry for Western New York representing three local unions in the county, viz.: a Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, a Knights of Labor Assembly and a local assembly of the American Federation of Labor.

The settlement of the strike was finally effected on July 6th. A representative of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had visited Albion on June 26th, and in conference with the quarry owners had suggested that the payment of wages twice monthly should be conceded to the men on condition that the latter drop the contention for employment of union men only. To this the employees agreed, and when the proposition was submitted to the quarrymen at a conference of the parties on July 6th it was adopted by them. The terms of settlement were embodied in an agreement to hold for six months, which is printed in full in Part IV (Document I).

GROUP II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

METAL WORKERS—EAST SYRACUSE.

[Table I, No. 117, Page 38.]

At noon of May 4th the employees of the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Co., makers of silver-plated ware at East Syracuse, found the plant closed upon returning for their afternoon's work. Though it was a season of slack work and certain repairs were to be made, the shut down was really a lockout of the employees because of the formation by the latter of a union. No complaints had been presented to the firm and the movement for the organization appears to have been prompted by general considerations rather than any existing grievances. The factory remained closed until the end of the controversy

on May 22d, all the employees to the number of 134 losing a little over 2,000 working days in the aggregate. On May 22d a meeting of the employees resulted in the appointment of a committee to negotiate with the firm, which committee and later the employees almost unanimously accepted a proposition made by the firm. The terms of settlement involved a loss for the employees in respect of the main contention, the union being abandoned, but in return certain concessions by the firm were made as to piecework and registering of time, and the company agreed not to join any trust or combination of manufacturers for five years, that being the term for which the employees agreed not to join any labor organization. The agreement signed by the two parties is published in Part IV (Document II).

BLAST FURNACE MEN—BUFFALO.

[Table I, No. 113, Page 40.]

A strike of employees of the Buffalo Union Furnace Co., which lasted a month, began in one furnace on April 25th, the men at the other of the company's two furnaces going out three days later. All the employees, 400 in number, struck, both furnaces being closed, the loss in working time aggregating about 10,400 days. The trouble began with the demand of the gang in the stockroom of one furnace that an additional hand should be employed there, the refusal of which by the company precipitated the strike. Afterwards a demand for an increase of wages of from 10 to 12 per cent took a prominent place in the controversy. It was claimed by the men that both their contentions would simply restore the conditions in existence a year earlier, both force and wages having been reduced. The employers maintained that their wage scale was already the highest in the locality. A member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration interviewed both the parties and arranged two conferences between them, both of which were fruitless. The end of the dispute came finally through mutual concessions arranged at subsequent conferences of the firm and a committee of the men's union and resulted in a signed agreement (see

Part IV, Document III), which secured to the men the additional stockroom help, preference to union men and wage rates higher than those in force before the dispute, the advance being the result of a general change of furnace wages in the vicinity, however. The agreement as to wages was for five months only, at the end of which a conference of the company and a committee of employees was to draw up a scale for the succeeding six months. The agreement calls for the settlement of all differences either by conference or, that failing, by arbitration.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—BUFFALO.

[Table I, No. 192, Page 40.]

On Tuesday, August 13th, 32 members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union employed on the Dakota elevator at Buffalo struck on account of a non-union assistant foreman being employed, demanding that he either join the union or be removed.

On August 15th the structural iron workers employed on the Stony Point steel plant struck in sympathy with those employed on the Dakota elevator, as did also those employed on the South Buffalo bridge.

On the 16th a conference was held between the representatives of the employers and employees, resulting in a satisfactory settlement by the employers removing the objectionable assistant foreman. The men returned to work on the 17th instant.

MACHINISTS—VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

[Table I, Pages 42-49.]

The largest dispute of the year was the movement of the machinists instituted May 20th throughout the State, and in fact throughout the United States, for a nine-hour day without reduction of wages. The demands presented to all employers of machinists except those in Government, railway or factory service were as follows:

1. Inauguration of the nine-hour workday.
2. Increase of 12½ per cent in wages.
3. Standard rates for overtime as follows: Time and one-half to midnight; double time from midnight until morning, and double time for Sundays and holidays.

4. Machinists working on night turns to receive extra compensation for all time worked over 54 hours per week, in accordance with rate set forth in article 3.

5. The regulation of the number of apprentices to be employed, one being allowed for the shop, and one for each five journeymen employed.

6. That both sides should agree to submit any disputes that might arise in the future to the Board of Arbitration.

The second demand refers to hourly rates, and was designed to offset the reduction of hours, the object being simply to keep daily earnings the same under the nine-hour day as previously. Employers were asked to sign an agreement for one year embodying the above terms, and in cases of refusal the orders of the officers of the International Association of Machinists, issued with the consent and approval of the membership at large, were for a strike on May 20th.

According to a statement by the president of the Machinists' Association* the demands were presented to some 340 firms in the State, employing about 16,000 machinists, nearly 300 of these establishments being in the larger cities. Each local union conducted its fight under the direction of the national officers, but in many cases made its own terms with the employers of its members, the result being a great variety in the terms of settlement in different localities. Numerous settlements were reached without strikes, but on the other hand there were many stoppages of work. Returns for all of the latter the Board was unable to secure, but reports for sixteen have been collected, of which three were in Buffalo, two in Rochester, two in Lockport and one each in Amsterdam, Carthage, Dunkirk, Little Falls, Newburgh, Oswego, Seneca Falls, Syracuse and Watertown. These sixteen involved seventeen firms with 4,302 employees. Twelve of the firms were closed by the disputes, 1,683 of the employees were on strike and 1,825 others were affected, making a total of 3,508 out of work. The total loss of time in working days was 61,823, of which 41,134 were lost by those directly and 20,689 by those indirectly concerned. All but one of the sixteen were settled either by direct negotiation be-

* See Bulletin of the Department of Labor No. 10, page 200.

tween the parties (nine disputes, with 2,856 strikers), or by return to work on the employers terms (five disputes with 475 strikers), or by replacement of the strikers with new hands in one case involving but seven employees. One strike of 170 machinists in two shops was settled by arbitration of the question of wages after hours had been reduced to nine. As to results, in three cases only out of the sixteen did the workpeople win the whole of their demands, and but 63 employees were directly concerned in these. Six strikes were complete failures, all but seven of the 393 workers participating therein going back to work under the old conditions and those seven losing their positions. In seven disputes, with 1,227 workpeople, or 73 per cent of all those directly concerned in the sixteen disputes, the result was a compromise. These compromises took a variety of forms. In one (500 employees directly involved) there was no change of hours, but wages were advanced 10 per cent; in a second (170 employees) hours were reduced to nine, but wages were advanced but 4 per cent, the result being a reduction of daily wages; in a third hours were reduced from 60 to 59 in the winter and to 55 in summer by means of reduction of one hour on Saturday in winter and a half-holiday on Saturday in summer, hourly rates of wages remaining the same; in a fourth the Saturday half-holiday in summer was inaugurated, together with an advance of about 7 per cent in wages; while in three others the only gain was the Saturday half-holiday in the summer. Summing up for these sixteen disputes as to hours alone the results were as follows:

	Number of disputes.	Workers directly concerned.
No change	7	893
Daily hours reduced to 9.....	4	233
Weekly hours reduced to 59 with Saturday half-holiday in summer	1	59
Saturday half-holiday in three or four summer months	4	498
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	16	1,683

These were the results for perhaps 10 per cent of the machinists in the State who participated in the nine-hour movement, but they cannot be taken as representative of the results

of the movement as a whole. The above would appear to be fairly representative of the contested cases, but doubtless the results in the large number of cases settled without a trial of strength by stoppage of work were much more favorable to the employees than in the above.

An agreement signed in the settlement of the machinists' strike at Carthage will be found in Part IV (Document IV).

In connection with the machinists' strike there came to the Board of Mediation and Arbitration the only appeal for its good offices that was made by an employer in the period under review. This was the case of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses in New York City.

It appears that on the tenth day of March, 1899, an agreement was entered into through the direct influence of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration between the firm of R. Hoe & Co. and its employees. On or about May 5th of this year a request was made by the firm of R. Hoe & Co. for the intervention of this Board for the purpose of preventing a strike of the men in their plant in connection with the general strike of machinists to be inaugurated May 20, 1901. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan and Assistant Deputy Braniff called on Mr. Hoe of the firm of Hoe & Co. on May 8th. Mr. Hoe requested that inasmuch as the existing agreement was brought about through the direct assistance of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration the efforts of the Board be exerted toward protecting the said agreement or in securing such conditions as would prevent the crisis of a strike in his plant. He expressed himself as willing to concede practically all of the conditions imposed by the International Machinists' Association on the firms employing machinists who are members of the United Metal Trades Association; the conditions to include the nine-hour workday at the then existing ten-hour wage rate; and the firm reserving the right to designate a certain class of employees, who were under the existing agreement

paid as machinists, as not coming within the class of machinists, since the firm claimed that the character of the work performed by men operating certain automatic machines was such that it should not be characterized as machinists' work or paid at machinists' rates. Deputy Commissioners Williams and Lundrigan conveyed this proposition to the representatives of the machinists employed by R. Hoe & Co. and were advised by them that the whole subject had been referred to the business agent for that district of Greater New York. The proposition was laid before him, but rejected on the ground that the machinists employed by Hoe & Co. were entitled to all of the protection of the existing agreement with the added conditions of the nine-hour workday at the ten-hour wage scale. The matter was then taken before the governing board of the International Association of Metal Workers for Greater New York, and was also rejected by them, with the result that the plant of R. Hoe & Co. became involved in the general strike of machinists on May 20th, involving in this plant alone about 750 machinists. The strike in this plant continued for exactly one month. At its close the men resumed work on practically the same conditions as could have been secured without a stoppage of work had there been a disposition by the representatives of the employees to cooperate with the representatives of this Bureau.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—BUFFALO, DEPEW AND UTICA.

[Table I, Nos. 121, 124, 153, and 120, Pages 46-49.]

Machinists employed in railway repair shops were not included in the general movement of May 20th for the nine-hour day, but several strikes in railway shops for the same object were inspired by that movement. Three of these, which were of considerable dimensions and intimately connected, occurred in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Buffalo and Utica and of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Depew. Most of the employees concerned in these disputes were machinists, but other trades in the shops joined the former in the effort to secure nine hours without decrease of pay. The

first of the three strikes occurred in the Lackawanna shops at Buffalo on May 2, when 280 men went out, leaving but a few hands at work, though enough to prevent a complete shut-down. On the 8th with the same demand for nine hours with similar daily wage as before, 52 men struck in the same company's shops at Utica, the works here being closed by the dispute. On the first of June the entire force at the Depew shops of the New York Central road, to the number of 446, went out for the combined purpose of securing the shorter workday and assisting those on strike at the Lackawanna shops in Buffalo. All three of these strikes were total failures. The first two disputes apparently developed into simple tests of endurance and at Buffalo after the contest had been prolonged for nearly three months with a loss in working time of 19,880 days the employees all returned to work except 46 boiler makers, whose places were filled with non-union men, while in Utica, the strike was never declared off, part of the old hands finally returning to work, new men taking the places of the others, the controversy having continued about eleven weeks with a loss of approximately 3,328 days in working time. The Depew strike was of short duration and was terminated in a somewhat peculiar manner. The annual convention of the International Association of Machinists occurred in Toronto, Canada, while the strike was on. At that convention a complaint was presented to the grievance committee by delegates from New York and Connecticut unions, that the Depew strike was illegal, apparently on the ground that it had not been sanctioned by the international officers. The committee's recommendation that the Depew machinists be requested to return to work was approved by the convention and an order issued accordingly abruptly terminated the strike at Depew.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—HORNELLSVILLE.

[Table I, No. 27, Page 48.]

A strike of boiler makers and helpers in the Erie Railroad shops located at Hornellsville is conspicuous in the nine months' returns as the longest dispute reported, having lasted for ten

months. The strike at Hornellsville was part of a movement by all the boiler makers employed by the company to secure better wages, abolish piecework and secure better rates for overtime work, and there were strikes in two other shops in Pennsylvania at the same time. Before the cessation of work a committee of employees waited upon the management in New York City, but were informed that no concessions as to wages could be made. A few days later, on January 24th, the strike in all three shops was inaugurated. Early in July an agreement upon the conditions of employment was reached by representatives of the two parties, but at the time for resuming work the striking employees discovered that certain of their number were not to be taken back, the result being a continuance of the dispute. The work in the shops was not entirely suspended at Hornellsville, transient employees taking the places of the strikers and being fed and lodged at the shops. Not until the end of November was a settlement reached, which was a compromise, piecework and overtime conditions remaining as before, while wages were advanced one cent an hour. Measured in working time the loss incurred in this dispute at Hornellsville is reckoned at about 7,600 days for the 56 strikers and at over 8,000 days for 60 others who were thrown out of work. The secretary of the local boiler makers' union estimated the money loss to the workpeople at \$36,000, of which \$6,000 consisted of benefits and assistance, the loss in wages being put at \$30,000.

RAILROAD SHOPMEN'S STRIKE—ROCHESTER.

[Table I, No. 91, Page 48.]

On April 3d the entire force of shopmen employed by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. went on strike for 10 per cent increase in wages and recognition of a committee representing the organization and employees.

On April 4th Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan visited Rochester and had a conference with the representatives of the striking employees together with the business agent of the United Trades and Labor Council of Rochester. On investigation he

learned that the local representatives of the railway company had no power to consider or settle the strike, the whole subject having been referred to Master Car Builder J. McBeth at Buffalo. April 5th Mr. Lundrigan proceeded to Buffalo and took the matter up with Mr. McBeth and Superintendent of Motive Power Waite, who had been summoned to Buffalo by Mr. McBeth. He was advised by both of the above gentlemen that they had decided to close and permanently abandon the shops at East Rochester and would not require the service of the men on strike. This action, if carried out, would, of course, have defeated the strike.

A few days after this decision had been announced the shops in question were totally destroyed by fire and have not been rebuilt, the work formerly done there having been transferred elsewhere. With the exception of a working force of about twenty men the above plant is abandoned.

GROUP III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.

SAWMILL EMPLOYEES—TUPPER LAKE.

[Table I, No. 181, Page 52.]

On July 8th the mill hands employed by the Sherman, the Santa Clara and the Norwood lumber companies and the Underwood pulp mill at Tupper Lake struck for a reduction of working time from 11 to 10 hours per day. About 400 men went out. Four days after the strike began the Santa Clara mill was started with a small force, but was shut down after running a few hours as the result of the appearance at the mill in a body of the strikers from the other establishments.

Nothing but the matter of hours of labor was involved in the controversy. The men, who were unorganized, declared that it was physically impossible to maintain their health and strength permanently under the strain involved in 11 hours work with the improved, high-speed machinery used with steam power which had been substituted for the slower machines previously run by water power. The employers, on the other hand, claimed that the mills must be run eleven hours per day in order to clean

up the previous winter's output during the short open season when logs can be floated. So determined were both parties on the issue thus directly joined that repeated efforts by a representative of the Department of Labor to secure some concession with a view to a compromise were unsuccessful. The strike lasted three weeks and ended on July 29th, when the men gave up the contest and returned to work on the old time of eleven hours per day. Figures for but two of the above-mentioned firms were included in the tabulations for the nine months, as no reports were received from the other two companies.

STAVE AND HEADING WORKERS—OLEAN.

On July 26th all of the employees of the Weidman Heading Company's mills in Olean struck on account of the failure of the firm to pay wages promptly. The intervention of this Department was requested after the strike had actually occurred. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan visited Olean, investigated the conditions and found that under the system of payment in use the men received their pay twice each month. The men on strike returned to work and agreed to remain at work pending investigation of the question at issue by this Board. The matter was taken up with the members of the firm and inasmuch as the labor laws relating to the payment of wages compels compliance only in the case of incorporated concerns and it having developed that the Weidman Heading Company is not incorporated, the Board was powerless to remedy the matter complained of. The Board, however, recommended to the firm that arrangements satisfactory to its employees as to payment of wages be made and inasmuch as no further trouble has occurred it is assumed that such arrangements were made.

WOOD WORKERS—BUFFALO.

[Table I, No. 83½, Page 50.]

On April 18th Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan investigated a strike of union mill workers in Buffalo. This strike was for a nine-hour day at existing wage rates. The strike had been in progress nearly three weeks and had practically resulted in a

complete shut down of every wood working mill or shop in Buffalo. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan tendered the services of the Bureau for the purpose of bringing about a settlement, but both parties to the strike declined mediation. This strike as near as the Bureau can learn resulted in a partial success for the strikers to the extent of about half the mills involved.

GROUP IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, No. 137, Page, 52.]

The employees of some fifteen makers of custom boots and shoes in New York City made a demand for an advance in wages of 50 cents per pair on all shoes made, the work being done by hand at piece rates. This was refused on the ground that the existing price of leather would not permit an advance, and on the 20th some 350 shoemakers, members of two organizations, struck to enforce the demand. The employers thereupon made common cause for purposes of resistance by forming an association, with the exception of a few firms who made settlements with their employees. The strikers were composed of highly skilled workmen, making goods of the most expensive sort, and the strike was ordered in a busy season when the demand for such footwear on the part of wealthy European travelers was pressing, which, together with the fact that the organized workers of the same class in London, Paris and Vienna had been notified of the strike and requested to allow none of their members to come to New York during the dispute, put them in pretty complete control of the situation. The result was that within a month the employers' association broke up and all but three firms yielded the increase desired.

GROUP VI. PAPER MILLS.

PAPER MILL WORKERS—NIAGARA FALLS.

[Table I, No. 203, Page 52.]

The strike of employees in the International Paper Company's plant at Niagara Falls on June 5th, which is incorporated in the returns covered by this report of the Board, was really a

second strike following an abortive attempt of the same sort a few weeks earlier. On April 27th the men in the sulphite department went on strike for an increase in wages from 13 cents to 15 cents per hour. The next day employees in other departments struck in sympathy, the entire force finally going out. The firm refused to grant the increase demanded and the unorganized strikers after three or four days returned to work on the old terms. One outcome of this earlier dispute was the organization of a local of the International Paper Makers' Union at the plant. On June 5th the employees, now organized, again struck, 139 men going out. The occasion of this second strike was the discharge of two hands for, as the strikers alleged, membership in the union. After work was suspended, however, the same demand for increase of wages as before was made, together with recognition of their union. This second dispute was more stubborn than the first, lasting a full month. Efforts by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to arrange a conference of the parties were balked by the refusal of the company, but later negotiations of the firm with a committee of employees brought about a compromise on July 8th.* By the terms of settlement, which were verbal, the men were given one additional night off per week at the same weekly wage as before, which, inasmuch as they worked nights only every other week, amounted to a reduction in time of one-half a day each week. Recognition of the union was not included in the settlement.

GROUP VII. PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.

COMPOSITORS—UTICA.

[Table I, No. 118, Page 54.]

After numerous unsuccessful conferences with employers, Utica Typographical Union No. 62 withdrew all its members from the book and job printing offices in the city, fourteen firms in all, of which seven suspended work entirely. The strikers de-

* By a mistake in the date of termination, Bulletin No. 10 of the Department of Labor erroneously reported this strike as lasting but one day.

manded an advance of wages, a printed agreement for signature by the parties being presented. The best of feeling is reported to have existed throughout the controversy. The strike proved altogether effective, and the third day after it was declared the employers granted all demands and signed the agreement printed in Part IV (Document V). This was a dispute involving small firms, as but 43 men were on strike. The employers were members of the Utica Typothetæ.

GROUP VIII. TEXTILES.

SILK RIBBON WEAVERS—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, No. 48, Page 56.]

Three strikes in silk mills in New York City were reported during the nine months, all of them declared by ribbon weavers primarily for the purpose of advancing wages. Two of these were successful, the other resulting in failure. The largest occurred on March 7th in the mills of E. & H. Levy, 116 out of the 156 strikers being women or girls. Those who went out were members of a silk weavers' union but acted independently of the union's management. The aggressive action in this dispute was taken entirely by the women and girls, the direct occasion of their abrupt stoppage of work being the discharge of two male members of the union whose reinstatement had been demanded but refused. After work in the mills had been stopped, leaving 194 others besides the strikers idle, increase of wages became the central contention. The firm's proposition to compromise at a portion of the increase demanded, made the day after the strike occurred, was rejected and the dispute continued for two weeks. It was then terminated by the employers conceding the advance asked for, viz., 20 per cent for all the weavers.

WEAVERS—FULTON.

[Table I, No. 107, Page 54.]

The American Woolen Company locked out all its employees at Fulton on April 18, 1901, because of a disagreement with the weavers over the matter of work to be done by "learners" in

the weave room. The employees claimed that all the "good work," the easiest weaving, was given to the learners, while all the "bad work," as it is called, which the learners were incompetent to handle, went to the experienced hands, and as a result the experienced weavers at piece rates could earn no more than the learners who were soon competent to do the easy work. About 120 weavers, 40 of whom were women, formed a union for the purpose of limiting the number of learners to be permitted in the weave room. Matters came to a head upon the introduction of a new learner, the weavers refusing to instruct him. Thereupon the superintendent of the mill, acting under orders from the Boston office, closed the entire plant, throwing nearly 1,000 employees out of work. The management gave no indication of a desire to treat with the employees and the closure was apparently for an indefinite period, which promised to be a serious blow not only to the employees but to the community as well. This served to weaken the strength of the weavers' movement and four days after the lockout a committee of the latter waited upon the superintendent and after a discussion of the situation expressed a desire to return to work. On April 25th the mills were started and work was resumed under the former conditions.

GROUP IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.

CLOAK MAKERS—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, No. 208, Page 56.]

A bitterly contested dispute conducted by Cloak Makers' Unions in New York City began August 30, 1901, when the employees of four firms were ordered on strike to unionize those shops. Particulars for but two of the establishments were reported to the Board. In these 200 cloak makers (50 of them women) out of 600 employees went out. The employers endeavored to operate with non-union help. On September 5th as the new hands were leaving the factory of one of the firms they were met by a body of the striking unionists and a general street

fight ensued in which no one sustained serious injury, but which was not quelled by the police until two of the strikers were arrested. The result of this clash was an appeal to the courts by the employers for injunctions to restrain the unions from picketing their factories, in which they were unsuccessful, however, the decision of the court affirming that no evidence to show that the defendants were guilty of the acts complained of had been adduced. Both firms, nevertheless, managed to keep in operation, and the dispute finally ended September 10th with the unconditional return of the strikers to work.

SHIRT WAIST MAKERS—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, Pages 56-59.]

No less than eleven disputes among the shirt waist factories of New York City were reported in the first nine months of 1901, all but two occurring in the month of August. The most frequent cause of these disputes was questions connected with trade unionism, six of the eleven being declared to secure the reinstatement of discharged union members, to unionize shop or prevent employment of non-unionists. Four of the five others were undertaken to secure an increase of wages, while in the remaining case disobedience of rules of the firm (according to press reports, rules against singing while at work and against leaving the factory when temporarily idle) led to a lock-out of the employees. In the last-mentioned case the strikers were unsuccessful but of the disputes over union requirements four out of the six, and of the strikes for advanced wages three out of the four, resulted in favor of the workpeople.

One of the two largest and altogether the longest of these shirt waist makers' disputes (No. 176 in Table I), which closed a factory with 147 employees, 113 of whom (68 women) were on strike, occurred on June 18th, one of the plants of the National Shirt Waist Company being involved. Two members of the union had been discharged for alleged incompetency, but the union believed the real cause to be the prominence of the two in the organization. The controversy was continued for nearly

two months on the one issue of the reinstatement of the two members. Picketing of the factory was maintained when attempts to resume work were made and one case of assault upon a non-union workman occurred and two arrests therefor were made. When the settlement finally came on August 12th it was a complete victory for the unions, the factory being made a union shop throughout as indicated by the signed agreement for four months which is given in full in Part IV (Document VI).

On August 20, 1901, a strike occurred in the shirt waist factory of Stone Brothers, 568 Broadway, New York City. This firm employs about 200 hands, male and female. The cause of the strike was the employment by the firm of several girls whom they desired to teach the making of shirt waists. The operators demanded that these girls, before they were taught, should join the union. The firm refused to accede to this demand, when all employees quit work. After being out for several days the firm agreed to the demands made of them and discharged the girls who did not care to join the union. Mr. Stark, State Mediator, representing the State Board of Arbitration, called on the firm on August 23d to tender the services of the Board; but as the strike was settled the services of the Board were not required. On September 25th another strike was started in the same shop for an increase of wages. Mr. Stark again visited the firm and during an interview the latter stated that they were constantly annoyed by their employees and it seemed impossible to satisfy them, as there was no reliance to be placed on any agreement made with them. The firm settled the difficulty by granting the demand. They stated that they had negotiated for the purchase of a factory out of the city where they contemplated moving at the expiration of their lease, being assured of a different class of help and of avoiding the constant annoyance of the difficulties they have to encounter with the help in New York City.

COLLAR AND SHIRT MAKERS—TROY.

[Table I, No. 183, Page 60.]

The largest single strike of the year 1901 in this State began in Troy on July 9th. The original question at issue was the number of apprentices to be allowed in cutting departments of collar, shirt and waist factories. The local Collar, Shirt and Waist Cutters' Union in December, 1900, had requested the Troy Collar and Shirt Manufacturers' Association to adopt article III, section 1 of the union's constitution, which limited the number of apprentices to one for every ten journeymen with not more than three apprentices in a department. This request was declined by the manufacturers' organization in March, 1901, whereupon a committee was appointed at the next meeting of the union to wait upon the first firm which should violate the above rule. In June, 1901, three new apprentices were put on at the factory of the United Shirt and Collar Company, which at once evoked a protest from a committee of their own employees and a request that but one apprentice should be added, instead of three, to those already employed. Not receiving a favorable response this committee reported to the cutters' union which sent its committee mentioned above to the firm. The union committee were not received as a committee nor would the firm receive an officer of the cutters' international organization, to which body the facts had been reported, the officer being referred to the manufacturers' association to which the question had been submitted by the firm and from which advice to refuse the request for a reduction in number of apprentices had been received. On July 9th the union instructed the cutters of the United Company to again interview the firm and if no satisfaction was received to stop work, which is precisely what occurred. The organization of manufacturers now took up the fight and its members agreed to assist the United Company by doing its cutting work while the strike lasted, at the same time notifying their own cutters that they would have to do said work unless those on strike at the United factory returned to work by July 15th. The latter remained out and when on July 22d work for the United Com-

pany was offered to cutters in other factories it was refused and thus a sympathetic strike in the firms of the manufacturers' association, seventeen in all, was inaugurated. While the number on strike was reported as about 740 the stoppage of work by cutters at once cut off the supply of work for other trades so that some 7,000 employees besides the strikers were thrown out of employment although none of the factories suspended work entirely. Having become a test of endurance between the two organizations the dispute was prolonged for three months, and was marked by efforts on each side to enlist the aid of public sentiment, some attempt at boycotting the firms involved, several other large establishments outside the employers' association not being concerned in the controversy, importation of outside workers, and picketing of factories which resulted in one or two cases of assault. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration attempted to intervene for purposes of conciliation but without success. The trial of strength finally resulted in complete defeat for the employees and on October 10th the union declared the strike off, those who could securing their old places, many of them, in fact, having returned to work before the formal termination of the dispute. Measured in working time the aggregate loss in this dispute is estimated at something like 190,000 days. Estimates by their association put the employers' financial loss at \$50,000, while an officer of the union put the workers' losses at over twice that sum.

GROUP X. FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.

CIGARETTE MAKERS—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, No. 209, Page 62.]

In point of numbers involved, the largest dispute reported in the food, tobacco and liquor industries occurred in the Hillson Company's cigarette factory in New York City. On August 8th 300 cigarette makers (one-third of them Italians, the remainder Polish Jews, and all but fifty of them girls) left the factory without making any demands or expressing any grievance. The

primary cause of the difficulty appears to have been a reduction of about 10 per cent in wages which had been made some time before but the direct occasion was friction between the foreman and employees, the former's discharge having been demanded and refused on the 8th. Before the reduction in wages occurred the rates paid conformed to the union schedule for the trade, but the firm did not conduct a union shop. Many of the employees were members of the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union, their fight being conducted by that organization. On the day following the strike the 100 Italians who had gone out returned to work. The next day, Saturday, a committee from the remainder waited upon the firm and expressed regret for the action that had been taken and asked permission for the strikers to return to work, stating that they were presenting the conclusions reached at a general meeting of the latter. The firm expressed its willingness to take them back on the following Monday, but on that day none of them appeared for work, and no further direct negotiation between the parties occurred. The dispute now developed into a plain fight between the union element in control of the strikers and the company. The latter took on some 150 non-union learners and disturbances about the factory occurred in the efforts of the strikers to gain recruits from the former, necessitating police protection about the premises every evening and protection for the foreman to and from his home. Two girls were fined \$10 each in police court for assaulting one of the workers. On September 18th and 19th a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration held lengthy interviews with the firm and the secretary of the cigarette makers' union. The latter at first named union wages, employment of none but union members, discharge of the new hands, and reception by the firm of a union committee whenever differences should arise, as the conditions for a return to work. Later, however, the secretary, on behalf of the union, said that all these contentions would be dropped save the discharge of the new employees taken on since the beginning of the strike. When this position was communicated by the Board's representa-

tive to the employers the discharge of new hands was positively refused, but willingness to take back those who were out upon application as individuals was expressed. The employees were thereupon advised by the member of the Board to return to work unconditionally on account of the needy condition of many of them. The secretary of the union informed the Board, however, that this would not be done. Afterwards about 80 of the strikers returned to their places, but the remainder sought work elsewhere.

GROUP XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.

BRICKLAYERS—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, No. 138, Page 66.]

The great dispute of the year in the building industry was the strike and lockout of bricklayers in New York City in May.

In the agreement between the Mason Builders' Association, composed of about 125 firms, and the bricklayers' unions for the year ending May 1, 1901, there was a provision "that the members of the Mason Builders' Association shall do their own fireproofing, preference being given to the men employed on the construction of the walls," and that "fireproofing shall mean hollow tile, dense or porous partitions, furring or arch blocks, none of which shall be lumped or sublet." The mason builder who had the brickwork contract on a large structure at Broadway and West Seventy-third street, and who was a member of the Mason Builders' Association, did not contract for the fireproofing, that part of the work being let by the owner to a Western concern, which was not connected with the local employers' organization, and which did not engage the bricklayers who were employed in constructing the walls. This violation of the yearly compact was brought to the attention of the Joint Arbitration Committee, composed of eight union bricklayers and eight members of the Mason Builders' Association, and that board unanimously decided that work on the job should cease until the matter could be adjusted. The time fixed for cessation of labor was Wednesday, April 3d. It rained on that day and

also on the succeeding day. Meanwhile notice was not given by the contractor to the men to quit, and on Friday morning, the 5th, the weather having cleared, the whistle was blown, notifying them to begin work. They, numbering about sixty, refused, however, owing to the decision of the arbitration committee that they should stop until a settlement was effected. Pay-day was on Saturday at noon, and the workmen received their wages up to and including April 2d. They remonstrated, claiming that they were entitled to three and one-half days' waiting time, from Wednesday until Saturday noon, under a section of the agreement to the effect that when laid off they should be paid immediately, and in case of failure to receive their money within one hour from the time of the lay-off they should be compensated for waiting time up to the receipt of their wages. Their contention was that the conclusion of the arbitration committee actually dismissed them from the job, and as "a lay-off meant an immediate pay-off," they were within their rights in demanding payment for waiting time. It was reported by the unions that a firm of sub-contractors who were erecting the front portion of the same building laid off their men from day to day on account of the dispute, and that, exclusive of rainy days, these bricklayers were thus entitled to pay for thirteen and one-half days' waiting time. Finally, the general bricklaying contractor having secured the contract for the fireproof partitions, the embargo against him was removed by the Joint Arbitration Committee, which on April 25th ordered resumption of work, but a sufficient force of bricklayers did not respond. The unions maintained that, while a full complement might not have returned, some having procured employment on other jobs, and others insisting on payment for their waiting time before resuming, their best efforts were put forth to properly man the work. Several days thereafter the general contractor preferred charges against the bricklayers' organizations for violating the agreement. These charges were investigated by the arbitration committee on April 29th, and dismissed on the ground of no cause for action. Then the whole matter turned upon the question of payment for time lost by the

men during the controversy, the unions adhering to the claim of three and one-half days for the general contractors' men, and offering to compromise on eight and one-half days for those of the sub-contractors, while the eight representatives of the employers' association decided that the workers were entitled to only two days' pay. Thereupon the eight union arbitrators pleaded for the selection of an umpire, provided by the rules in case of a deadlock, to whom the disputed points should be referred for adjustment, but the employers refused to entertain this proposition. The agreement that would have expired on May 1st was extended for a week. A session of the joint committee was to have convened on May 3d, but the employers' representatives failed to attend. Next day each of the eight unions received notice that unless their members lived up to the agreement there would be no further use for a meeting of the Joint Arbitration Committee. At a subsequent request of the employers another meeting was arranged for May 10th, but nothing was accomplished there, and the agreement was prolonged to the 16th. The Mason Builders' Association met on the 11th, and passed a resolution that if the journeymen did not man the job at Broadway and West Seventy-third street by the 16th all bricklaying work on the building operations of the association's members would be suspended. In response to this ultimatum the unions resolved that "no bricklayer shall resume work on the job until the dispute is settled satisfactorily," and that in the event of the builders' association carrying on the threatened lockout "no members of our organizations shall resume work unless paid at the rate of sixty cents per hour"—an advance of five cents.

The lockout took place on the 17th of May. The position assumed by the eight unions of the two boroughs was endorsed on May 18th by the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Bricklayers' Unions, comprising nineteen organizations located in the five boroughs.

While the lockout was pending the subjoined statement, signed by the president and secretary of the Mason Builders'

Association, presenting its side of the controversy, was given to the public:

In April a strike occurred on the work of a member of the Mason Builders' Association. The grievance was submitted to the joint arbitration board, which is a standing committee consisting of eight members of the Bricklayers' Unions and eight members of the Mason Builders' Association, and is empowered to settle all differences between the two organizations. The grievance of the bricklayers was amicably adjusted by the unanimous action of said board. The ruling was that the grievance having been removed the bricklayers should man the job at once. The bricklayers, through their delegate, refused until they should be paid for the time they were on strike, and while their grievance was being adjusted by the arbitration board. The Mason Builders' Association felt that acquiescence in this demand would be placing a premium on strikes and establishing a dangerous precedent. They realized that the position of the bricklayers was more than unjust in that they refused to abide by the decision of the joint board and insisted that the so-called waiting time must be paid, and that the payment of same was not a subject for arbitration. Therefore at a meeting held on Saturday, May 11th, the Mason Builders' Association passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thursday, May 16, 1901, all work of journeyman bricklayers on the building operation of the members of the Mason Builders' Association be suspended unless in the meantime the members of the Bricklayers' Unions live up to the annual agreement existing between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions, and abide by the decision of the joint arbitration board, to man the works of this member of our association.

For sixteen years no rupture has occurred between the two organizations and an annual agreement has been signed. The Mason Builders' Association has always stood, and always will stand, first and last for arbitration and an amicable adjustment of differences, but the unusual and most arbitrary stand taken in this issue compels the above action.

In a statement issued by the unions it was denied that they were the aggressors; that they had favored the arbitration of the difficulty at the beginning, and pointed to the fact that they had persistently urged the appointment of an umpire when the deadlock occurred over the question of payment for waiting time; concluding as follows:

"We as an organization claim that the employers attempted to coerce us in every form to do something for which we were not responsible. They agreed to enter into the question of the payment of the men, and this created a deadlock. When the deadlock was created they refused to accept the suggestion of the unions, calling for an umpire to decide the dispute, which is a law governing arbitration and a standing rule of this committee. We were then ordered locked out, an action which they have

attempted to carry into effect. The employers of the city of New York have received our decision, which was endorsed by all our unions within the city. We deny that we have broken any agreement.

The Emergency Committee of the Mason Builders' Association addressed a communication to the unions' representatives on May 22d asking for a conference. This was agreed to by the men's committee. At a meeting held on the 27th peaceful relations were restored between the belligerents, and this agreement, declaring the incident closed and granting the requests of the unions for an umpire and for an increase of wages, was entered into:

Resolution adopted by the Joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and Bricklayers' Unions, held at the Building Trades Club, 1123 Broadway, New York City, on Monday evening, 27th May, 1901:

In consideration of the bricklayers at once fully manning all the works of all the members of the Mason Builders' Association, including Seventy-third street and Broadway, and submitting all questions in dispute to a joint board of arbitration, an umpire to be appointed if necessary, whose decision shall be final and binding, we, the Mason Builders' Association, agree that the wages of bricklayers for the year ending May 1, 1902, shall be at the rate of sixty cents per hour, beginning on June 28, 1901.

OTTO M. EIDLITZ,
A. J. ROBINSON,
ISAAC A. HOPPER,
FRANCIS M. WEEKS,
CHARLES A. COWEN,
RICHARD DEEVES,
WALTER REID,
THOMAS FERGUSON,
THOMAS J. BRADY,

For Mason Builders' Association.

JAMES A. WOODNEAL,
WILLIAM KLEIN,
T. FITZGERALD,
FREDERICK JAMES,
FREDERICK LARSEN,
D. HURLEY,
WILLIAM J. DALY,

For Bricklayers' Unions.

Mr. Robert De Forest was selected as umpire on June 6th, and on the 14th the matter of waiting time was argued before him. July 13th his decision was rendered sustaining the principal claim made by the unions. The full text of the award is in Part IV (Document VII).

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL WORKMEN—NEW YORK CITY.

[Table I, No. 147, Page 66.]

Several unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union informed that body in December, 1900, that they had a number of grievances against the sub-contractors on the tunnel which is in course of construction for the Underground Rapid Transit Railroad in the Metropolis. A committee was in that month chosen by the central organization to enter into negotiations with the employers on the tunnel for the purpose of arranging suitable terms that would promote harmony of action and thus insure uninterrupted progress with the work until it reached completion. The committee proceeded with its task, announcing from time to time that its overtures were receiving proper consideration, and that eventually an agreement would be consummated that would tend to prevent friction and result in speedily settling any dispute that might arise between the sub-contractors and their union workmen. Such was the condition of affairs about the middle of May, when an event transpired which bade fair to create a stoppage of work on the great underground undertaking for an indefinite period, and which occasioned much comment owing to the growing demands of the public for improved transportation facilities through Manhattan and the Bronx. Operations at the time were under way at various points from the City Hall to Harlem, and more than 5,000 workers, skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, were employed.

Members of organizations consisting of safety, eccentric and standard engineers, rock drillers and tool sharpeners, and double drum hoister runners, were engaged on outside work as well as on the tunnel. On the latter eight hours was a regular day, but on the other jobs ten hours constituted a day's labor. Some of the tunnel employers were interested in these outside contracts. The unions had made a demand for the eight-hour day and the payment of their wage scales on all classes of work. Refusal to concede these terms precipitated a general strike on the outside jobs, and the movement soon spread to the tunnel, ostensibly with a view to forcing compliance with the claims of the outside

workers who had struck for a reduction of working time and uniform wage schedules. The principal grievances of the tunnel trades referred to were in relation to the payment of their scales of wages for overtime work and for bi-weekly payments of wages on the job, but the hoister runners in addition asked that their minimum daily wages be fixed at \$2.50 instead of \$2.25.

The subway enterprise being of a public character the law limiting the daily labor hours to eight, except in the event of extreme emergency, when overtime was permitted, was not being strictly observed, according to the statements of the men. While they did not have any desire to work more than eight hours, they said that if absolutely necessary they were willing to do so if paid the amounts stipulated in their respective schedules of prices. They, however, declared that the sub-contractors were paying single price for this extra work, when the rules of some of the unions required price and a half and of others double price. As to the demand for wage payments every two weeks on the work, it was set forth by the workmen that pay-days were irregular; that they were forced to go long distances from the points at which they were engaged in order to get their money, and that frequently it was late in the night before they were paid.

The strike on the tunnel opened on May 20th, and it was stated by the unions that 330 engineers, 285 rock drillers and tool sharpeners, and 94 double drum hoister runners had engaged in it. The labor organizations likewise reported that some of the outside contractors had granted their demands immediately, but that on the works of those who had refused there were, respectively, 300, 128 and 112 involved. Wages paid to engineers on these last-mentioned contracts varied from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day and they decided that the latter sum, the regular union rate, should be the minimum. The rock drillers and tool sharpeners did not ask for any change in their wage rate, which was \$2.75, their chief demand being in regard to the shorter workday. The hoister runners sought a uniform wage of \$2.50, instead of \$2 and \$2.25, which were being paid at the time.

The dispute on the tunnel affected all sections of the work and a partial tie-up resulted, as the excavating laborers, who constituted the majority of the employees, were unable to continue without the aid of the more skilled workers who were on strike. The Central Federated Union endorsed the strike on May 26th, but rescinded that action on the following Sunday, June 2d, and bestowed upon its committee full power to settle the trouble, the aggrieved trades having consented to waive their demand that "the pending agreement between the contractors on Rapid Transit work and our unions shall include work done by said contractors outside the Rapid Transit, and if they will sign the agreement presented by the committee of the Central Federated Union, calling for union wages and eight hours on Rapid Transit operations, we will instruct our members to return to work." Clothed with full authority to end the difficulty the Central Federated Union committee convened with the committee of the Rapid Transit Sub-Contractors' Association on June 4th and entered into an agreement which brought the strike to a close. It is to remain in force for two years. Besides providing for the employment of union men, it stipulates that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, that overtime work shall be practically abolished, that present rates of wages shall be paid to all tunnel workers whose unions are represented in the Central Federated Union, that double drum hoisters shall receive \$2.25 a day up to July 1, when the rate is to be \$2.50, and that all differences shall be settled by arbitration. It was verbally agreed that pay-days shall be every two weeks at the various points where the men are engaged. The agreement is printed in full in Part IV (Document VIII).

STREET LABORERS—ROCHESTER.

[Table I, No. 144, Page 68.]

On January 1, 1901, the Rochester Street and Building Laborers' Union notified the Mason and Street Contractors' Association that on April 1st an increase of wages from 18½ cents to 22 cents per hour with recognition of the union would

be demanded. Between those two dates numerous conferences between the two organizations were held, but the employers steadfastly refused to make any concession to the men. Negotiations of the same character and equally fruitless were continued until May 20th, when the laborers struck. Every member of the four branches, English, German, Italian and Polish, into which the general union is divided, ceased work, the total number being about 1,200.

The strike thus inaugurated was continued for nearly two months. During this time all work on public improvements in the city was brought entirely to a standstill and work on many private contracts was more or less interrupted, something like 80 street and building contractors being involved in the controversy. The progress of the strike was marked by numerous demonstrations on the part of strikers, which gave rise to no serious disturbances except on June 26th, when a clash with the police occurred, in which some rioting took place, shots were fired in the air by the police and several persons received injuries, though no one was fatally hurt. In a few cases attempts were made by contractors to operate with non-union men, some of them being brought in from outside the city of Rochester, but the strikers were generally successful in inducing such to stop work, and the struggle was for the most part one of endurance as to which side could hold out longest without working.

Negotiations for a settlement of the dispute were almost continuous throughout the strike. The State Board of Arbitration on three different occasions sent a representative to Rochester, who made repeated efforts to effect an agreement. Three days after the strike was declared one of the Board met both parties and ultimately secured from the employers' committee a written proposition, which was presented to a committee of the strikers. The latter expressed their personal objection to this proposal, but laid it before a meeting of the strikers, where it was unanimously rejected. On June 5th the representative of the State Board again induced the committees from the two sides to confer after having secured from the employers a modi-

fication of their first proposition, and the employers were urged to accept a compromise now offered by the men, who expressed a willingness to accept 20 cents instead of 22 cents per hour. The contractors, however, declined to accept these terms. On June 10th a fruitless conference between representatives of the parties on their own initiative was held. A few days later the representative of the Board for the third time intervened and secured from the contractors a proposition to submit the matters in dispute to an arbitration committee, each side to choose one member and these two a third, which committee should ascertain the "average wages of common labor in all cities outside of New York City," the average minimum rate so determined to be the minimum rate in Rochester for the ensuing year, the strikers to return to work at the old rates pending the decision. This proposal met with little favor among the strikers, who objected to returning to work pending an award and who were inclined to view the plan as a ruse of the contractors to gain time. With the failure of this third attempt the efforts of the State's representative ceased.

In the mean time, efforts looking toward a settlement of the controversy were undertaken by the Mayor and city officials of Rochester. Conferences were held with representatives from each side with this object in view. Moreover, the question of annulling the contracts given by the city for work whose completion had been prevented by the strike became more and more prominent. It appears, in fact, that this latter element was the chief factor in bringing about a settlement of the strike. Under the city's contracts, if work was not completed within a specified time, bonds for the whole amount of the contract were to be forfeited to the city. Threats of enforcing this provision were made at various times during the strike, such a course being urged by the laborers and certain citizens who were discommoded by the conditions in many streets undergoing repairs. On July 3d the Commissioner of Public Works issued a notice to the contractors holding city contracts expressing dissatisfaction with the progress of their work and insisting that "the

work be immediately resumed and rapidly progressed or I shall be obliged to terminate your contract." This move was met by the contractors, however, with the announcement of their intention in no way to recede from their previous position, and steps were taken to bring in outside labor and to make a legal fight against any annulment of contracts. The efforts to secure labor from outside the city were a failure, inasmuch as those brought in were very soon won over to the ranks of the strikers. Finally, on the morning of July 12th the Mayor and Board of Contract and Supply of the city notified the city contractors that unless they signed articles of agreement with their men by 3 o'clock that day their contracts would be annulled. This resulted in bringing the parties together on the same day and the signing of an agreement (see Part IV, No. IX), which had been submitted by the laborers to the above mentioned city officials on the day before. This settled the strike so far as the street contractors were concerned. There was never any formal termination of the controversy with the building contractors, their laborers gradually drifting back to work. The agreement gave the laborers a minimum wage of 20 cents per hour, but nothing was definitely said as to recognition of the union, though the organization was made the party to the agreement.

GROUP XIII. TRANSPORTATION.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—ALBANY AND TROY.

[Table I, No. 119, Page 70.]

The most serious events in this year's history of the industrial disputes in New York State occurred in connection with the strike of the conductors, motormen and other employees on the street railways in Albany, Troy and the several towns adjacent to those cities. During the progress of the dispute great excitement prevailed in Albany, but in the other localities there was comparative quiet. Some 3,000 troops were ordered out to quell disturbances in Albany, to prevent possible destruction of the railroad corporation's property, and to protect non-union

employees in their efforts to operate cars. A deplorable outcome of the affair was the fatal shooting by militiamen of two reputable and inoffensive citizens who happened to be in the vicinity when an assault was attempted upon a detachment of soldiers who were guarding a car manned by a non-union crew. The controversy lasted from the 7th to the 18th of May, when a settlement satisfactory to both sides was reached.

The electric surface lines on which the strike occurred are owned and conducted by the United Traction Company, whose system extends through the cities of Albany, Rensselaer, Water-vliet, Troy and Cohoes, the villages of Green Island and Waterford, and along the turnpike which connects Albany and Water-vliet. The workmen who engaged in the strike are affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America and are organized in two divisions, one of which, No. 148, has headquarters in Albany, while the other, No. 132, is located in Troy. According to the report of the traction company there were altogether 1,011 persons involved in the walk-out. Of that number 562 were connected with the Albany section of the road, 250 being conductors, 250 motormen, 6 linemen and drivers, 40 shopmen, and 16 power-house employees. In Troy 449 men took part, consisting of 200 conductors, 200 motormen, 9 linemen and drivers, and 40 shopmen.

The differences between the company and the unions arose on the 16th of March over a series of demands made by the latter. The main points of contention related to the employment of eight men who were not associated with the labor organization; to an advance in the wage rate of night workers, who were then receiving $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, but desired 20 cents per hour, which was the scale paid to conductors and motormen for day work; and to the dismissal of men upon the unsupported evidence of an inspector. Below is the full text of the demands:

“First. That the company would continue to treat with the properly accredited officers of the said divisions of the employees’ associations.

"Second. That no person should be allowed to act as a motor-man or conductor on the cars of the United Traction Company who is not a member of the association; in case of expulsion of any of its members the company could dismiss from its service such member or members upon satisfactory proof of misconduct alleged, or conduct contrary to the spirit or condition of the requests hereby made.

"Third. That no time table shall be worked until it has received the approval of the executive boards of each of the said divisions of the association.

"Fourth. That the company shall pay all conductors and motormen operating cars on their lines at the rate of 20 cents per hour; all time on cars to be paid for whether they are running or not; pay all pit men at the rate of 20 cents per hour, and helpers at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, not less than ten hours to constitute a day's work.

"Fifth. That all employees of the United Traction Company shall have free transportation on all lines owned or operated by the company.

"Sixth. That any member of the association who wishes to lay off on business of the association shall have preference over other men who wish to lay off on individual business; in cases of vacancies on the regular runs men to move up in rotation.

"Seventh. That no employee shall be dismissed upon the unsupported evidence of one inspector.

"Eighth. That the rule to register inspectors should be abolished unless a pass is tendered to the conductor of the car by such inspector.

"Ninth. That all suspensions or dismissals by superintendents shall be subject to reversal by the executive committee of the company.

"Tenth. That the company shall furnish electric heat or coal to all flag shanties maintained by it and shall not remove any of said flag shanties now maintained by it.

"Eleventh. That the company shall maintain the same number of relief cars as were run by it on February 22, 1901, and will run more regular and relief cars if travel demands it.

"Twelfth. That the company shall pay employees for all time lost during suspension should the employee not be found guilty of the charges preferred against him."

At a meeting of the company's executive committee, held on April 13th, the foregoing demands were considered and the most of them rejected. A written answer to this effect was submitted to the president of each organization affected. Subsequently an

official of the corporation issued a statement concerning the attitude of the executive committee in regard to the matter. Said he:

"In these answers we declined to accede to request No. 2 for the reason that it would be quite as unjust to require an applicant for a position to join a labor organization as to require him not to join such an organization. Section 171a of the penal code makes it a crime for an employer to require an employee not to join a labor organization, and we regard it as equally unjust to make an employee join a labor organization.

"We declined to accede to the third request for the reason that all time tables would be under the control of the union's executive board.

"We refused to accede to the fifth request because it is not necessary for the employees of one division to ride on the other divisions.

"We declined to grant the sixth request on the grounds that the business of an individual member of the association may be as important, if not more important, than the business of the association. Oftentimes the business of the individual cannot wait, while it is difficult to conceive of any reason why the business of the association should not wait.

"We refused to grant the seventh request because we think that the superintendents of the divisions should be judges of the fact and they alone should determine what evidence is sufficient to convince them of the truth of the charges made against the men.

"The tenth request is refused because the heating of shelter shanties is not necessary and has often been the temptation for the men to remain inside instead of promptly attending to their duties.

"We can see no reason for granting the eleventh request. No intention of reducing the regular cars has been expressed by anyone.

"To the eighth, ninth and twelfth requests we have acceded.

"We have declined the fourth request because the United Traction Company has just entered upon the second year of its existence and has heretofore made substantial advances to its motormen and conductors and other employees. And, considering the fact that it is meeting with opposition in the several cities and villages through which its cars run and that there are several proceedings pending looking to the reduction in fares and the giving of transfers in Albany and Rensselaer counties, we do not think it is an opportune time to make any advances.

Furthermore, we desire to say that the United Traction Company is paying the motormen and conductors in its employ thirty-six per cent of its gross receipts, and that while there are ninety-two street railroads in the State of New York, there are only sixteen other roads paying more than that and these are not paying dividends."

In reply it was contended by the men that they wanted uniformity of wages and proper recognition of the union, urging that "union recognition is always looked upon as a fair demand by the people, and the question of wages would be concurred in by any persons who will try to operate the front end of a car for ten hours straight when the thermometer is below zero."

On April 27th it was reported that a committee representing both divisions of the amalgamated association appeared before the executive committee of the company and waived all requests theretofore not granted, except Nos. 2, 4, and 7, and asked that a reply as to the determination on these propositions be given on or before May 1st, on which date it was announced that the company had concluded to adhere to its original decision. Then on the 4th of that month a communication was presented to the executive committee of the traction company, addressed to the general manager, declaring that at a special meeting of Division No. 148, held on the preceding day, it was resolved to refuse to work on and after May 7th with the eight non-members of the association. All the lines of the United Traction Company in Albany were tied up on the morning of that day as a result of failure on the part of employees and officials to settle the differences that had been subjects of discussion during the previous six weeks. At a meeting of the company's men in Troy on May 7th action was taken similar to that pursued by their fellow-unionists in Albany, with the exception that the railway officials were given until the succeeding day to grant the demands, which were refused, and the members of Division No. 132 quit work on that day.

It was stated that on May 8th an attempt would be made to operate the road with a force of non-union men, but this was not undertaken. There was no change in the situation on the fol-

Following day, but on the 10th Commissioner of Labor McMackin took steps to bring the disputants together for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the difficulty. He conferred with both sides, suggesting that a committee of six, three from the strikers and three from the company, meet and endeavor to reach a satisfactory conclusion on all the problems involved, except that relating to the non-union men, that point to be submitted for adjudication to a seventh man to be selected by the committee. The proposition met with the approval of the union officials, but the officers of the company at first refused to take part in any negotiations looking to the arbitration of the question relating to the non-union employees. A few days afterward, however, at the solicitation of the Commissioner of Labor and Secretary Ralph M. Easley, of the National Civic Federation, the company's representatives receded from their position, and agreed to enter a conference with the representatives of the striking workmen. This was accordingly held, and on the morning of the 13th an agreement was signed by President Robert C. Pruyn of the United Traction Company, President James M. Sheehan of Albany Division No. 148, subject to the approval of that branch (which later in the day met and declined to ratify the agreement), Treasurer Orr of the men's international association, and individually by John Roach of Troy Division No. 132. This proposition was reported to have had the approval of President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. The compact, which did not go into effect because Division No. 148 and three committeemen from the Troy union refused to give it their sanction, was as follows:

"Memorandum of agreement made between the United Traction Company of Albany, N. Y., party of the first part, and Divisions Nos. 132 and 148 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, party of the second part, witnesseth:

"First. Party of the first part, through its properly accredited officers, will continue to treat with its employees of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of

America, Divisions 132 and 148, through its properly accredited officers.

"Second. The wages for all day runs of motormen and conductors shall be 20 cents per hour for a day of ten hours. The wages for night runs now in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration, each party selecting one arbitrator, and these two selecting a third.

"Third. A plan of arbitration of questions of wages or hours of work shall be adopted between the United Traction Company and a committee of international officers of the Amalgamated Association as to such of the employees of the company as are members of local Divisions Nos. 132 and 148.

"Fourth. All employees returning at the time fixed by the published notice of the company shall be permitted to go to work, and there shall be no discrimination against any of the men.

"Fifth. This agreement to be binding upon the respective parties for two years from the date hereof.

"Dated May 13, 1901."

Meanwhile the common council of Albany passed, and Mayor Blessing approved, "An ordinance to provide for the public safety and to prohibit the employment of incompetent persons in the management or operation of electric power or motors upon the street cars in the city." This enactment, which precluded the possibility of engaging green hands to act as motormen, stipulated that any railway or traction company licensed and granted franchises by the common council to lay tracks and run cars in any of the streets, shall not "permit any person or persons to manage or operate the electrical power or motor upon any car carrying passengers unless such person or persons so operating or managing has had at least twenty-one days' instruction or experience in the handling and operating of electric motors as used upon cars." The penalty for each offense was a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. Any person not possessing the qualifications required by the ordinance who managed or operated the electrical power or motor upon any car, or attempted to do so, was liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment not to exceed ten days, or by both.

After the conference of the 13th the officials of the company held a meeting and decided to notify the mayors and chiefs of

police of Albany, Rensselaer, Watervliet, Troy and Cohoes, the presidents of the boards of trustees and chiefs of police of Green Island and Waterford, the commissioners of public safety of Albany and Troy, and the sheriffs of Albany and Rensselaer counties that it would resume traffic on all of its lines on May 14th, and demanded that lawful means be taken to protect the property of the corporation and its employees in the operation of the cars. Upon receipt of this notice, in which it was set forth by the company that it had information to the effect that there would be an attempt made to destroy its property and prevent the running of cars, the various city, village and county officials at once commenced to prepare for any emergency that might arise.

There arrived in the capital city from New York on the night of the 13th several hundred men, who had been engaged to operate the cars. Under police protection they were escorted to the company's Quail street barn, in the western part of the city, where quarters had been prepared for them. From that point at 10 o'clock on the following morning a car was started, and a large crowd which had gathered in Quail street greeted it with yells, hisses and a shower of stones and bricks. It proceeded as far as the Union railroad station on Broadway. On its return trip the switch was found spiked with a pickaxe and the track was otherwise obstructed. Further endeavors to return it to the barn were abandoned. An attempt was soon made to move another car from the Quail street building, but the trolley wire was broken, and a piece of rock hurled at the motor-man struck him on the head, causing serious injury. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he was confined until June 23d. This put an end to all efforts on the part of the company to run any more cars during the day. At this juncture the police authorities declared that their force was insufficient to prevent disorder and violence. Sheriff McCreary was then prevailed upon by the company to call on the local militia for aid and to appeal to the Governor for further assistance from the National Guard. At 4.30 p. m. Major-General Charles F. Roe,

commanding officer of the State troops, directed Major James L. Hyatt to muster the Tenth Battalion of Albany at the armory and hold it under arms ready for duty. At 10 p. m. an order was issued to send Company B to the Quail street barn, Company C to the power house and Company D to the North Albany car house. After the sheriff had asked that the Albany county troops be ordered out he concluded that they would be entirely inadequate to cope with the situation. He therefore communicated with Major-General Roe, who, after consultation with the county officer and Brigadier-General Robert S. Oliver, commanding the Third Brigade, telegraphed Governor Odell, at Newburgh, informing him of the state of affairs, and requesting authority to call for all the troops he needed. Such authority was granted, and the Second Regiment of Troy, the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn and the Ninth Regiment of New York were ordered to proceed to Albany. This made a military force of 3,000 men stationed in various parts of the town.

The officers of the union stated that they deeply regretted that disturbances had occurred and absolved the members from any responsibility in connection with the outbreak. President Sheehan said with reference to it:

The members of the association were not interested in nor did they participate in the trouble, so far as the reports which have been made to me indicate. All the striking men have been specially and repeatedly instructed to keep aloof from any acts of violence, and I have perfect confidence in them. Any striker who is guilty of any act which is prejudicial to the peace of the community will be severely and summarily dealt with. I regret this trouble, but can only continue to caution the men to refrain from hostile acts toward the company, and the association and its officers will use thier best efforts to this end.

The presence of the non-union men who had been employed by the traction company to operate the road continued to create scenes of excitement. Under the protection of the militia some cars began to move on the 15th. Mayor Blessing on that day issued this proclamation to the people of Albany:

The unfortunate difference which exists between the United Traction Company and its employees has resulted in a fever of excitement, and yesterday culminated in a disregard of law and order which is most detrimental to the interests of this city. It is the duty, in this emergency,

of all citizens, by their example and influence, to uphold the authorities of the city in their effort to protect the property and the lives of our people. Those encouraging disorder or violation of the law will be prosecuted to the full extent of the power of the city authorities. I therefore urge that all not lawlessly inclined devote themselves to their various occupations and avoid congregating in those places where disturbances have occurred or are likely to occur, that the innocent may not suffer with the guilty.

On the 16th the company again started its cars with non-union employees. Each of these electric vehicles was guarded by twelve soldiers, and the militia was also distributed along the streets through which the cars passed. No passengers were admitted to the cars. About 4 o'clock p. m. members of the Twenty-third Regiment, while on a car on Broadway near Columbia street, fired into a crowd which had gathered there, shooting two prominent citizens, E. LeRoy Smith, a shoe manufacturer, and William Walsh, an employing plumber. Both men subsequently died from the effect of their wounds. It was claimed by the soldiers that bricks were thrown at them and they fired in self-defense. There is a diversity of opinion in regard to this lamentable affair as to whether the militiamen were justified in their action. The coroner's inquest, however, resulted in a verdict exonerating the militia from all blame.

Negotiations for the settlement of the strike were then taken up by Mayor Blessing, who had a conference with other city officials, counsel for the strikers, and representatives of the company and of the Albany Federation of Labor. The mayor insisted that the strike must end, and that if the differences could not be adjusted at once by arbitration the city would take the matter in hand and settle it through the powers invested in the common council by the charter. The stand taken by the chief executive of the city was communicated to the board of directors of the company, and the mayor also appealed to the men to make a compromise so that the difficulty might be speedily terminated. This action had the desired effect, for the officials of both the company and the labor organizations conferred and entered into an agreement, which ended the strike on the 18th of May.

This agreement, which is set forth in Part IV (Document XV) was a compromise. Of the three chief points in dispute, the employees gained their demands for increase of wages and no discharge of men on the evidence of an inspector alone, but on the question of employment of non-union men the freedom of the company to employ union or non-union men is expressly stipulated, though the company agrees to recognize and treat with committees representing either organized or unorganized employees.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—JAMESTOWN.

[Table I, No. 155, Page 72.]

The discharge of three employees by the Jamestown Street Railway Company was the cause of a strike against that firm on May 30th by about 60 motormen and conductors, members of Division No. 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. The strikers claimed that the three men were discharged because of their membership in the union and demanded their reinstatement, while the company alleged that their dismissal was due solely to violation of the company's rules and had nothing to do with their connection with the association, and refused to re-employ them.

On June 1st the officials of the company issued an ultimatum to the men, informing them that the places of all who did not return to work on or before July 4th would be permanently filled. None of the strikers, however, had appeared for employment on that day. On the 5th the common council of the city authorized the mayor to appoint a committee for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike, which committee was appointed, and included the mayor, county judge, county treasurer, superintendent of the public schools, a prominent clergyman, and the editor of a Jamestown newspaper. Having investigated the situation, this committee drew up recommendations, being assisted therein by a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, who reached Jamestown on July 10th. These

recommendations contained the terms which the committee had secured from the railway company and the men were urged to accept them. The terms thus offered included full recognition of the right of the men to join the union, and a promise to re-employ all those on strike as fast as possible, except the three men originally discharged. A full meeting of the men, to which the committee presented its report, unanimously rejected its recommendations, the strikers insisting that all men must be taken back at the same time.

July 26th the representatives of the Board of Arbitration again visited Jamestown and by request of a committee from the union and the third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor arranged a conference between those parties, the president of the street railway company and himself. This conference, at which the situation was again reviewed in detail, served to make clear the company's willingness to re-employ without discrimination any of the strikers whose service had been satisfactory in the past, but at the same time showed their determination to consider no proposal involving the dismissal of their present employees in order to make places for those who had struck. The conference resulted also in a meeting subsequently between the company's president and the national president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, but this meeting proved fruitless. At the close of the official year, September 30th, there had been no settlement of this dispute. About a month after the strike began the company had secured a full force of employees and continued to operate its lines regularly thereafter. The strike was still nominally maintained by the union, however, the fight being conducted in the form of a boycott especially of the company's line running to points of summer resort on Lake Chautauqua.*

* Before this report went to press the Jamestown street railway strike or boycott was terminated on April 13, 1902, by an amicable agreement between the company and the union arranged through an official of the national organization. Details of the settlement have not been published, but press reports indicate that it was in the nature of a compromise.

TEAM DRIVERS—BUFFALO.

[Table I, No. 85, Page 72.]

April 5th the Board learned that the Buffalo Team Drivers' Union, which comprises practically all of the team drivers in the trucking business, about 600 in number, were on strike for the purpose of enforcing a new agreement (Document XVI in Part IV) which contained several features objectionable to the employers, most of whom were members of an organization known as the Buffalo Trucking Association. The main contention was for an increase in wages of \$1 per week for two-horse drivers. At the request of the business agent of the strikers, Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan had an interview with the business representative of the employers, Mr. A. J. Loomis, and succeeded in arranging for a conference between the representatives of both parties to the strike, at which Mr. Coleman and he were to be present. After having arranged the time and place for this conference, Mr. Lee, the business agent of the Team Drivers' Union, declined to keep the appointment, pleading other engagements, and the conference fell through.

In order that there might be nothing left undone on its part, on Monday, April 8th, the Board again advised Mr. Lee that it was willing to interest itself in the matter. May 10th the Board received a request from Business Agent John Coleman for assistance in this strike. Deputy Commissioner Lundrigan went to Buffalo from New York, and on arrival was advised that a meeting of the parties to the strike was desired and a request that it be arranged was made. He again called on Mr. Loomis and, though the latter claimed the strike was virtually at an end, succeeded in arranging for a meeting at which Messrs. Coleman and Lee for the strikers and Messrs. Loomis and Benjamin of the employers were present. It was finally agreed that if reasonable assurance were given that the Buffalo Trucking Association would again take up the consideration of an agreement from which the objectionable features were eliminated and would appoint a full committee to confer with the strikers' committee at their next meeting on the following Wednesday,

the strike would be declared off, and pending final settlement such of the men as were needed would return to work. Receiving the assurance of Messrs. Loomis and Benjamin that they would recommend this course, the strike was on May 21st formally declared off.

LONGSHOREMEN—BUFFALO.

On August 1st President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association declared a boycott on the boats of the Anchor Line Transportation Company on account of the failure or refusal of this company to remove an objectionable foreman or contractor at Erie, Pennsylvania. The man in question, it is alleged, was then under indictment for manslaughter for having shot a member of the union.

The members of the longshoremen's union at Buffalo, including grain scoopers and freight handlers, refused to handle cargoes of Anchor Line boats. There was for a time grave danger of a general strike, there being at the time of settlement several Anchor Line boats with cargoes tied up at Buffalo. This strike was settled on August 7th at a conference held at Erie, Pennsylvania, by the company making arrangements whereby the objectionable party was removed or given other employment.

PART IV.

TEXT OF AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS
TERMINATING DISPUTES.

No. I.

QUARRYMEN OF ORLEANS COUNTY.*

This agreement made and entered into this 6th day of July, 1901, by and between the Knights of Labor and the Medina Sandstone Producers' Association of Orleans county, N. Y., as follows:

First.—The quarrymen hereby agree to pay on the 18th and the 3d days of each month, and no more than three days to be kept back at any time.

Second.—No boycott to be declared by either party individually or collectively.

Third.—No fines to be imposed against any men who have been at work during this disturbance, either union or non-union men.

Fourth.—The Knights of Labor agree to work peacefully with all men who may be employed at the same quarry with themselves, whether union or not; but the right is hereby conceded that they have the privilege to induce any men to unite with them providing the same is done peaceably and without coercion.

This agreement to be good until January 1st, 1902, and the same to include the General Union of Stone Cutters, also the Federation of Labor.

(Signed)

D. CIARLA,

Chairman K. of L.

CHAS. E. POST,

Secretary K. of L.

ALLAN CHADWICK,

F. N. HINDS,

JOHN PERRIN,

For Quarrymen's Association.

This agreement was ratified by the Medina Sandstone Producers' Association of Orleans County on July 6, 1901.

E. F. FANCHER,

President.

W. J. KIRBY,

Secretary.

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 105.

No. II.

SILVERWARE WORKERS OF EAST SYRACUSE.*

Articles of agreement, made this 22d day of May, 1901, between the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company of the village of East Syracuse, county of Onondaga, N. Y., of the first part, and John Wilkinson, Irving Harris, Charles Warren, John Curran and F. J. Cosselmon, all of said village of East Syracuse, N. Y., as a committee appointed by the employees of the said M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company, to act in behalf of any and all employees of said company.

Witnesseth: That the said parties to these presents for and in the consideration of the sum of one dollar each to the other duly paid, and of the covenants hereinafter contained, hereby covenant and agree as follows:

The said party of the first part hereby agrees,

First. That they or it will not enter into any trust or combination of capital within the period of five years.

Second. That they will take back all persons employed by them just prior to the lockout at said company's plant, and that they will not at any time discharge any person by reason of his or her having taken part in the formation of local branch No. 157 of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union, formed in April and May, 1901.

Third. That they will not place any employee on piece-work for the period of five years unless upon the request of the person employed, which request shall not affect any person other than the employee requesting.

Fourth. That in case any employee fails to punch the indicator on the time register in said factory, they will pay to the said employee all time worked except one-half hour for each half day which said employee fails to punch.

The said party of the second part hereby agrees: That they and all employees now members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union will withdraw from the same and disband the local branch of said

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 106.

union and that during the period of five years they will not join or form any union of any kind or nature whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has caused its hand and seal to be set by its....., and the said party of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

M. S. BENEDICT MFG. CO.

Per HARRY L. BENEDICT.

CHARLES WARREN,

JOHN F. CURRAN,

IRVING A. HARRIS,

F. J. COSSELMON,

JOHN WILKINSON,

Committee of Employees.

Witness: John J. Hurley.

FREDERICK T. WALLACE,

Notary Public.

No. III.

BLAST FURNACE MEN OF BUFFALO.*

Memorandum of agreement, made this 25th day of May, 1901, by and between the Buffalo Union Furnace Co., of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie and State of New York, hereinafter referred to as "the company," and the Buffalo Furnace Workers' Union of the same place, hereinafter referred to as "the men," witnesseth:

That for a good and valuable consideration, the party of the first part hereby agrees to and with the party of the second part to pay the schedule of wages as follows, viz:

COMPANY'S PROPOSITION

Common labor.....	15	cents per hour.
Iron breakers.....	4.2	cents per ton.
Iron graders.....	6.8	cents per ton.
Iron loaders.....	15	cents per hour.
Filler helpers.....	16.25	cents per hour.
Coke forkers.....	16.6	cents per hour.

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 107.

Limestone loaders.....	16.6	cents per hour.
Ore fillers, A and B.....	17.5	cents per hour.
Cagers, B.....	17.5	cents per hour.
Weighmen, A.....	17.5	cents per hour.
First top filler, A and B.....	19½	cents per hour.
Second top filler, A.....	17.5	cents per hour.
Clayman	16.5	cents per hour.
Iron carriers, A.....	14	cents per ton.
Iron carriers.....	14	cents per ton.
Cinder men.....	16.5	cents per hour.
Scrappers (cast house).....	17.5	cents per hour.
Stove tenders.....	18.3	cents per hour.
Cast house helpers.....	18.3	cents per hour.
Keepers	22.75	cents per hour.
Locomotive firemen.....	15	cents per hour.
First brakemen.....	22.25	cents per hour.
Second brakemen.....	18.25	cents per hour.
Greasers	17.5	cents per hour.
Firemen	16	cents per hour.
Oil man.....	17.5	cents per hour.
Down comer men.....	15	cents per hour.
Water tenders.....	19	cents per hour.
Hostlers	15	cents per hour.
Scrappers, B stockhouse.....	15	cents per hour.
Engineer's first helper.....	15	cents per hour.
Stockhouse switchman.....	17.5	cents per hour.
Cinder switchman.....	18.3	cents per hour.

The company further agrees to place a scrapper in stockhouse at B furnace, and also to place a man to help on long runs, when one is needed in the opinion of the superintendent or foreman.

In consideration of the aforesaid agreement of the company, the men hereby agree to and with the company not to dictate to the foreman or superintendent as to who shall be employed, but it is agreed that when any men are needed, preference shall be given to the union men, provided such men, that are in good standing with the company and are able to perform such work as is required, can be furnished, otherwise the company has the right to employ such men as it can obtain.

It is further understood and agreed that in case any difference or differences arise between the company and the men, that such cases shall be settled by a committee from the men,

of not more than three, and the company's superintendent. In case any differences shall occur that cannot be satisfactorily settled in the above mentioned manner, such cases shall be submitted to arbitration in the usual manner, which is as follows, viz: One arbitrator to be selected by the men and one by the company. If they fail to agree a third man to be selected by the above two men, and the decision of any two of this arbitration committee to be final, and binding on the part of both the company and the men. And it is agreed that in all cases where questions are submitted to arbitration, the men shall continue work pending settlement.

The company further agrees to and with the men to make a contract with the men to pay the scale of wages as submitted and which is embodied in this agreement, until November 1, 1901, and at the expiration of said contract to confer with a committee of men to be appointed and take up the question of wages and make a contract for the succeeding six months.

In witness thereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals this 25th day of May, 1901.

BUFFALO UNION FURNACE CO.

By F. E. BACHMAN,

General Superintendent.

FURNACE WORKERS UNION,

By THOMAS CREAMER,

President.

JOHN J. COLEMAN,

Secretary.

WILLIAM J. CLARK,

Recording Secretary.

Witness: Frank B. Baird.

No. IV.

MACHINISTS OF CARTHAGE.*

CARTHAGE, N. Y., August 7, 1901.

An agreement entered into this day between the Carthage Machine Company of Carthage, N. Y., and the union machinists in their employ:

* For particulars of the dispute, see pages 44-45, No. 189.

It is agreed that the men shall have Saturday half-holiday for thirty days from this agreement with full week's pay.

It is agreed that whatever concessions the majority of the manufacturers in Watertown make to their machinists, we will do the same.

It is agreed that in case the Watertown firms have made no concessions within thirty days from this date, it will be left with, or to, a majority of all the mechanics in the employ of the above firm whether nine or ten hours shall constitute a day's work, and the men shall continue to work at the same rate of wages per hour as paid May 18, 1901. The firm to regulate the hours worked.

It is agreed that the former employees shall be given preference in putting men to work as they are needed after above date.

It is further agreed that all over-time shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter up to 12 o'clock midnight and time and one-half for all time after 12 o'clock midnight.

Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double pay.

No member of the machinists' union shall be discharged without good and sufficient cause.

It is also agreed that all grievances between the men of the union and the above firm shall be brought before the firm for discussion and all possible means used to effect a settlement of same before resorting to strike or other measures, and thirty days' written notice must be given said firm before the men strike.

(Signed) CHARLES E. JACQUES,
Shop Committee.

(Signed) CARTHAGE MACHINE CO.,
Per M. S. WILDER,
Vice-President.

No. V.

COMPOSITORS OF UTICA.*

Agreement between Utica Typographical Union No. 62 and

.....

UTICA, N. Y.,, 19..

....., the undersigned, being desirous of the use of the International Typographical Union Label, hereby agree to abide by the following rules for a period of year from the date of this agreement, or until a new scale is agreed upon.

All persons employed in the composing room(s) of establishment must be recognized members of the International Typographical Union, except such apprentices as may be permitted by Utica Typographical Union No. 62.

The working day of all members of the International Typographical Union in employ shall consist of nine (9) hours; to be between the hours of 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. for day work, and 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. for night work.

SCALE OF PRICES.

..... further agree that the following shall be the scale of prices paid journeymen printers in establishment, for a period of year from date of this agreement:

Journeymen employed by the piece shall receive not less than thirty-three and one-third cents per thousand ems for day work, and not less than thirty-seven cents per thousand ems for night work.

Journeymen employed by the week shall receive not less than fourteen dollars per week for day work, and not less than seventeen dollars per week for night work.

Proofreaders, members of typographical union, shall receive the same pay, and be subject to the same conditions as to hours of labor, as are provided for other members.

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 118.

All work done before or after the hours agreed upon for a day's work shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half price; all work done on Sunday (except on publications regularly appearing on Sunday or Monday morning) shall be paid for at the rate of one and one-half price.

In hand composition, tabular work, etc., containing three or four columns, either of figures or words, or figures and words without rules, shall be charged a price and a half. All work as above, with brass or other rules, or when there are five or more columns of figures, or figures and words, with or without rules, shall be paid double price. All two (not table) and three-column matter, divided by rule or otherwise, shall be charged price and one-half; four-column matter with a rule through the center shall be accounted double-price matter.

When both week and piece hands are employed, the fat and lean copy to be distributed equally among them.

When intricate work, etc., occurs, which the scale does not mention, the prices to be agreed upon by the employer and employed.

When a measure exceeds even ems in width, and is less than an en, nothing to be counted; but if an en or over, an em to be counted.

Side notes in law and historical works to be counted the full length of the page, according to the type in which they are set; and, when cut into the text, four cents extra for each note. Quotations, mottoes, contents of chapters and bottom notes, in smaller type than the body of the work, shall be paid for according to the size of the type in which they are set. Blank pages to be charged under this head when made up or imposed by the compositor. Works, or portions of works, where the measure does not exceed sixteen ems in width of the type in which it is set, shall be paid two cents advance per thousand ems. Time occupied by alteration from copy, taking out bad letters and replacing them, in consequence of defects in the type, miscasts or worn-out fonts, or by casing or distributing letters not used by the compositor, to be paid for at the rate of thirty-five cents.

per hour for night and thirty cents per hour for day work. Algebraical works to be charged double price. For work done in any language foreign to the office, an advance of ten cents per thousand ems shall be paid. Work done in pica or larger type to be counted as pica. When cuts are inserted in the matter, or worked in pages along with the body of the work, such cuts belong to the compositor.

All letters cast on a body larger than the face (as bourgeois on long primer) to be counted according to the face; all letters cast on a body smaller than the face (as minion on nonpareil) to be counted according to the body.

..... further agree that in the machine department of establishment (now or hereafter to be established), will abide by the rules and scale of prices established by Utica Typographical Union No. 62.

And Utica Typographical Union No. 62 agrees to loan for use in establishment, such number of International Typographical Union electros as may reasonably be required in the conduct of business, and to replace such labels as may from time to time become worn or otherwise damaged by their regular and reasonable use.

Utica Typographical Union also agrees that no change shall be made in this agreement, and to abide by its provisions for a term of year from the date of this agreement, or until a new scale is agreed upon.

This contract shall become null and void in case of a strike or lockout of any of the allied trades after all efforts of arbitration have failed.

Signed.....

Signed:

.....*President.*

.....*Secretary.*

For Utica Typographical Union No. 62.

No. VI.

SHIRT WAIST MAKERS OF NEW YORK CITY.*

Memorandum of agreement made by and between the National Shirt Waist Company, hereinafter called the firm, party of the first part, and the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union and Manhattan Knife Cutters' Union, hereinafter called the unions, parties of the second part, to wit:

The firm, desiring to satisfy the general public demand for the products of organized labor, and requiring for its factory, to be located at, in the city and county of New York, the work of skilled and competent ladies' waist makers and cutters,

And the unions desiring to do the said work,

It is now, in consideration of the mutual promises hereinafter contained, agreed:

1. The firm hereby engages the said unions to perform for it all the work required in the cutting and making of ladies' waists, in the said factory, each union to do its respective part of the said work.

2. The unions agree to perform the said work in a workman-like manner.

3. The firm shall not send away any person supplied to it by the unions, or either of them, except for incompetency or bad behavior. No hand shall be discriminated against because of participation in the last strike against the firm.

4. Whenever any dispute shall arise between the firm and the hands employed, a committee representative of the union shall have access to the said factory to confer with the hands or with the firm.

5. All cutters and about twenty-five waist makers now employed by the firm must be discharged by the 12th day of August, 1901, the rest of the waist makers, with the exception of the tuckers, must be discharged one week from date.

6. The cutters shall be paid by the week as follows: Assistant cutters, with mutual consent, \$13 weekly; full-fledged cutters \$17 weekly.

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 121.

7. Waist makers shall be paid by the piece. The prices shall from time to time be agreed upon by the firm, a committee of the waist makers' union and a delegate of the shop. Should they fail to agree the decision of the central body to which this union belongs shall be final. In the same manner shall be settled all differences between the firm and its hands.

8. This agreement shall take effect at once and continue until the 1st day of January, 1902.

In witness whereof one member of the firm has signed the firm's name and set hereto his hand and seal, and the unions have caused their officers to set hereto their respective seals and to sign this document as such officers.

No. VII.

BRICKLAYERS OF NEW YORK CITY.*

Umpire's Opinion and Decision.

The question referred to me as umpire is whether, under the agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, waiting time should be allowed to bricklayers who were working for T. J. Reilly on the Stokes building at Seventy-third street and Broadway when the work of bricklaying was stopped in April last under circumstances to which I will hereafter allude, and if such waiting time was to be allowed, for what period was the allowance to be made? This question was presented to me at a largely attended meeting of the arbitration board, at which both sides were fully heard, and at which stenographic reports of all that had transpired before that period relating to this question were given to me. There is no conflict of testimony on the material facts, and the question resolves itself into an interpretation, practically, of what may be called the waiting-time clause of that agreement.

The circumstances under which work was stopped are as follows: It was claimed by the bricklayers' union that Reilly, the

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 126.

mason builder of the Stokes building, has violated the fifth clause of the agreement because he was not proposing to do the fireproofing, which had been made the subject of a special contract by the owner with the White Fireproof Company. The particular clause of the agreement referred to provides: "That members of the Mason Builders' Association shall do their own fireproofing, preference being given to the men employed on the construction of the walls." This question came before the arbitration board, and was decided in favor of the bricklayers and against Mr. Reilly on April 2d. Mr. Reilly appears to have made his contract without including the fireproofing in it a long time before, without supposing that his doing so could be deemed a violation of the agreement in this particular. This seems to me immaterial to the present controversy.

However onerous it may be to Mr. Reilly, the decision of the arbitration board, as to which there was considerable discussion before me, is final as between the present parties, and so far as affects the question before me, Mr. Reilly must be deemed to have violated that agreement. The work of bricklayers stopped on the building. The two days following this decision of the arbitration board, Wednesday and Thursday, April 3d and 4th, were both rainy, when no work could have been done by the bricklayers on the building under ordinary circumstances. Friday, April 5th, was a pleasant day, when work would ordinarily have gone on. The whistle blew, but no bricklayers returned to work, nor was any work done by them on Saturday, the following day. None of the bricklayers received their pay until Saturday. On that day they were all paid, but were paid only to and including April 2d, when the last work was actually done. At the time of payment no request was made for waiting time, but at meetings of the board of arbitration, held between April 6th and April 25th, when Mr. Reilly succeeded in having the fireproofing included in his contract, and the arbitration board decided that the work should proceed, claims for waiting time were made, varying in extent from two hours to thirteen and one-half days. It is the question of the

allowance of these claims under the contract which has been referred to me. The particular clause of the contract under which these claims must be decided is the eighth, and reads as follows:

Bricklayers when laid off shall be paid upon request, either by cash or by order on the office; if the latter, he shall receive one-half hour in addition to actual time. In case of failure to receive his money at the office within one hour from the time of lay-off he shall receive waiting time up to the receipt of his pay. If discharged, he shall be paid at once on the job, failure of which shall entitle him to waiting time as above.

The clause seems to me intended to safeguard the bricklayer against any delay in the receipt of his pay, and to put him in a position to receive for the time necessarily spent in waiting for obtaining his pay the same wages as if he had worked. The justice of such a provision is apparent. It should be noted, however, that under this clause waiting time is only received by a bricklayer "up to the receipt of his pay." The time of payment fixes the time beyond which no right to "waiting time" exists. However justifiable a strike, or however unjustifiable a lockout, waiting time would not be payable under this agreement after bricklayers were laid off or discharged, or after they had received their pay. If Mr. Reilly had paid his bricklayers immediately upon the stoppage of the work, no claim for waiting time could have been properly made. He did not, however, pay off his bricklayers until Saturday, and therefore waiting time is payable. For what period is this waiting time payable? For the reasons stated, it is not payable beyond the actual time of payment on Saturday. A literal reading of one clause of the agreement taken by itself, viz.: "In case of failure to receive his money at the office within one hour from the time of lay-off, he (the bricklayer) shall receive waiting time up to the receipt of his pay," would justify a construction entitling the bricklayers to waiting time from Tuesday to Saturday, a period of three and one-half days. Such an interpretation would give them pay for two rainy days, for which they would have received no pay had work continued as before. I do not think this construction should, as a matter of legal precedent, be given to

the agreement taken as a whole. It was, I think, intended to indemnify the bricklayer for any lost time in obtaining his pay, but not to penalize the mason. I am confirmed in this opinion by the statements of some bricklayer members of the arbitration board who, when this subject was under discussion before arbitration was agreed upon in the spirit of fairness which has evidently characterized the deliberations of the board, asserted that they made no claims for waiting time on rainy days. However, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, which presents some special equities in favor of the bricklayers as respects lost time, and bearing in mind the desire of both sides, expressed to me at the hearing, that substantial justice should be done, I have determined to award to the bricklayers waiting time between Wednesday and Saturday inclusive, being three and one-half working days. I am more ready to do this because I notice by the record that at least one of the representatives of the Masons' Association had at one time suggested this as a basis of settlement. I therefore decide that the bricklayers who were employed on this job at the time when work was stopped as the result of the decision of the arbitration board, rendered April 2d, and who lost wages thereby, are entitled to waiting time up to the receipt of their pay, which I understand to have been at noon on Saturday, April 6th, making three and one-half days in all.

I have not been unmindful in arriving at this decision of several points raised by the mason builders. It was claimed that waiting time was only payable under the contract "upon request," and that inasmuch as the bricklayers had received their pay on Saturday without requesting pay for waiting time, all claim for waiting time had been waived. There is some force in this suggestion, but under all the circumstances of this case, which was being dealt with by the arbitration board of both parties, and which the bricklayers may have properly hesitated to complicate by any special request, I do not think their failure to request waiting time should be deemed any waiver of their right to do so under the agreement. It was also claimed that

waiting time was only payable when bricklayers were laid off or discharged, and that Mr. Reilly did not lay off or discharge his men in this case. Work stopped in this case by no fault of the bricklayers, but because the arbitration board decided that Mr. Reilly had violated this agreement. Under these circumstances I think the right of the men to waiting time should be settled as if they were laid off or discharged by the act of their employer. It was claimed by some representatives of the unions that Mr. Reilly had ordered his bricklayers out on the Monday following the Saturday on which they were paid, and therefore waiting time again began to run. Mr. Reilly and his foreman, Mr. McCann, distinctly denied this, and the bricklayers who were apparently produced as witnesses against Mr. Reilly on this point failed to prove that Mr. Reilly or any one for whose acts he is legally responsible asked them to go out on that day. This claim has not therefore been substantiated.

I was impressed at the hearing by the fairness and frankness which characterized the presentation of this controversy by the representatives of both sides, and this impression is strongly confirmed by the minutes of previous meetings which I have read. I am not surprised that the board of arbitration, which includes so many fair-minded men on both sides, should have been, for a period of more than fifteen years, able to settle all the many differences which had naturally arisen between the bricklayers and their employers. The community at large, as well as members of the Mason Builders' Association and of the bricklayers' unions, are under great obligation for the faithful service of this arbitration board.

ROBERT DE FOREST,

Umpire.

July 13, 1901.

No. VIII.

ENGINEERS, HOISTERS, ETC., OF NEW YORK CITY.*

Agreement between unions represented in the Central Federated Union of New York City and the subcontractors on Rapid Transit Railroad.

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 131.

First. That the unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union having men employed upon the said rapid transit construction hereby agree that if any grievances should arise upon the said contract it must be submitted by the organization having said grievance to the unions connected with the Central Federated Union who have members employed upon said Rapid Transit Railroad construction. The representatives of the trades or calling having men employed upon the said work, after carefully considering the said grievance, shall take a vote upon the same, and if a majority of the said representatives vote that the grievance is a just one, the same shall be presented to the committee of subcontractors for consideration, the committees selected by the representatives of labor and by the subcontractors respectively to have power.

Should any of the subcontractors have a grievance it will be submitted to the Subcontractors' Association first, and if a majority of the subcontractors vote that it is a just grievance it shall be submitted to the committee of the subcontractors and the committee selected by the representatives of labor, respectively, and shall be settled the same as a grievance from the labor organization.

In the event of the committees failing to agree upon a grievance submitted, within a reasonable time, either side can demand that a disinterested party shall be selected to arbitrate the matter, the finding to be binding on all parties to this agreement. No strike or lockout or suspension of work shall take place on either side on account of any grievance upon the rapid transit construction by the parties to this agreement. All disputes on either side must be settled by conference. In the event of failure to agree they must be settled by arbitration.

Second. Any practical workman of any trade employed on Rapid Transit Railroad work who is not at present a member of a union may become a member upon his application, subject to its rules and regulations. Anyone now employed upon said work who has been a member of any union and has become a delinquent through non-payment of dues and fines, as provided

in their constitution, shall, upon payment of such dues and fines, be reinstated in good standing. Anyone hereafter employed upon said work who being a member of a union shall become a delinquent through non-payment of dues, fines, etc., may be dealt with under the constitution of the union of his trade or calling.

Wages to be paid to members of the unions represented in the Central Federated Union and employed on the work in accordance with the schedule attached to this agreement so far as the same shall apply. Wages for trades not therein specified (which may be admitted by mutual agreement hereafter to the benefits of this agreement) shall be settled between the two committees or by arbitration as above provided in case of failure to agree. This agreement shall only apply to the members of the trades whose unions are represented in the Central Federated Union, as shown on the list hereto attached. All persons hereafter employed on the work of any trade or calling having a union associated with the Central Federated Union shall be members of such union, so far as it can supply the demands of the subcontractors for capable and efficient workmen; otherwise, the subcontractors shall have the right to employ persons not members of such unions and such persons so employed may, upon their application, become members of the unions of their respective trades, subject to their rules and regulations. It shall not be necessary for foremen or master mechanics to be members of a union.

The subcontractors hereby agree to reinstate all men who went out on the recent strike within twenty-four hours. It is understood that in discharging men the subcontractors and their foremen shall have the right to do so, and this shall not be a subject for arbitration; it is understood, however, that such discharge must not be on account of his being a union man or anything pertaining to his union. The subcontractors agree to comply with all valid provisions of the law of New York State affecting the work, including that which provides that no workman or mechanic shall be required to work more than eight

hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property.

This agreement shall become valid and binding when endorsed by the committees appointed by the Central Federated Union and the subcontractors of the Rapid Transit Railroad, respectively, and shall remain in force two years from date and will be renewed at that time with the proviso that such changes as may prevail in the rates of wages at that time shall be embodied in the new schedule of rates.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have, by their respective committees, affixed their hands this 4th day of June, 1901.

WM. J. O'BRIEN,
EDWARD FRIDAY,
JOHN J. PALLAS,

For Central Federated Union.

GEO. W. McNULTY,
F. HOLBROOK,
E. J. FARRELL,

For Subcontractors Rapid Transit Railroad.

SCHEDULE.

Architectural Iron Workers, present union rates.

Amalgamated Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, \$3.75.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, present union rates.

United Pavers, \$4.50; Rammers, \$3.50; Bluestone Cutters \$4; Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, \$4.

Marble Cutters, Polishers and Helpers, present union rates.

Coppersmiths' Union, present union rates.

Electrical Workers No. 3, for permanent work, \$3.50, and for helpers, \$2.

Amalgamated Eccentric and Standard Engineers, \$3.50 per day, or \$18 per week.

Safety Engineers, \$3.50 per day, or \$18 per week.

Amalgamated Eccentric and Standard Firemen (where more than one engineer is needed), \$2.50; this to be regulated by present custom.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers (this to apply to permanent work), present union rates.

Granite Cutters, present union rates.

Painters (on work so far as under control of subcontractors), \$3.50.

Tile Layers and Helpers (so far as under control of subcontractors), present union rates.

House Movers and Shorers (on work where foundations of buildings are concerned), \$2.75.

Metropolitan Double Drum Hoisters, \$2.25 up to July 1, 1901; after that date, \$2.50. [NOTE.—Engineers to run engines attached to boilers or within a reasonable distance, as is the present custom.]

International Association of Machinists, all this class of work done under the contract to be done in union shops, so far as subcontractors can control.

Pipe Calkers and Tappers (work so far as subcontractors can control), \$3.

Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, \$2.75.

Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers (so far as subcontractors can control), present union rates.

All forging or blacksmith work is to be done in union shops, so far as subcontractors can control.

No. IX.

STREET LABORERS OF ROCHESTER.*

Articles of agreement between street contractors and the Street and Building Laborers' Union 7405, A. F. of L., Rochester, N. Y.:

Article I.—It is mutually agreed between the above named parties that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that the working hours shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., to be known as regular working hours.

Article II.—It is further agreed between the above named parties that the minimum rate of wages shall be 20 cents per hour for regular working hours.

Article III.—It is further agreed by the above named parties that the business agent of the Laborers' Union shall have power to visit the job steward during working hours, with the permission of the contractor or his foreman.

Article IV.—When necessary to work overtime, time and a half will be paid. For Sundays and legal holidays, such as New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, double time will be paid. When necessary to work men in shifts, such labor shall

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 133.

not be classed as overtime. Provisions of Article I and of this article shall not apply to men working for asphalt contractors when actually engaged in the heating and laying of asphalt.

Article V.—And it is further agreed that if either of the above named parties wishes to change the above agreement it shall give at least three months' notice in writing.

Article VI.—And it is mutually agreed by the above named parties that all the above provisions in this agreement shall be binding on both parties from date of ratification until April 1, 1902, or until abrogated as provided in Article V.

No. X.

PAINTERS OF AUBURN.*

Articles of Agreement made and entered into by and between the Master Painters' Association of Auburn, N. Y., and the Painters and Decorators' Union No. 113 of the same place:

Article I.—That eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Article II.—That 27½c per hour shall be the minimum rate of wages paid to journeyman painters, by the master painters, wages to be paid every Saturday.

Article III.—That time and one-half shall be paid for all overtime work.

Article IV.—That board and traveling expenses be paid to men for all out of town work.

Article V.—That no master painter shall furnish men for less than the master painters' schedule.

Article VI.—That no member of Local Union No. 113 shall work for any one except master painters for less than the master painters' schedule.

Article VII.—That the jurisdiction of this agreement shall extend (3) three miles in all directions from the City Hall in this city.

Article VIII.—There shall be a conference and arbitrators committee of (5) five from each organization, and that (6) six

* For particulars of the dispute, see Table I, page 62, No. 76 under Group XII.

shall constitute a quorum, three from each organization, to settle all difficulties arising that may affect this agreement.

Article IX.—That this agreement be good for (1) one year, from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1902, and if any changes in time or wages are to be made, at least three months' notice be given to the master painters or by them to the local union, No. 113.

Article X.—That this agreement be signed by the president and secretary of each organization, with the seal of the organization appended.

Article XI.—That no member of Local Union No. 113 shall be discriminated against for any part he may have taken in this trouble.

For Local Union 113:

MARION LYON, *President*.

JAMES B. MAYNARD, *Secretary*.

[L. S.]

For Master Painters:

JOHN J. GARDNER, *President*.

H. G. HOMPE, *Secretary*.

[L. S.]

No. XL

PAINTERS OF BUFFALO.*

Agreement between the employers of Buffalo and the Buffalo Painters' District Council to regulate the use of painters label:

CONDITIONS AND RULES.

1. The Painters' District Council shall furnish through its executive board, free of charge to all strictly union shops, one set of stamps of painters' union label.

2. The label shall at all times remain the property of Painters' District Council.

3. All infringements upon this label will be punished according to law, and under no circumstances can duplicate labels be made.

4. This label must not be loaned.

5. In case a label becomes battered or defective it can be exchanged for a new one upon application to executive board.

6. All shops using this label must strictly adhere to the working rules of Painters' District Council.

* For particulars of the dispute, see Table I, No. 99, p. 62.

7. In case of noncompliance with the above conditions and working rules, the Council shall withdraw the label and it shall not be returned until the employer or his representative gives a guarantee of faithful compliance in the future.

NO. XII.

PAINTERS OF TROY.*

Copy of agreement of the boss painters of Troy, Cohoes and vicinity with the District Council of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Troy, Cohoes and vicinity:

I, the undersigned, boss painter of Troy, Cohoes and vicinity, do hereby agree to the following agreement with the painters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Building Trades' Council and District Council of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Troy, Cohoes and vicinity, and all painters' local unions that may affiliate:

Section 1. I agree to employ none but union painters, decorators and paper hangers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Building Trades' Council and District Council, and to pay thirty (30) cents per hour; that eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work; to pay time and one-half for overtime until 12 p. m. (midnight), double time to be paid after that, and on Sundays and holidays such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, Decoration Day and Labor Day.

§ 2. When work is located so far away that workmen have to take cars or ferry, the fare shall be paid both ways by the employer, and if a workman cannot get back home after his day's work is done, the employer shall pay his board and lodging, which shall not be charged against the workman.

§ 3. When non-union men are employed in any shop or on any job, employees shall have the right, after investigating the matter, to quit work until the same has been adjusted before returning to work, without violating this agreement.

* For particulars of the dispute, see Table I, No. 82, p. 70.

§ 4. There shall be but one apprentice in each shop, he to be indentured according to the laws of the State of New York.

§ 5. That the employees begin work at 8 a. m. and quit at 12 m. Begin at 1 p. m. and quit at 5 p. m. Employees not to report until fifteen (15) minutes before starting time.

§ 6. Where a union painter has no work from a boss painter, he will have the right to work for himself at contractor's prices, but not before or after working hours.

§ 7. The above agreement to go into effect April 1, 1901, and enduring till April 1, 1902.

DISTRICT COUNCIL PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND
PAPER HANGERS' LOCALS 12, 212 AND 71.

No. XIII.

PAINTERS OF WATERTOWN.*

Schedule signed by the Master Painters' Association and Painters and Decorators' Union No. 173:

WATERTOWN, N. Y., *August* 10, 1901.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES, MARCH 1, 1901, TO MARCH 1, 1902.

Painters, per day.....	\$2 00
Scaffold workers, on three-story building or over, per day	2 25
Paper hanging, per day.....	2 25
Decorating, per day.....	2 50

Nine hours to constitute a day's work, with the hours beginning from 7 a. m. to 12 m., and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. All overtime work to be at time and one-half. All Sunday work at double time. Employers shall pay board and all traveling expenses for all out-of-town work.

Employers shall hire none but union journeymen and pay the union wages, and no union man shall work with a non-union man.

In all State, municipal or other State work eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and the following schedule of prices will prevail:

* For particulars of the dispute, see Table I, No. 89, p. 70.

Painters, per day.....	\$2 00
Scaffold hands, per day.....	2 25
Paper hangers, per day.....	2 25
Decorators, per day.....	2 50

One apprentice shall be allowed for every ten men or less, one for each additional ten men, providing the papers are made out and accepted by this union (No. 173, of Watertown).

No. XIV.

PLUMBERS OF GLENS FALLS.*

AGREEMENT.

1. We, the undersigned Master Plumbers, of the city of Glens Falls, N. Y., do hereby agree that on and after April 1, 1901, we will employ none but union men in good standing in the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

2. We also agree that nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 o'clock a. m. until 5 p. m., with one hour for dinner, from 12 o'clock m. to 1 o'clock p. m., except government, State, county and municipal work, on which eight (8) hours shall constitute a day at the full day's pay. Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday.

3. We also agree that all over-time shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, regular pay, except from 4 o'clock Saturday evening until 7 o'clock Monday morning and all legal holidays, which shall be paid for at the rate of double pay.

4. We also agree that two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day shall be the minimum rate of wages for all men who have worked at the trade five years or more except steam fitters' helpers, who shall receive one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per day.

5. These articles of agreement shall remain in full force for one year from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1902.

* For particulars of the dispute, see Table I, No. 96, p. 64.

No. XV.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF ALBANY.*

Memorandum of an agreement between the United Traction Company of Albany, N. Y., party of the first part, and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Divisions 132 and 148, located at Troy and Albany, N. Y., parties of the second part, witnesseth:

"First. The parties of the first part will continue to recognize and treat with any committee of its employees, representing organized or unorganized labor, when they desire to be heard in relation to any grievances.

"Second. Any man who may be suspended or discharged by the superintendent shall be entitled to appeal to the executive committee of the company and to have a hearing by that committee.

"Third. Conductors and motormen who exhibit their several badges by pinning them upon the lapels of their coats shall be permitted to ride without payment of fare on all cars operated on a division to which such conductor and motorman belong, and all other employees shall have passes on their respective divisions.

"Fourth. Inspectors riding on cars shall not be registered as passengers unless a pass is given to the conductor.

"Fifth. The party of the first part will pay all employees for time lost when they have been suspended by the company and found not guilty.

"Sixth. There will be no discrimination against any of the men on account of the strike of May 7, 1901, but this shall not apply to those under arrest, or who within the next ten days may be placed under arrest, charged with the commission of unlawful or riotous acts, until the executive committee, after a hearing given to such persons, shall be satisfied that there is a reasonable doubt of their guilt, when they shall be restored to their place, or unless such person shall be acquitted in the court.

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 133.

"Seventh. The right which already exists is hereby confirmed, viz.: The party of the first part is free to employ union or non-union men, and to discharge them for cause.

"Eighth. The wages of all the motorneers, conductors, line-men and pitmen shall be 20 cents per hour, and of pitmen helpers, 17½ cents per hour.

"Ninth. The party of the second part agrees that in consideration of the several agreements herein contained to be kept by the company, that the members of the said divisions will discharge their duties in an efficient, faithful and skilled manner.

"Tenth. To promote the interests of the parties hereto and to reduce as much as possible inconvenience to the traveling public, it is agreed that no proposition for a strike shall be acted upon by any division at the same meeting at which it is introduced. But that at least forty-eight hours shall elapse before such proposition shall be voted upon. And if a strike shall be ordered it shall not take effect until at least six days have elapsed after notice to the company, during which time the employees shall continue their work.

"Eleventh. This agreement shall continue in force and shall be binding not only upon the parties hereto, but upon their successors or any organization formed by the members of said division for the term of three years from the date hereof.

"Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1901."

NO. XVI.

TEAM DRIVERS OF BUFFALO.*

This agreement, made this, 1901, between, of Buffalo, N. Y., of the first part, and Team Drivers' International Union of the same place, of the second part.

Witnesseth: Drivers to report for duty in the morning and properly take care of their horses, prepared to leave the barn at seven (7) o'clock a. m., and to properly take care of their horses

* For particulars of the dispute, see p. 148.

in the evening, and on Sundays and holidays, that ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work.

The following schedule of wages shall be paid: To one (1) horse drivers, nine dollars (\$9) per week; to two (2) horse drivers, eleven dollars (\$11) per week; to three (3) horse drivers, twelve dollars (\$12) per week.

It is specially agreed that a driver coming in the barn at half past four o'clock or after shall have performed his day's work. All over-time shall be paid for at the rate of twenty (20) cents per hour and for the following holidays: Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year and Sunday time and one-half shall be paid. Wages shall be paid weekly.

The party of the first part further agrees to hire all teamsters who are members of Local 49 of the Team Drivers' International Union in good standing from the team drivers' office, if such can be secured and are competent to do the work.

The party of the first part does further agree not to discriminate against any member of the above organization for advocating the interests of the union other than regular working hours.

This agreement will take effect April 1, 1901, and remain in force until April 1, 1902, and unless thirty (30) days' notice be given by either party who may desire to change said agreement, will remain in force until April 1st next following.

PART V.

TEXT OF LAWS FOR INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION
AND CONCILIATION.

ARBITRATION LAWS.

[INTRODUCTION.—Below are given all American laws dealing with the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, together with similar statutes of France, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and New South Wales. All of these are printed as amended up to January 1, 1902.

The American laws include the federal statute of 1898 providing for mediation and arbitration in disputes involving railroads and their employees in train service; laws for State arbitration boards in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin; laws for permanent local boards in each county in Iowa and Kansas; for the submission of any given dispute to temporary boards to be appointed by the parties in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Texas; the provision of North Dakota for mediation by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor when requested by either party to a dispute; and a clause of the State constitution of Wyoming which directs the legislature to establish courts of arbitration for industrial disputes, which direction had not been carried out previous to 1902, though the legislature of 1901 directed the governor to appoint a commission to report to the next session upon the necessity of such legislation.

The foreign laws here given do not include all those in existence which deal with industrial arbitration in collective disputes. In addition there are in Europe provisions for such action in connection with the industrial courts, whose primary function is the adjudication of disputes between employers and individual employees, in Germany, Italy, the Swiss cantons of Vaud, Luzerne and Berne, and for the mining industry in Austria; in connection with the "chambers of labor" in Belgium and Holland, which are at once joint committees and information bureaus for each industry in a locality; while in the Swiss cantons of Basle-Ville and Geneva there are special laws dealing with collective disputes. In Canada, besides the Dominion act, there are provincial statutes for arbitration and conciliation in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and for mines in Nova Scotia, while in Australia there are laws of Victoria, South Australia and West Australia. The West Australian act of December 5, 1900, is very similar to those of New Zealand and New South Wales, these three being the only compulsory arbitration laws in existence.]

UNITED STATES.

[Public Laws of 1898, Chapter 370.]

An Act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers and their officers, agents, and employees, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in section forty-six hundred and twelve, Revised Statutes of the United States, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage.

The term "employees" as used in this act shall include all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, and notwithstanding that the cars upon or in which they are employed may be held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract: *Provided, however,* That this act shall not be held to apply to employees of street railroads and shall apply only to employees engaged in railroad train service. In every such case the carrier shall be responsible for the acts and defaults of such employees in the same manner and to the same extent as if said cars were owned by it and said employees directly employed by it, and any provisions to the contrary of any such lease or other contract shall be binding only as between

the parties thereto and shall not affect the obligations of said carrier either to the public or to the private parties concerned.

§ 2. Whenever a controversy concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment shall arise between a carrier subject to this act and the employees of such carrier, seriously interrupting or threatening to interrupt the business of said carrier, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party to the controversy, with all practicable expedition, put themselves in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to amicably settle the same; and if such efforts shall be unsuccessful, shall at once endeavor to bring about an arbitration of said controversy in accordance with the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Whenever a controversy shall arise between a carrier subject to this act and the employees of such carrier which cannot be settled by mediation and conciliation in the manner provided in the preceding section, said controversy may be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three persons, who shall be chosen in the manner following: One shall be named by the carrier or employer directly interested; the other shall be named by the labor organization to which the employees directly interested belong, or, if they belong to more than one, by that one of them which specially represents employees of the same grade and class and engaged in services of the same nature as said employees so directly interested: *Provided, however,* That when a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes and grades of employees belonging to different labor organizations, such arbitrator shall be agreed upon and designated by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations; and in cases where the majority of such employees are not members of any labor organization, said employees may by a majority vote select a committee of their own number, which committee shall have the right to select the arbitrator on behalf of said employees. The two thus chosen shall select the third commissioner of arbitration; but, in the event of their failure to name such arbitra-

tor within five days after their first meeting, the third arbitrator shall be named by the commissioners named in the preceding section. A majority of said arbitrators shall be competent to make a valid and binding award under the provisions hereof. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer and by the labor organization representing the employees, shall specify the time and place of meeting of said board of arbitration, shall state the questions to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate, as follows:

First. That the board of arbitration shall commence their hearings within ten days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator, and shall find and file their award, as provided in this section, within thirty days from the date of the appointment of the third arbitrator; and that pending the arbitration the status existing immediately prior to the dispute shall not be changed: *Provided*, That no employee shall be compelled to render personal service without his consent.

Second. That the award and the papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto certified under the hands or the arbitrators and which shall have the force and effect of a bill of exceptions, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arises or the arbitration is entered into, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record.

Third. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit: *Provided*, That no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any laborer against his will of a contract for personal labor or service.

Fourth. That employees dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of the employer before the expiration of three months from and after the making of such award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of

their intention so to quit. Nor shall the employer dissatisfied with such award dismiss any employee or employees on account of such dissatisfaction before the expiration of three months from and after the making of such award without giving thirty days' notice in writing of his intention so to discharge.

Fifth. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same employer and the same class of employees shall be had until the expiration of said one year if the award is not set aside as provided in section four. That as to individual employees not belonging to the labor organization or organizations which shall enter into the arbitration, the said arbitration and the award made therein shall not be binding, unless the said individual employees shall give assent in writing to become parties to said arbitration.

§ 4. The award being filed in the clerk's office of a circuit court of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation, and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent upon the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment be entered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been finally disposed of either by said circuit court or on appeal therefrom.

At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the circuit court upon exceptions taken to said award, as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision unless during said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the circuit court of appeals. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided.

The determination of said circuit court of appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the clerk thereof

to said circuit court, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said circuit court.

If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award. But in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject-matter of the controversy, which judgment when entered shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

§ 5. For the purposes of this act the arbitrators herein provided for, or either of them, shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, sign subpoenas, require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents material to a just determination of the matters under investigation as may be ordered by the court; and may invoke the aid of the United States courts to compel witnesses to attend and testify and to produce such books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents to the same extent and under the same conditions and penalties as is provided for in the act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the amendments thereto.

§ 6. Every agreement of arbitration under this act shall be acknowledged by the parties before a notary public or clerk of a district or circuit court of the United States, and when so acknowledged a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall file the same in the office of said commission.

Any agreement of arbitration which shall be entered into conforming to this act, except that it shall be executed by employees individually instead of by a labor organization as their representative, shall, when duly acknowledged as herein provided, be transmitted to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the arbitrators, fixing a time and place for a meeting of said board, which shall be within fifteen days from the execution of said agreement of arbitration: *Provided, however,* That the said chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall decline

to call a meeting of arbitrators under such agreement unless it be shown to his satisfaction that the employees signing the submission represent or include a majority of all employees in the service of the same employer and of the same grade and class, and that an award pursuant to said submission can justly be regarded as binding upon all such employees.

§ 7. During the pendency of arbitration under this act it shall not be lawful for the employer, party to such arbitration, to discharge the employees, parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for the organization representing such employees to order, nor for the employees to unite in, aid, or abet, strikes against said employer; nor, during a period of three months after an award under such an arbitration, for such employer to discharge any such employees, except for the causes aforesaid, without giving thirty days' written notice of an intent so to discharge; nor for any such employees, during a like period, to quit the service of said employer without just cause, without giving to said employer thirty days' written notice of an intent so to do; nor for such organization representing such employees to order, counsel, or advise otherwise. Any violation of this section shall subject the offending party to liability for damages: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any employer, party to such arbitration, from reducing the number of its or his employees whenever in its or his judgment business necessities require such reduction.

§ 8. In every incorporation under the provisions of chapter five hundred and sixty-seven of the United States Statutes of eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-six it must be provided in the articles of incorporation and in the constitution, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes, lockouts, or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations. Members of such incorporations shall not be personally liable for the acts, debts, or obligations of the corporations, nor shall such corporations be liable

for the acts of members or others in violation of law; and such corporations may appear by designated representatives before the board created by this act, or in any suits or proceedings for or against such corporations or their members in any of the Federal courts.

9. Whenever receivers appointed by Federal courts are in the possession and control of railroads, the employees upon such railroads shall have the right to be heard in such courts upon all questions affecting the terms and conditions of their employment, through the officers and representatives of their associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and no reduction of wages shall be made by such receivers without the authority of the court therefor upon notice to such employees, said notice to be not less than twenty days before the hearing upon the receivers' petition or application, and to be posted upon all customary bulletin boards along or upon the railway operated by such receiver or receivers.

§ 10. Any employer subject to the provisions of this act and any officer, agent, or receiver of such employer who shall require any employee, or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association, or organization; or shall threaten any employee with loss of employment, or shall unjustly discriminate against any employee because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association, or organization; or who shall require any employee or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into a contract whereby such employee or applicant for employment shall agree to contribute to any fund for charitable, social, or beneficial purposes; to release such employer from legal liability for any personal injury by reason of any benefit received from such fund beyond the proportion of the benefit arising from the employer's contribution to such fund; or who shall, after having discharged an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, or who shall after the quitting of an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining em-

ployment, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the district in which such offense was committed, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars.

§ 11. Each member of said board of arbitration shall receive a compensation of ten dollars per day for the time he is actually employed, and his traveling and other necessary expenses; and a sum of money sufficient to pay the same, together with the traveling and other necessary and proper expenses of any conciliation or arbitration had hereunder, not to exceed ten thousand dollars in any one year, to be approved by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, is hereby appropriated for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

§ 12. The act to create boards of arbitration or commission for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate or territorial transportation of property or persons and their employees, approved October first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed.

Approved June 1, 1898.

CALIFORNIA.

[Laws of 1891, Chapter 51.]

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees, to define the duties of said Board, and to appropriate the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars therefor.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. On or before the first day of May of each year, the governor of the state shall appoint three competent per-

sons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One shall represent the employers of labor, one shall represent labor employees, and the third member shall represent neither, and shall be chairman of the board. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occurs, as soon as possible thereafter the Governor shall appoint some one to serve the unexpired term; *provided, however*, that when the parties to any controversy or difference, as provided in section two of this act, do not desire to submit their controversy to the state board, they may be agreement each choose one person, and the two shall choose a third, who shall be chairman and umpire, and the three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the special controversy submitted to it, and shall for that purpose have the same powers as the state board. The members of the said board or boards, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be sworn to faithfully discharge the duties thereof. They shall adopt such rules of procedure as they may deem best to carry out the provisions of this act.

§ 2. Whenever any controversy or difference exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership, or corporation, which, if not arbitrated, would involve a strike or lock-out, and his employees, the board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit, if necessary, the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either, or both, to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the board.

§ 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to

continue on in business or at work, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, which must, if possible, be made within three weeks of the date of filing the application. Immediately upon the receipt of said application, the chairman of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for hearing. Should the petitioners fail to keep the promise made therein, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. And the party violating the contract shall pay the extra cost of the board entailed thereby. The board may then reopen the case and proceed to the final arbitration thereof as provided in section two hereof.

§ 4. The decision rendered by the board shall be binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other a written notice of his intention not to be further bound by the conditions thereof after the expiration of sixty days or any time agreed upon by the parties, which agreement shall be entered as a part of the decision. Said notice may be given to the employees by posting a notice thereof in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

§ 5. Both employers and employees shall have the right at any time to submit to the board complaints of grievances and ask for an investigation thereof. The board shall decide whether the complaint is entitled to a public investigation, and if they decide in the affirmative, they shall proceed to hear the testimony, after giving notice to all parties concerned, and publish the result of their investigations as soon as possible thereafter.

§ 6. The arbitrators hereby created shall be paid five dollars per day for each day of actual service, and also their necessary traveling and other expenses incident to the duties of their office shall be paid out of the state treasury; but the expenses and salaries hereby authorized shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the two years.

§ 7. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the board for the first two years after its organization.

§ 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1891.

COLORADO.

[Laws of 1897, Chapter 2.]

An Act creating a State and local Boards of Arbitration and providing for the adjustment of differences between employers and employees and defining the powers and duties thereof and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. There shall be established a State Board of Arbitration consisting of three members, which shall be charged, among other duties provided by this act, with the consideration and settlement by means of arbitration, conciliation and adjustment, when possible, of strikes, lockouts and labor or wage controversies arising between employers and employees.

§ 2. Immediately after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of three qualified resident citizens of the state of Colorado and above the age of thirty years. One of the members of said board shall be selected from the ranks of active members of bona fide labor organizations of the state of Colorado, and one shall be selected from active employers of labor or from organizations representing employers of labor. The third member of the board shall be appointed by the governor from a list which shall not consist of more than six names selected from entirely disinterested ranks submitted by the two members of the board above designated. If any vacancy should occur in said board, the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an eligible citizen for the remainder of the term, as herein before provided.

§ 3. The third member of said board shall be secretary thereof, whose duty it shall be, in addition to his duties as a member of the board, to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board and perform such clerical work as may be necessary for a concise statement of all official business that may be transacted. He shall be the custodian of all documents and testimony of an official character relating to the business of the board; and shall also have, under direction of a majority of the board, power to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths to witnesses cited before the board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents necessary for examination in the adjustment of labor differences, with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by courts of record or the judges thereof in this state.

§ 4. Said members of the Board of Arbitration shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. The secretary of state shall set apart and furnish an office in the state capitol for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board.

§ 5. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between employer and employees, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said board, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerk in writing of such desire. Whenever such notification is given it shall be the duty of said board to proceed with as little delay as possible to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of such grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board in writing, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints and the cause or causes therefor, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said board as to the matters so submitted, promising and agreeing to continue on in business or at work, without a lock-

out or strike until the decision is rendered by the board, provided such decision shall be given within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto; and shall have power under its chairman or clerk to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers in like manner and with the same powers as provided for in section 3 of this act.

§ 6. After the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The clerk of said board shall file four copies of such decision, one with the secretary of state, a copy served to each of the parties to the controversy, and one copy retained by the board.

§ 7. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or seriously threaten in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the members of the board, or any one thereof by a written notice from either of the parties to such threatened strike or lockout, or from the mayor or clerk of the city or town, or from the justice of the peace of the district where such strike or lockout is threatened, it shall be their duty, and they are hereby directed, to proceed as soon as practicable to the locality of such strike or lockout and put themselves in communication with the parties to the controversy and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy, and, if in their judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy: and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and send for persons and papers in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized by section 3 of this act.

§ 8. The fees of witnesses before said Board of Arbitration shall be two dollars (\$2) for each day's attendance, and five (5) cents per mile over the nearest traveled routes in going to

and returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of legal age authorized by the board to serve the same.

§ 9. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section 5 of this act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; said board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third who shall be chairman of such local board; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matter submitted by it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing, within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the secretary of the state board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved by the mayor of such city, the board of trustees of such village, or the town board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration: Provided, that when such hearing is held at some point having no organized town or city government, in such case the costs of such hearing shall be paid jointly by the parties to the controversy: Provided further that in the event of any local board of arbitration or a majority thereof failing to agree within ten (10) days after any case being placed in their hands, the state board shall be called upon to take charge of said case as provided by this act.

§ 10. Said state board shall report to the governor annually, on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year, the work of the board, which shall include a concise statement of all cases coming before the board for adjustment.

§ 11. The secretary of state shall be authorized and instructed to have printed for circulation one thousand (1,000) copies of the report of the secretary of the board, provided the volume shall not exceed four hundred (400) pages.

§ 12. Two members of the Board of Arbitration shall each receive the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) annually, and shall be allowed all money actually and necessarily expended for traveling and other necessary expenses while in the performance of the duties of their office. The member herein designated to be the secretary of the board shall receive a salary of twelve hundred (\$1,200) per annum. The salaries of the members shall be paid in monthly instalments by the state treasurer upon the warrants issued by the auditor of the state. The other expenses of the board shall be paid in like manner upon approved vouchers signed by the chairman of the Board of Arbitration and the secretary thereof.

§ 13. The terms of office of the members of the board shall be as follows: That of the members who are to be selected from the ranks of labor organizations and from the active employers of labor shall be for two years, and thereafter every two years the governor shall appoint one from each class for the period of two years. The third member of the board shall be appointed as herein provided every two years. The governor shall have the power to remove any members of said board for cause and fill any vacancy occasioned thereby.

§ 14. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue fund the sum of seven thousand dollars for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898, only one-half of which shall be used in each year, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and not otherwise appropriated.

§ 15. In the opinion of the general assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 31, 1897.

CONNECTICUT.

[Laws of 1895, Chapter 239.]

An Act creating a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. During each biennial session of the general assembly, the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years. One of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the greatest number of votes for governor of this state, and one of said persons shall be selected from the party which at the last general election cast the next greatest number of votes for governor of this state, and the other of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this state. Said board shall select one of its number to act as clerk or secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and also to keep and preserve all documents and testimony submitted to said board; he shall have power under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, and to administer oaths in all cases before said board, and to call for and examine the books, papers and documents of the parties to such cases. Said arbitrators shall take and subscribe to the constitutional oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

§ 2. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to the State board of mediation and arbitration. in case such parties elect to do so, and shall notify said board, or its clerk, in writing, of

such election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the locality of such grievance or dispute, and inquire into the cause or causes of the grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, succinctly, clearly, and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally promise and agree to continue in business, or at work, without a strike or lockout, until the decision of said board is rendered: *Provided*, it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed fully to investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

§ 3. After a matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by the members of the board, or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by said board. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the office of the town or city clerk in the town where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

§ 4. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur, or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such strike or lockout; and, if in the judgment of said board it is best, it shall inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, and send for persons and papers.

§ 5. Said board shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a report to the governor, and shall include therein such statements, facts, and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to it conducive to harmony in the relations between employers and employed, and to the improvement of the present system of production.

§ 6. Whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint-stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last-named terms was expressed in each place.

§ 7. The members of the board shall receive as compensation for actual services rendered under this act, the sum of five dollars per day and expenses, upon presentation of their voucher to the comptroller, approved by the governor.

§ 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved June 28, 1895.

IDAHO.

[Act of March 20, 1897.]

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration, for the settlement of differences between employees and their employers and to provide for local boards of arbitration subordinate thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

Section 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall, on or before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one of them shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two: *Provided, however,* That if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall then be appointed by the governor. On or before the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred

and ninety-seven, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three members of said board in the manner above provided; one to serve for six years; one for four years; and one for two years; or until their respective successors are appointed; and on or before the fourth day of March of each year during which the legislature of this state is in its regular biennial session thereafter, the governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said board to succeed the member whose term then expires and to serve for the term of six years or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term; and he may in like manner remove any member of said board. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their members as chairman. Said board shall choose one of its members as secretary and may also appoint and remove a clerk of the board, who shall receive pay only for time during which his services are actually required and that at a rate of not more than four dollars per day during such time as he may be employed.

§ 2. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and senate.

§ 3. Whenever any controversy or difference, not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit at law or bill in equity, exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, and his employees if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town or village or county in this state, the board shall upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and

make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the county recorder of the county where such business is carried on.

§ 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance complained of, and a promise to continue in the business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made in three weeks of the date of filing said application, when an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereof; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request be made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may at any stage of the proceedings cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have the power to summons as witness any operative in the departments of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons

may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

§ 5. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board, and published, at the discretion of the same, in an annual report to be made to the governor of the state on or before the first day of February of each year.

§ 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employees by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory, mill or at the mine where they work or are employed.

§ 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section 3 of this act may submit the matters in dispute in writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the recorder of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the county in which the controversy or difference

that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the board of commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration, whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city or the board of commissioners of a county that a strike or lockout such as described in section 8 of this act is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city or the board of commissioners of such county shall at once notify the state board of the facts.

§ 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by notice from the mayor of a city or the board of commissioners of a county, as provided in the preceding section or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any county or town of the state, involving an employer and his present or past employees, if at the time he is employing or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any county or town in the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them or to endeavor to persuade them: *Provided*, that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the state board; and said state board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section 3 of this act.

§ 9. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance, and the sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way

from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the board, and for such purpose the board shall be entitled to draw from the treasury of the state for the payment thereof any of the unappropriated moneys of the state.

§ 10. The members of said state board shall be paid six dollars per day for each day that they are actually engaged in the performance of their duties, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, and they shall be allowed their necessary traveling and other expenses, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the state.

Became a law March 20, 1897, without the approval of the governor.*

ILLINOIS.

[Act of August 2, 1895, as amended by Acts of April 12, 1899, and May 11, 1901.]

An Act to create a State Board of Arbitration for the investigation or settlement of differences between employers and their employees, and to define the powers and duties of said board.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. As soon as this act shall take effect the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a "State Board of Arbitration," to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; one and only one of whom shall be an employer of labor, and one and only one of whom shall be an employee, and shall be selected from some labor organization. They shall hold office until March 1, 1897, or until their successors are appointed, but said board shall have no power to act as such until they and each of them are confirmed by the senate. On the first day of March, 1897, the governor, with the advice and consent of the

* This act was repassed by the legislature in 1899 and approved by the governor February 18 of that year.

senate, shall appoint three persons as members of said board in the manner above provided, one to serve for one year, one for two years and one for three years, or until their respective successors are appointed, and on the first day of March in each year thereafter the governor shall in the same manner appoint one member of said board to succeed the member whose term expires, and to serve for the term of three years, or until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. The board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman, and they shall, as soon as possible after such organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. The board shall have power to select and remove a secretary, who shall be a stenographer, and who shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board, not to exceed \$1,200 per annum and his necessary traveling expenses, on bills of items to be approved by the board, to be paid out of the state treasury.

§ 2. When any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of an action at law or a bill in equity exists between an employer, whether an individual, co-partnership or corporation, employing not less than twenty-five persons, and his employees in this state, the board shall, upon application as herein provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city, town or village where said business is carried on.

§ 3. Said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within three weeks of the date of filing said application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. The board in all cases shall have power to summon as witness any operative or expert in the departments of business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, or any other person, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid, and such other books and papers as may be deemed necessary to a full and fair investigation of the matter in controversy. The board shall have power to issue subpoenas and oaths may be administered by the chairman of the board. If any person, having been served with a subpoena or other process issued by such board, shall wilfully fail or refuse to obey the same, or to answer such question as may be proposed touching the subject matter of the inquiry or investigation, it shall be the duty of the circuit court or the county court of the county in which the hearing is being conducted, or of the judge thereof, if in vacation, upon application by such board, duly attested by the chairman and secretary thereof, to issue an attachment for such witness and compel him to appear before such board and give his testimony or to produce such books and papers as may be lawfully required by

said board; and the said court, or the judge thereof, shall have power to punish for contempt as in other cases of refusal to obey the process and order of such court.

§ 4. Upon the receipt of such application, and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the governor before the first day of March in each year.

§ 5. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. Said notice may be given to said employees by posting in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

§ 5a. In the event of a failure to abide by the decision of said board in any case in which both employer and employees shall have joined in the application, any person or persons aggrieved thereby may file with the clerk of the circuit court or the county court of the county in which the offending party resides, or in the case of an employer in the county in which the place of employment is located, a duly authenticated copy of said decision, accompanied by a verified petition reciting the fact that such decision has not been complied with and stating by whom and in what respects it has been disregarded. Thereupon the circuit court or the county court (as the case may be) or the judge thereof, if in vacation, shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged to show cause within ten days why such decision has not been complied with, which shall be served by sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule, the court, or the judge thereof if in vacation, shall hear and determine the question presented, and to secure a compliance with such decision may punish the offending party or parties for contempt, but such punishment shall in no case extend to imprisonment.

§ 5b. Whenever two or more employers engaged in the same general line of business employ in the aggregate not less than twenty-five persons, and having a common difference with their employees shall, co-operating together, make application for arbitration, or whenever such application shall be made by the employees of two or more employers engaged in the same general line of business, such employees being not less than twenty-five in number, and having a common difference with their employers, or whenever the application shall be made jointly by the employers and employees in such a case, the board shall have the same powers and proceed in the same manner as if the application had been made by one employer or by the employees of one employer, or by both.

§ 6. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the state, involving an employer and his employees, if he is employing not less than twenty-five persons, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer or employees and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to the state board.

§ 6a. It shall be the duty of the mayor of every city and president of every incorporated town or village whenever a strike or lockout involving more than twenty-five employees shall be threatened or has actually occurred within or near such city, incorporated town or village to immediately communicate the fact to the state board of arbitration, stating the name or names of the employer or employers and of one or more employees, with their post-office address, the nature of the controversy or difference existing, the number of employees involved and such other information as may be required by the said board. It shall be the duty of the president or chief executive officer of every labor organization, in case of a strike or lockout, actual or threatened, involving the members of the organization of which he is an officer, to immediately communicate the fact of

such strike or lockout to the said board with such information as he may possess touching the difference or controversy and the number of employees involved.

§ 6b. Whenever there shall exist a strike or lockout wherein, in the judgment of a majority of said board, the general public shall appear likely to suffer injury or inconvenience with respect to food, fuel or light, or the means of communication or transportation, or in any other respect, and neither party to such strike or lockout shall consent to submit the matter or matters in controversy to the State Board of Arbitration, in conformity with this act, then the said board, after first having made due effort to effect a settlement thereof by conciliatory means, and such effort having failed, may proceed of its own motion to make an investigation of all facts bearing upon such strike or lockout and make public its findings, with such recommendations to the parties involved as in its judgment will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement of the differences which constitute the cause of the strike or lockout; and in the prosecution of such inquiry the board shall have power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses as in other cases.

§ 7. The members of the said board shall each receive a salary of \$1,500 a year, and necessary traveling expenses, to be paid out of the treasury of the state upon bills of particulars approved by the governor.

§ 8. Any notice or process issued by the State Board of Arbitration shall be served by any sheriff, coroner or constable to whom the same may be directed or in whose hands the same may be placed for service.

§ 9. Whereas, an emergency exists, therefore it is enacted that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

INDIANA.

[Laws of 1897, Chapter 88, as amended by Laws of 1899, Chapter 228.]

An Act providing for the creation of a Labor Commission, and defining its duties and powers, and providing for arbitrations and investigations of labor troubles; and repealing all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

Section 1. That there shall be, and is hereby created a commission to be composed of two electors of the state which shall be designated the Labor Commission, and which shall be charged with the duties and vested with the powers hereinafter enumerated.

§ 2. The members of said commission shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold office for four years and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. One of said commissioners shall have been for not less than ten years of his life an employee for wages in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons under single direction and control, and shall be at the time of his appointment affiliated with the labor interest as distinguished from the capitalist or employing interest. The other of said commissioners shall have been for not less than ten years an employer of labor for wages in some department of industry in which it is usual to employ a number of persons under single direction and control, and shall be at the time of his appointment affiliated with the employing interest as distinguished from the labor interest. Neither of said commissioners shall be less than forty years of age; they shall not be members of the same political party, and neither of them shall hold any other state, county, or city office in Indiana during the term for which he shall be appointed. Each of said commissioners shall take and subscribe an oath, to be endorsed upon his commission, to the effect that he will punctually, honestly, and faithfully discharge his duties as such commissioner.

§ 3. Said commission shall have a seal and shall be provided with an office at Indianapolis, and may appoint a secretary

who shall be a skillful stenographer and typewriter, and shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum and his traveling expenses for every day spent by him in the discharge of duty away from Indianapolis.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of said commissioners upon receiving creditable information in any manner of the existence of any strike, lockout, boycott or other labor complication in this state affecting the labor or employment of fifty persons or more to go to the place where such complication exists, put themselves into communication with the parties to the controversy and offer their services as mediators between them. If they shall not succeed in effecting an amicable adjustment of the controversy in that way they shall endeavor to induce the parties to submit their differences to arbitration, either under the provisions of this act or otherwise, as they may elect.

§ 5. For the purpose of arbitration under this act, the labor commissioners and the judge of the circuit court of the county in which the business in relation to which the controversy shall arise, shall have been carried on shall constitute a board of arbitrators to which may be added, if the parties so agree, two other members, one to be named by the employer and the other by the employees in the arbitration agreement. If the parties to the controversy are a railroad company and employees of the company engaged in the running of trains, any terminal within this state of the road, or of any division thereof, may be taken and treated as the location of the business within the terms of this section for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the judge of the circuit court to act as a member of the board of arbitration.

§ 6. An agreement to enter into arbitration under this act shall be in writing and shall state the issue to be submitted and decided and shall have the effect of an agreement by the parties to abide by and perform the award. Such agreement may be signed by the employer as an individual, firm or corporation, as the case may be, and execution of the agreement in the name of the employer by any agent or representative of such employer

then and theretofore in control or management of the business or department of business in relation to which the controversy shall have arisen shall bind the employer. On the part of the employees the agreement may be signed by them in their own person, not less than two-thirds of those concerned in the controversy signing, or it may be signed by a committee by them appointed. Such committee may be created by election at a meeting of the employees concerned in the controversy at which not less than two-thirds of all such employees shall be present, which election and the fact of the presence of the required number of employees at the meeting shall be evidenced by the affidavit of the chairman and secretary of such meeting attached to the arbitration agreement. If the employees concerned in the controversy, or any of them, shall be members of any labor union or workingmen's society, they may be represented in the execution of said arbitration agreement by officers or committeemen of the union or society designated by it in any manner conformable to its usual methods of transacting business, and others of the employees represented by committee as hereinbefore provided.

§ 7. If upon any occasion calling for the presence and intervention of the labor commissioners under the provisions of this act, one of said commissioners shall be present and the other absent, the judge of the circuit court of the county in which the dispute shall have arisen, as defined in section 5, shall upon the application of the commissioners present, appoint a commissioner pro tem. in the place of the absent commissioner, and such commissioner pro tem. shall exercise all the powers of a commissioner under this act until the termination of the duties of the commission with respect to the particular controversy upon the occasion of which the appointment shall have been made, and shall receive the same pay and allowances provided by this act for the other commissioners. Such commissioner pro tem. shall represent and be affiliated with the same interests as the absent commissioner.

§ 8. Before entering upon their duties the arbitrators shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to the effect that they will honestly and impartially perform their duties as arbitrators and a just and fair award render to the best of their ability. The sittings of the arbitrators shall be in the courtroom of the circuit court, or such other place as shall be provided by the county commissioners of the county in which the hearing is had. The circuit judge shall be the presiding member of the board. He shall have power to issue subpoenas for witnesses who do not appear voluntarily, directed to the sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be to serve the same without delay. He shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, enforce order and direct and control the examinations. The proceedings shall be informal in character, but in general accordance with the practice governing the circuit courts in the trial of civil causes. All questions of practice, or questions relating to the admission of evidence shall be decided by the presiding member of the board summarily and without extended argument. The sittings shall be open and public, or with closed doors, as the board shall direct. If five members are sitting as such board three members of the board agreeing shall have power to make an award, otherwise, two. The secretary of the commission shall attend the sittings and make a record of the proceedings in shorthand, but shall transcribe so much thereof only as the commission shall direct.

§ 9. The arbitrators shall make their award in writing and deliver the same with the arbitration agreement and their oath as arbitrators to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the hearing was had, and deliver a copy of the award to the employer, and a copy to the first signer of the arbitration agreement on the part of the employees. A copy of all the papers shall also be preserved in the office of the commission at Indianapolis.

§ 10. The clerk of the circuit court shall record the papers delivered to him as directed in the last preceding section in the order book of the circuit court. Any person who was a party

to the arbitration proceedings may present to the circuit court of the county in which the hearing was had, or the judge thereof in vacation, a verified petition referring to the proceedings and the record of them in the order book and showing that said award has not been complied with, stating by whom and in what respect it has been disobeyed. And thereupon the court or judge thereof in vacation shall grant a rule against the party or parties so charged, to show cause within five days why said award has not been obeyed, which shall be served by the sheriff as other process. Upon return made to the rule the judge or court, if in session, shall hear and determine the questions presented and make such order or orders directed to the parties before him *in personam*, as shall give just effect to the award. Disobedience by any party to such proceedings of any order so made shall be deemed a contempt of the court and may be punished accordingly. But such punishment shall not extend to imprisonment except in case of wilful and contumacious disobedience. In all proceedings under this section the award shall be regarded as presumptively binding upon the employer and all employees who were parties to the controversy submitted to arbitration, which presumption shall be overcome only by proof of dissent from the submission delivered to the arbitrators, or one of them, in writing before the commencement of the hearing.

§ 11. The Labor Commission, with the advice and assistance of the attorney-general of the state, which he is hereby required to render, may make rules and regulations respecting proceedings in arbitrations under this act not inconsistent with this act or the law, including forms, and cause the same to be printed and furnished to all persons applying therefor, and all arbitration proceedings under this act shall thereafter conform to such rules and regulations.

§ 12. Any employer and his employees, not less than twenty-five in number, between whom differences exist which have not resulted in any open rupture or strike, may of their own motion apply to the Labor Commission for arbitration of their differ-

ences, and upon the execution of an arbitration agreement as hereinbefore provided, a board of arbitrators shall be organized in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the arbitration shall take place and the award be rendered, recorded and enforced in the same manner as in arbitrations under the provisions found in the preceding sections of this act.

§ 13. In all cases arising under this act requiring the attendance of a judge of the circuit court as a member of an arbitration board, such duty shall have precedence over any other business pending in his court, and if necessary for the prompt transaction of such other business it shall be his duty to appoint some other circuit judge, or judge of a superior or the appellate or supreme court to sit in the circuit court in his place during the pendency of such arbitration, and such appointee shall receive the same compensation for his services as is now allowed by law to judges appointed to sit in case of change of judge in civil actions. In case the judge of the circuit court whose duty it shall become under this act to sit upon any board of arbitrators shall be at the time actually engaged in a trial which cannot be interrupted without loss and injury to the parties, and which will in his opinion continue for more than three days to come, or is disabled from acting by sickness or otherwise, it shall be the duty of such judge to call in and appoint some other circuit judge, or some judge of a superior court, or the appellate or supreme court, to sit upon such board of arbitrators, and such appointed judge shall have the same power and perform the same duties as member of the board of arbitration as are by this act vested in and charged upon the circuit judge regularly sitting, and he shall receive the same compensation now provided by law to a judge sitting by appointment upon a change of judge in civil cases, to be paid in the same way.

§ 14. If the parties to any such labor controversy as is defined in section 4 of this act shall have failed at the end of five days after the first communication of said Labor Commission with them to adjust their differences amicably, or to agree to submit the same to arbitration, it shall be the duty of the labor com-

mission to proceed at once to investigate the facts attending the disagreement. In this investigation the commission shall be entitled, upon request, to the presence and assistance of the attorney-general of the state, in person or by deputy, whose duty it is hereby made to attend without delay, upon request by letter or telegram from the commission. For the purpose of such investigation the commission shall have power to issue subpoenas, and each of the commissioners shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. Such subpoena shall be under the seal of the commission and signed by the secretary of the commission, or a member of it, and shall command the attendance of the person or persons named in it at a time and place named, which subpoena may be served and returned as other process by any sheriff or constable in the state. In case of disobedience of any such subpoena, or the refusal of any witness to testify, the circuit court of the county within which the subpoena was issued, or the judge thereof in vacation, shall, upon the application of the Labor Commission, grant a rule against the disobeying person or persons, or the person refusing to testify, to show cause forthwith why he or they should not obey such subpoena, or testify as required by the commission, or be adjudged guilty of contempt, and in such proceedings such court, or the judge thereof in vacation, shall be empowered to compel obedience to such subpoena as in the case of subpoena issued under the order and by authority of the court, or to compel a witness to testify as witnesses in court are compelled to testify. But no person shall be required to attend as a witness at any place outside the county of his residence. Witnesses called by the labor commission under this section shall be paid \$1.00 per diem fees out of the expense fund provided by this act, if such payment is claimed at the time of their examination.

§ 15. Upon the completion of the investigation authorized by the last preceding section, the Labor Commission shall forthwith report the facts thereby disclosed affecting the merits of the controversy in succinct and condensed form to the governor, who, unless he shall perceive good reason to the contrary, shall

at once authorize such report to be given out for publication. And as soon thereafter as practicable, such report shall be printed under the direction of the commission and a copy shall be supplied to any one requesting the same.

§ 16. Any employer shall be entitled, in his response to the inquiries made of him by the commission in the investigation provided for in the two last preceding sections, to submit in writing to the commission, a statement of any facts material to the inquiry, the publication of which would be likely to be injurious to his business, and the facts so stated shall be taken and held as confidential, and shall not be disclosed in the report or otherwise.

§ 17. Said commissioners shall receive a compensation of ten dollars each per diem for the time actually expended, and actual and necessary traveling expenses while absent from home in the performance of duty, and each of the two members of a board of arbitration chosen by the parties under the provisions of this act shall receive the same compensation for the days occupied in service upon the board. The attorney-general, or his deputy, shall receive his necessary and actual traveling expenses while absent from home in the service of the commission. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid by the treasurer of state upon warrants drawn by the auditor upon itemized and verified accounts of time spent and expenses paid. All such accounts, except those of the commissioners, shall be certified as correct by the commissioners, or one of them, and the accounts of the commissioners shall be certified by the secretary of the commission. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act that the arbitrations and investigations provided for in it shall be conducted with all reasonable promptness and dispatch, and no member of any board of arbitration shall be allowed payment for more than fifteen days' service in any one arbitration, and no commissioner shall be allowed payment for more than ten days' service in the making of the investigation provided for in section 14 and sections following.

§ 18. For the payment of the salary of the secretary of the commission, the compensation of the commissioners and other arbitrators, the traveling and hotel expenses herein authorized to be paid, and for witness fees, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams and office expenses there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the year 1897 and five thousand dollars for the year 1898.

IOWA.

[Act of March 6, 1886.]

An Act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have power, and upon the presentation of a petition, or of the agreement hereinafter named, it shall be the duty of said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, to issue in the form hereinafter named, a license or authority for the establishment within and for each county of tribunals for voluntary arbitration and settlement of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical or mining industries.

§ 2. The said petition or agreement shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least twenty persons employed as workmen, and by four or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county, or by at least four employers, each of whom shall employ at least five workmen, or by the representative of a firm, corporation or individual employing not less than twenty men in their trade or industry: *Provided*, that at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that said petitioners do not represent the will of a majority, or at

least one-half of each party to the dispute, the license for the establishment of said tribunal may be denied, or may make such other order in this behalf as to him shall seem fair to both sides.

§ 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of both employers and workmen, and be in proper form and contain the names of the persons to compose the tribunal, being an equal number of employers and workmen, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license substantially in the form hereinafter given, authorizing the existence of such tribunal and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof, and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

§ 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year from date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, or mining industry, or business, who shall have petitioned for the tribunal, or have been represented in the petition therefor, or who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal, from three names, presented by the members of the tribunal remaining in that class in which the vacancies occur. The removal of any member to an adjoining county, shall not cause a vacancy in either the tribunal or post of umpire. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. The place of umpire in any of said tribunals and vacancies occurring in such place, shall only be filled by the mutual choice of the whole of the representatives, of both employers and workmen constituting the tribunal, immediately upon the organization of the same, and the umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in

writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal, or by parties submitting the same.

§ 5. The said tribunal shall consist of not less than two employers or their representatives, and two workmen or their representatives. The exact number which shall in each case constitute the tribunal, shall be inserted in the petition or agreement, and they shall be named in the license issued. The said tribunal, when convened shall be organized by the selection of one of their members as chairman and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members, or if such majority cannot be had after two votes, then by secret ballot, or by lot, as they prefer.

§ 6. The members of the tribunal shall receive no compensation for their services from the city or county, but the expenses of the tribunal, other than fuel, light and the use of the room and furniture, may be paid by voluntary subscription, which the tribunal is authorized to receive and expend for such purposes. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a room in the court house or elsewhere for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county board of supervisors.

§ 7. When no umpire is acting, the chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute: *Provided*, that the tribunal may unanimously direct that instead of producing books, papers and accounts before the tribunal, an accountant agreed upon by the entire tribunal may be appointed to examine such books, papers and accounts, and such accountant shall be sworn to well and truly examine such books, documents and accounts as may be presented to him, and to report the results of such examination in writing to said tribunal. Before such examination, the information desired and required by the tribunal shall be plainly stated in writing, and presented to said

accountant, which statement shall be signed by the members of said tribunal, or by a majority of each class thereof. Attorneys at law or other agents of either party to the dispute, shall not be permitted to appear or take part in any of the proceedings of the tribunal, or before the umpire.

§ 8. When the umpire is acting he shall preside and he shall have all the power of the chairman of the tribunal, and his determination upon all questions of evidence, or other questions in conducting the inquiries there pending, shall be final. Committees of the tribunal consisting of an equal number of each class may be constituted to examine into any question in dispute between employers and workmen which may have been referred to said committee by the tribunal, and such committee may hear, and settle the same finally, when it can be done by a unanimous vote; otherwise the same shall be reported to the full tribunal, and be there heard as if the question had not been referred. The said tribunal in connection with the said umpire shall have power to make or ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body when in session to enable the business to be proceeded with, in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments, but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the constitution and laws of Iowa.

§ 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal, or a majority thereof of each class, or by the parties submitting the same, and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon, after hearing shall be final. The umpire shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The submission and his award may be made in the form hereinafter given, and said umpire must make his award within ten days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award may be made a matter of record by filing a copy

thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may, on motion of anyone interested enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money may issue final and other process to enforce the same.

§ 10. The form of the joint petition or agreement praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the District Court of.....County (or to a judge thereof, as the case may be):

The subscribers hereto being the number, and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the (here name the branch of industry) trade, and having agreed upon A, B, C, D and E, representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen, as members of said tribunal, who each are qualified to act thereon, pray that a license for a tribunal in the.....trade may be issued to said persons named above.

EMPLOYERS.	Names.	Residence.	Works.	Number employed.

EMPLOYEES.	Names.	Residence.	By whom employed.

§ 11. The license to be issued upon such petition may be as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.:
..... COUNTY, }

Whereas, The joint petition and agreement of four employers (or representatives of a firm or corporation or individual employing twenty men, as the case may be) and twenty workmen have been presented to this court (or if to a judge in vacation, so state) praying the creation of a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the trade within this county and naming A, B, C, D and E, representing the employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing the workmen.

Now, in pursuance of the statute for such case made and provided, said named persons are hereby licensed and authorized to be and exist as a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen for the period of one year from this date, and they shall meet and organize on the.....day of.....A. D..... at.....

Signed this.....day of.....A. D.....

Clerk of the.....District Court of.....County.

§ 12. When it becomes necessary to submit a matter in controversy to the umpire it may be in form as follows:

We, A, B, C, D and E, representing employers, and G, H, I, J and K, representing workmen, composing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration, hereby submit and refer unto the umpirage of L (the umpire of the tribunal of the.....trade) the following subject-matter, viz.: (Here state full and clear the matter submitted), and we hereby agree that his decision and determination upon the same shall be binding upon us, and final and conclusive upon the questions thus submitted, and we pledge ourselves to abide by and carry out the decision of the umpire when made.

Witness our names this.....day of.....A. D.....

(Signatures).....

.....

§ 13. The umpire shall make his award in writing to the tribunal, stating distinctly his decision on the subject-matter submitted, and when the award is for a specific sum of money, the umpire shall forward a copy of the same to the clerk of the proper court.

Approved March 6, 1886.

KANSAS.

[Laws of 1886, Chapter 28. See General Statutes, Chapter 5a, §§ 332-341.]

An Act to establish boards of arbitration, and defining their powers and duties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. That the district court of each county, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall have the power, and upon the presentation of a petition as hereinafter provided it shall be the duty, of said court or judge to issue a license or authority for the establishment within and for any county within the jurisdiction of said court, of a tribunal for voluntary arbitration and settle-

ments of disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries.

§ 2. The said petition shall be substantially in the form hereinafter given, and the petition shall be signed by at least five persons employed as workmen, or by two or more separate firms, individuals, or corporations within the county who are employers within the county: *Provided*, That at the time the petition is presented, the judge before whom said petition is presented may, upon motion, require testimony to be taken as to the representative character of said petitioners, and if it appears that the requisite number of said petitioners are not of the character they represent themselves to be, the establishment of the said tribunal may be denied, or he may make such other order in that behalf as shall to him seem fair to both sides.

§ 3. If the said petition shall be signed by the requisite number of either employers or workmen, and be in proper form, the judge shall forthwith cause to be issued a license, authorizing the existence of such a tribunal and containing the names of four persons to compose the tribunal, two of whom shall be workmen and two employers, all residents of said county, and fixing the time and place of the first meeting thereof; and an entry of the license so granted shall be made upon the journal of the district court of the county in which the petition originated.

§ 4. Said tribunal shall continue in existence for one year, from the date of the license creating it, and may take jurisdiction of any dispute between employers and workmen in any mechanical, manufacturing, mining, or other industry, who may submit their disputes in writing to such tribunal for decision. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the tribunal shall be filled by the judge or court that licensed said tribunal. Disputes occurring in one county may be referred to a tribunal already existing in an adjoining county. Said court at the time of the issuance of said license shall appoint an umpire for said tribunal, who shall be sworn to impartially decide all questions

that may be submitted to him during his term of office. The umpire shall be called upon to act after disagreement is manifested in the tribunal by failure to agree during three meetings held and full discussion had. His award shall be final and conclusive upon such matters only as are submitted to him in writing and signed by the whole of the members of the tribunal, or by parties submitting the same. And the award of said tribunal shall be final and conclusive upon the questions so submitted to it: *Provided*, That said award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

§ 5. The said tribunal when convened shall be organized by the selection of one of their number as chairman, and one as secretary, who shall be chosen by a majority of the members.

§ 6. The members of the tribunal and the umpire shall each receive as compensation for their services, out of the treasury of the county in which said dispute shall arise, two dollars for each day of actual service. The sessions of said tribunal shall be held at the county seat of the county where the petition for the same was presented, and a suitable room for the use of said tribunal shall be provided by the county commissioners.

§ 7. All submissions of matters in dispute shall be made to the chairman of said tribunal, who shall file the same. The chairman of the tribunal shall have power to administer oaths to all witnesses who may be produced, and a majority of said tribunal may provide for the examination and investigation of books, documents and accounts necessary, material, and pertaining to the matters in hearing before the tribunal, and belonging to either party to the dispute. The umpire shall have power when necessary to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and examine and investigate books, documents and accounts pertaining to the matters submitted to him for decision.

§ 8. The said tribunal shall have power to make, ordain and enforce rules for the government of the body, when in session, to enable the business to be proceeded with in order, and to fix its sessions and adjournments; but such rules shall not conflict with this statute nor with any of the provisions of the constitu-

tion and laws of the state: *Provided*, That the chairman of said tribunal may convene said tribunal in extra session at the earliest day possible, in cases of emergency.

§ 9. Before the umpire shall proceed to act, the question or questions in dispute shall be plainly defined in writing and signed by the members of the tribunal or a majority thereof, or by the parties submitting the same; and such writing shall contain the submission of the decision thereof to the umpire by name, and shall provide that his decision thereon after hearing shall be final; and said umpire must make his award within five days from the time the question or questions in dispute are submitted to him. Said award shall be made to the tribunal; and if the award is for a specific sum of money, said award of money, or the award of the tribunal, when it shall be for a specific sum, may be made a matter of record by filing a copy thereof in the district court of the county wherein the tribunal is in session. When so entered of record it shall be final and conclusive, and the proper court may on motion of anyone interested, enter judgment thereon; and when the award is for a specific sum of money may issue final and other process to enforce the same: *Provided*, That any such award may be impeached for fraud, accident or mistake.

§ 10. The form of the petition praying for a tribunal under this act shall be as follows:

To the District Court of.....County (or a judge thereof, as the case may be): The subscribers hereto being the number and having the qualifications required in this proceeding, being desirous of establishing a tribunal of voluntary arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the manufacturing, mechanical, mining and other industries, pray that a license for a tribunal of voluntary arbitration may be issued, to be composed of four persons and an umpire, as provided by law.

§ 11. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Published February 25, 1886.

LOUISIANA.

[Laws of 1894, No. 139.]

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

Section 1. That within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint five competent persons to serve as a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. Two of them shall be employers, selected or recommended by some association or board representing employers of labor; two of them shall be employees, selected or recommended by the various labor organizations, and not an employer of labor, and the fifth shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other four; provided, however, that if the four appointed do not agree on the fifth man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be appointed by the governor; provided, also, that if the employers or employees fail to make their recommendation as herein provided within thirty days, then the governor shall make said appointments in accordance with the spirit and intent of this act; said appointments, if made when the senate is not in session, may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

§ 2. Two shall be appointed for two years, two for three years and one, the fifth member, for four years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for four years, or until their successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If for any reason a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term.

§ 3. Each member of said board shall before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish rules of procedure.

§ 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any

court of the state, exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employees, if at the time he employs not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish of this state, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, and advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute.

§ 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the court of the city or parish where said business is carried on.

§ 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of the employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving authority shall be kept secret by said board.

§ 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application.

§ 8. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing thereon, but public notice need not be given when both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further therein until said petitioner or petitioners have complied with every order and requirement of the board.

§ 9. The board shall have power to summon as witnesses any operative in the department of the business affected, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and examine them under oath, and to require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. The board shall have the right to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of papers.

§ 10. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city or the judge of any district court in any parish, other than the parish of Orleans, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city or judge of the district court of such parish shall at once notify the state board of the fact. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by the notice of the mayor of a city or the judge of the district court of the parish, as provided in the preceding part of this section, or otherwise, that a lockout or strike is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or parish of this state, involving an employer and his present or past employees, if at the time he is employing or up to the occurrence of a strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city or parish in

the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employees.

§ 11. It shall be the duty of the state board in the above-described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, and to endeavor to persuade them, provided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation; and the state board shall, whether the same be mutually submitted to them or not, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and shall make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section 9 of this act.

§ 12. The said state board shall make a biennial report to the governor and legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to the relations of and disputes between employers and employees.

§ 13. The members of said State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, hereby created, shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service, and their necessary traveling and other expenses. The chairman of the board shall quarterly certify the amount due each member, and, on presentation of his certificate, the auditor of the state shall draw his warrant on the treasury of the state for the amount.

§ 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved July 12 1894.

MARYLAND.

[Act of April 1, 1878. See Code of Public Laws, Article 7.]

An Act to provide for the reference of disputes between employers and employees to arbitration.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland:

Section 1. That whenever any controversy shall arise between any corporation incorporated by the state in which this state may be interested as a stockholder or creditor, and any persons in the employment or service of such corporation, which, in the opinion of the Board of Public Works, shall tend to impair the usefulness or prosperity of such corporation, the said Board of Public Works shall have power to demand and receive a statement of the grounds of said controversy from the parties to the same; and if, in their judgment, there shall be occasion so to do, they shall have the right to propose to the parties to said controversy, or to any of them, that the same shall be settled by arbitration; and if the opposing parties to said controversy shall consent and agree to said arbitration, it shall be the duty of said Board of Public Works to provide in due form for the submission of the said controversy to arbitration, in such manner that the same may be finally settled and determined; but if the said corporation or the said person in its employment or service, so engaged in controversy with the said corporation, shall refuse to submit to such arbitration, it shall be the duty of the said Board of Public Works to examine into and ascertain the cause of said controversy, and report the same to the next general assembly.

§ 2. And be it enacted, That all subjects of dispute arising between corporations, and any person in their employment or service, and all subjects of dispute between employers and employees, employed by them in any trade or manufacture, may be settled and adjusted in the manner heretofore mentioned.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever such subjects of dispute shall arise as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for either party to the same to demand and have an arbitration or reference thereof in the manner following, that is to say: Where the

party complaining and the party complained of shall come before, or agree by any writing under their hands, to abide by the determination of any judge or justice of the peace, it shall and may be lawful for such judge or justice of the peace to hear and finally determine in a summary manner the matter in dispute between such parties; but if such parties shall not come before, or so agree to abide by the determination of such judge or justice of the peace, but shall agree to submit their said cause of dispute to arbitrators appointed under the provisions of this act, then it shall be lawful for any such judge or justice of the peace, and such judge or justice of the peace is hereby required, on complaint made before him, and proof that such agreement for arbitration has been entered into, to appoint arbitrators for settling the matters in dispute, and such judge or justice of the peace shall then and there propose not less than two nor more than four persons, one-half of whom shall be employers and the other half employees, acceptable to the parties to the dispute, respectively, who, together with such judge or justice of the peace, shall have full power finally to hear and determine such dispute.

§ 4. And be it further enacted, That in all such cases of dispute as aforesaid, as in all other cases, if the parties mutually agree that the matter in dispute shall be arbitrated and determined in a different mode to the one hereby prescribed, such agreement shall be valid, and the award and determination thereon by either mode of arbitration shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

§ 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful in all cases for an employer or employee, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same.

§ 6. And be it further enacted, That every determination of dispute by any judge or justice of the peace shall be given as a judgment of the court over which said judge presides, and of the justice of the peace determining the same; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall award execution thereon as upon verdict, confession or nonsuit; and every award made by

arbitrators appointed by any judge or justice of the peace under these provisions of this statute, shall be returned by said arbitrator to the judge or justice of the peace by whom they were appointed; and said judge or justice of the peace shall enter the same as an amicable action between the parties to the same in the court presided over by said judge or justice of the peace, with the same effect as if said action had been regularly commenced in said court by due process of law, and shall thereupon become a judgment of said court, and execution thereon shall be awarded as upon verdict, confession or nonsuit; in the manner provided in article seven of the public general laws of Maryland; and in all proceedings under this act, whether before a judge or justice of the peace, or arbitrators, costs shall be taxed as are now allowed by law in similar proceedings, and the same shall be paid equally by the parties to the dispute; such award shall remain four days in court during its sitting, after the return thereof, before any judgment shall be entered thereon; and if it shall appear to the court within that time that the same was obtained by fraud or malpractice in or by surprise, imposition or deception of the arbitrators, or without due notice to the parties or their attorneys, the court may set aside such award and refuse to give judgment thereon.

Approved April 1, 1878.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[Acts of 1886, Chapter 263, as amended by St. 1887, Chapter 269; St. 1888, Chapter 261; St. 1890, Chapter 385; St. 1892, Chapter 382; and constituting Chapter 106 of the Revised Laws of 1901, as amended by St. 1902, Chapter 446.]

State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Section 1. There shall be a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration consisting of three persons, one of whom shall annually, in June, be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of three years from the first day of July following. One member of said board shall be an employer or shall be selected from an association represent-

ing employers of labor, one shall be selected from a labor organization and shall not be an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two, or if the two appointed members do not, at least thirty days prior to the expiration of a term, or within thirty days after the happening of a vacancy, agree upon a third member, he shall then be appointed by the governor. Each member shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to the faithful performance thereof, and shall receive a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars a year and his necessary traveling and other expenses, which shall be paid by the commonwealth. The board shall choose from its members a chairman, and may appoint and remove a secretary of the board and may allow him a salary of not more than twelve hundred dollars a year. The board shall from time to time establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall annually, on or before the first day of February, make a report to the general court.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

Section 2. If it appears to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town that a strike or lockout described in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the state board; and such notification may be given by the employer or by the employees concerned in the strike or lockout. If, when the state board has knowledge that a strike or lockout, which involves an employer and his present or former employees, is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, such employer, at that time, is employing, or upon the occurrence of the strike or lockout, was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the commonwealth, the state board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade them, if a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the controversy

to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the state board. Said state board shall investigate the cause of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given to it by the provisions of the following section.

§ 3. If a controversy which does not involve questions which may be the subject of an action at law or suit in equity exists between an employer, whether an individual, a partnership or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business, and his employees, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable, visit the place where the controversy exists and make careful inquiry into its cause, hear all persons interested therein who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof which shall at once be made public, shall be open to public inspection and shall be recorded by the secretary of said board. A short statement thereof shall, in the discretion of the board, be published in the annual report, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which said business is carried on. Said decision shall, for six months, be binding upon the parties who join in said application, or until the expiration of sixty days after either party has given notice in writing to the other party of his intention not to be bound thereby. Such notice may be given to said employees by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

§ 4. Said application shall be signed by the employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy exists, or by their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and if signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of the employees, the board shall satisfy

itself that he is duly authorized thereto in writing; but the names of the employees giving the authority shall be kept secret. The application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise to continue in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of the board, if made within three weeks after the date of filing the application. The secretary of the board shall forthwith, after such filing, cause public notice to be given of the time and place for a hearing on the application, unless both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. If such request is made, notice of the hearings shall be given to the parties in such manner as the board may order, and the board may give public notice thereof notwithstanding such request. If the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in the application, the board shall proceed no further thereon without the written consent of the adverse party.

§ 5. In all controversies between an employer and his employees in which application is made under the provisions of the preceding section, each party may, in writing, nominate a fit person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board and the board shall appoint such experts if so nominated. Said experts shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the controversy exists, they shall be sworn by a member of the board to the faithful performance of their official duties and a record of their oath shall be made in the case. Said experts shall, if required, attend the sessions of the board, and shall, under direction of the board, obtain and report information concerning the wages paid and the methods and grades of work prevailing in establishments within the commonwealth similar to that in which the controversy exists, and they may submit to the board at any time before a final decision any facts, advice, arguments or suggestions which they may consider applicable to the case. No decision of said board shall be announced in a case in which said experts have acted without notice to them of a time and place for a final conference on the

matters included in the proposed decision. Such experts shall receive from the commonwealth seven dollars each for every day of actual service and their necessary traveling expenses. The board may appoint such other additional experts as it considers necessary, who shall be qualified in like manner and, under the direction of the board, shall perform like duties and be paid the same fees as the experts who are nominated by the parties.

§ 6. The board may summon as witnesses any operative and any person who keeps the record of wages earned in the department of business in which the controversy exists, and may examine them upon oath and require the production of books which contain the record of wages paid. Summonses may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned by the board shall be allowed fifty cents for each attendance and also twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be paid forthwith by the board, for which purpose the board may have money advanced to it from the treasury of the commonwealth as provided in section thirty-five of chapter six.

LOCAL BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Section 7. The parties to any controversy described in section three may submit such controversy in writing to a local board of conciliation and arbitration which may either be mutually agreed upon or may be composed of three arbitrators, one of whom may be designated by the employer, one by the employees or their duly authorized agent and the third, who shall be chairman, by the other two. Such board shall, relative to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers of the state board, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Such board shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the

controversy submitted to it, but it may ask the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it; and shall forthwith be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which the controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded by said clerk to the state board. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or town in which the controversy submitted to them arose, with the approval in writing of the mayor of such city or of the selectmen of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

MICHIGAN.

[Public Acts of 1889, No. 238.]

An Act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful to submit the same in writing to a court of arbitrators for hearing and settlement in the manner hereinafter provided.

§ 2. After the passage of this act the governor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a State Court of Mediation and Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, who shall hold their terms of office respectively one, two and three years, and upon the expiration of their respective terms the said term of office shall be uniformly for three years. If any vacancy happens by resignation or otherwise he shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. If the senate shall not be in session at the time any vacancy shall occur or exist, the governor shall appoint an arbitrator to fill the vacancy, subject to the approval of the senate when convened. Said court shall

have a clerk or secretary, who shall be appointed by the court, to serve three years, whose duty is shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the court and also all documents, and to perform such other duties as the said court may prescribe. He shall have power, under the direction of the court, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said court, to call for and examine all books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy with the same authority to enforce their production as is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this state. Said arbitrators and clerk shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol by the person or persons having charge thereof for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said court.

§ 3. Any two of the arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the court may be held and taken by and before any one of their number, if so directed. But the proceedings and decisions of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the court or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

§ 4. Whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said state court, and shall jointly notify said court or its clerk in writing of such grievance or dispute. Whenever such notification to said court or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said court to proceed with as little delay as possible to the locality of such grievance or dispute and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said court in writing succinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said

court as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision of said court, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The court shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power, by its chairman or clerk, to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record, or the judges thereof, in this state.

§ 5. After the matter has been fully heard the said board, or majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the court in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

§ 6. Whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the court, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed as soon as is practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and, if in its judgment it is deemed best, to inquire into the cause or causes of the controversy, and to that end the court is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and send for persons and papers in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section four of this act.

§ 7. The fees of witnesses shall be one dollar for each day's attendance, and seven cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the court, to be allowed by the board of

state auditors upon the certificate of the court. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the court, and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the court to serve the same.

§ 8. Said court shall make a yearly report to the legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the court, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employers and wage-earners.

§ 9. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to five dollars per day for actual service performed, payable from the treasury of the state. The clerk or secretary shall be appointed from one of their number, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, without per diem, per year, payable in the same manner.

§ 10. Whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock association," "company" or "corporation," as fully as if each of the last named terms was expressed in each place.

Approved July 3, 1889.

MINNESOTA.

[Laws of 1895, Chapter 170.]

An Act to provide for the settlement of differences between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of boards of arbitration and conciliation, and to appropriate money for the maintenance thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That within thirty (30) days after the passage of this act the governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, consisting of three competent persons, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. On the first Monday in January, 1897 and thereafter biennially, the governor, by and with like advice and consent, shall appoint said board, who shall

be constituted as follows: One of them shall be an employer of labor, one of them shall be a member selected from some bona fide trade union and not an employer of labor, and who may be chosen from a list submitted by one or more trade and labor assemblies in the state, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two as hereinafter provided, shall be neither an employee or an employer of skilled labor: *Provided*, however, that if the two first appointed do not agree in nominating one or more persons to act as the third member before the expiration of ten (10) days, the appointment shall then be made by the governor without such recommendation. Should a vacancy occur at any time, the governor shall in the same manner appoint some one having the same qualifications to serve out the unexpired term, and he may also remove any member of said board.

§ 2. The said board shall, as soon as possible after their appointment, organize by electing one of their members as president and another as secretary, and establish, subject to the approval of the governor, such rules of procedure as may seem advisable.

§ 3. That whenever any controversy or difference arises relating to the conditions of employment or rates of wages between any employer, whether an individual, a copartnership or corporation, and whether resident or non-resident, and his or their employees, if at the time he or it employs not less than ten (10) persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this state, the board shall, upon application, as hereinafter provided, as soon as practicable thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make a careful inquiry into the causes thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and within ten days after said inquiry make a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public and a short statement thereof published in a biennial report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall also cause a copy of said

decision to be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where said business is carried on.

§ 4. That said application shall be signed by said employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievance alleged, and shall be verified by at least one of the signers. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the board shall, before proceeding further, satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board. Within three days after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place where said hearing shall be held. But public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. When such request is made notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may at any stage of the proceedings cause public notice to be given notwithstanding such request.

§ 5. The said board shall have power to summon as witnesses any clerk, agent or employee in the departments of the business who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and require the production of books containing the records of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Witnesses summoned before the board shall be paid by the board the same witness fees as witnesses before a district court.

§ 6. That upon the receipt of an application, after notice has been given as aforesaid, the board shall proceed as before provided and render a written decision which shall be open to public inspection, and shall be recorded upon the records of the board and published at the discretion of the same in a biennial report which shall be made to the legislature on or be-

fore the first Monday in January of each year in which the legislature is in regular session.

§ 7. In all cases where the application is mutual, the decision shall provide that the same shall be binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy or dispute for six months, or until sixty days after either party has given the other notice in writing of his or their intention not to be bound by the same. Such notice may be given to said employees by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory or place of employment.

§ 8. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of said board, either by notice from the mayor of a city, the county commissioners, the president of a chamber of commerce or other representative body, the president of the central labor council or assembly, or any five reputable citizens or otherwise that what is commonly known as a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or town of the state involving an employer and his or its present or past employees, if at the time such employer is employing or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than ten persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in this state, and said board shall be satisfied that such information is correct, it shall be the duty of said board, within three days thereafter, to put themselves in communication with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them or to persuade them to submit the matter in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as hereinafter provided, or to said state board, and the said state board may investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible for the continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report assigning such responsibility. The said board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given them by sections three and four of this act.

§ 9. The parties to any controversy or difference, as specified in this act, may submit the matter in dispute in writing to a

local board of arbitration and conciliation. Such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbiters, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbiters so designated may choose a third, who shall also be chairman of the board. Each arbiter so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths to faithfully and impartially discharge his duty as such arbiter, which consent and oath shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county where such dispute arises. Such board shall, in respect to the matters submitted to them, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and their decisions shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed to by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. Vacancies in such local boards may be filled in the same manner as the regular appointments are made. It shall be the duty of said state board to aid and assist in the formation of such local boards throughout the state in advance of any strike or lockout whenever and wherever in their judgment the formation of such local boards will have a tendency to prevent or allay the occurrence thereof. The jurisdiction of such local boards shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to them; but they may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decisions of such local boards shall be rendered within ten days after the close of any hearing held before them. Such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county in which such controversy arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

§ 10. Each member of said state board shall receive as compensation five (\$5) dollars a day, including mileage, for each and every day actually employed in the performance of the duties provided for by this act. Such compensation shall be paid by the state treasurer on duly detailed vouchers approved by said board and by the governor.

§ 11. The said board, in their biennial reports to the legislature, shall include such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and the disputes between employers and employees; and the improvement of the present relations between labor and capital. Such biennial reports of the board shall be printed in the same manner and under the same regulations as the reports of the executive officers of the state.

§ 12. There is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act.

§ 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 25, 1895.

MISSOURI.

[Acts of 1901, page 195.]

Section 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor of the state, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration; one of whom shall be an employer of labor, or selected from some association representing employers of labor, and one who shall be an employee holding membership in some bona fide trade or labor union; the third shall be some person who is neither an employee nor an employer of labor. One member of said board shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years or until their respective successors are appointed in the manner herein provided. If a vacancy occurs in said board by death

or otherwise, at any time, the governor shall appoint some competent person to fill the unexpired term.

§ 2. The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of said board, and whose duty it shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and shall also have possession of all books and documents, and shall perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. He shall, under the direction of the board, issue subpoenas and administer oaths in all cases before the board and shall call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy.

§ 3. The compensation of the members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration and the clerk thereof shall be as follows: Each shall receive five dollars per day and three cents per mile, both ways, between their homes and the place of meeting, by the nearest comfortable routes of travel, and such other necessary traveling expenses as may be incurred in the discharge of their duties, to be paid out of the state treasury upon a warrant signed by the president of said board and approved by the governor: *Provided*, That neither said board nor the clerk thereof shall receive any compensation except for time actually engaged in the discharge of their duties as set forth in this act and in going to and from the place of meeting.

§ 4. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to support the constitution and faithfully demean himself in office. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman and the board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish suitable rules of procedure. Said board may hold meetings at any time or place in the state, whenever the same shall become necessary, and two members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§ 5. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the board that a strike or lockout is about to occur, or is seriously threatened, involving ten or more persons, in any part of the state, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed as soon as possible

to the locality of such dispute, strike or lockout and place itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect a settlement. Should all efforts at conciliation fail, it shall be the duty of the board to inquire into the cause or causes of said grievance or dispute, and to this end, it is hereby authorized to subpoena and examine witnesses, compel their attendance and send for books and papers with the same authority possessed by courts of record, or the judges thereof in this state. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. Said board is further authorized to subpoena as witnesses anyone connected with the department of business affected, or other persons whom they may suspect of having knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and anyone who keeps the records of the wages earned in such department, and examine them under oath touching such matters and require the production of books and papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. All process issued by said board may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same as may be required, and make due return thereof, according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasury of the county or city wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon a warrant signed by the president of the board of mediation and arbitration. Witnesses shall receive the same compensation as witnesses in courts of record which shall be paid in the same manner as sheriffs, constables and police officers above mentioned. And the board shall have the same power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its process, as by law is now conferred upon circuit courts.

§ 6. In all cases when any grievance or dispute shall arise between any employer and his employees, said dispute involving ten or more employees, it shall be the duty of the parties to said controversy to submit the same to said board for investigation. Within ten days after the completion of said examination or investigation, authorized by this article, the

board, or a majority thereof, shall render a decision stating such details as will clearly show the nature of such controversy, and points in dispute disposed of by them and make a written report of their findings and recommendations, and shall furnish the governor and each party to the controversy a true and complete copy of the same, and shall have a copy thereof published in some local newspaper.

§ 7. In all cases where the application for arbitration is mutual, or both parties agree to submit to the decision of the board, said decision shall be final and binding upon the parties concerned in said controversy and dispute. In all cases where either party to a dispute refuses to agree to arbitration the decision of the board shall be final and binding upon the parties thereto, unless exceptions be filed with the clerk of said board, within five days after said decision is rendered and announced.

§ 8. Any employer, employer's agent, employee or authorized committee of employees, who shall violate the conditions of the decision of said board, as provided for in section seven of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

§ 9. Said board shall make biennial reports to the governor of the state, and shall include therein such statements, facts, and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employees.

§ 10. Article 2 of chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899, is hereby repealed.

§ 11. There being no adequate law in Missouri for the settling of dispute between employers and employees, creates an emergency within the meaning of the constitution; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1901.

MONTANA.

[The Political Code, Part III, Title VI, Chapter XIX. Original act passed in 1887, revised in 1895.]

Section 3330. There is a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation consisting of three members, whose term of office is two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The board must be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. If a vacancy occurs at any time the governor shall appoint some one to serve out the unexpired term, and he may in like manner remove any member of said board.

§ 3331. One of the board must be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; and one of them must be a laborer, or selected from some labor organization, and not an employer of labor, and the other must be a disinterested citizen.

§ 3332. The members of the board must, before entering upon the duties of their office, take the oath required by the constitution. They shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman. Said board may appoint and remove a clerk of the board, who shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the board, but not exceeding five dollars per day for the time employed. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules or modes of procedure as are necessary, subject to the approval of the governor.

§ 3333. Whenever any controversy or dispute, not involving questions which may be the subject of a civil action, exists between an employer (if he employs twenty or more in the same general line of business in the state) and his employees, the board must, on application as hereinafter provided, visit the locality of the dispute and make inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done, by either or both, to adjust said dispute, and the board must make a written decision thereon. The decision must at once be made public, and must be recorded in a book kept by the clerk

of the board, and a statement thereof published in the annual report, and the board must cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the county where the dispute arose.

§ 3334. The application to the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation must be signed by the employer, or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board if it shall be made within four weeks of the date of filing said application. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving such authority shall be kept secret by said board; as soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given for the time and place for the hearing thereon; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given; when such request is made notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order; and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. When notice has been given as aforesaid, each of the parties to the controversy, the employer on one side, and the employees interested on the other side, may in writing nominate, and the board may appoint, one person to act in the case as expert assistant to the board.

The two persons so appointed shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the dispute has arisen. It shall be their duty, under the direction of the board, to obtain and report to the board, information concerning the wages paid, the hours of labor and the methods and grades of work prevailing in manufacturing establishments, or

other industries or occupations, within the state of a character similar to that in which the matters in dispute have arisen. Said expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty; such oath to be administered by any member of the board, and a record thereof shall be preserved with the record of the proceedings in the case. They shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the state such compensation as shall be allowed and certified by the board not exceeding ——— dollars per day, together with all necessary traveling expenses. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistant or assistants as it may deem necessary, who shall be paid in like manner. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to summon as witness any operative or employee in the department of business affected and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in those departments, and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Summons may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

§ 3335. Upon the receipt of such application and after such notice, the board shall proceed as before provided, and render a written decision, which shall be open to public inspection, shall be recorded upon the records of the board, and published at the discretion of the same in an annual report to be made to the governor on or before the first day of December in each year.

§ 3336. Any decision made by the board is binding upon the parties who join in the application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by the same at the expiration of sixty days therefrom. The notice must be given to employees by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, office, factory, store, mill, or mine where the employees work.

§ 3337. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section 3333 of this code may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; such board may be either mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employees, or their duly authorized agent, another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board. Such board shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of such board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board and entered on its records. Each of such arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment shall be approved by the commissioners of said county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of any city or two commissioners of any county, that a strike or lockout such as described hereafter in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or said commissioners of such county, shall at once notify the state board of the fact.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by notice from the mayor of a city or two or more commissioners of a county, as provided in this section, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened or has actually occurred in any city or county of this state, involving an employer and his present or past employees, if at the time he is

employing or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty persons in the same general line of business in any city, town or county in this state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employees, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between them, or to endeavor to persuade them, providing that a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation as above provided, or to the state board; and said state board may, if it deems it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by § 3333 of this code.

Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him shall be (see section 9 of Massachusetts act, and make such provision as deemed best) certified to the state board of examiners for auditing, and the same shall be paid as other expenses of the state from any moneys in the state treasury.

§ 3338. The arbitrators hereby created must be paid five dollars for each day of actual service and their necessary traveling expenses, and necessary books or record, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, as by law provided.

NEW JERSEY.

[Public Laws of 1892, Chapter 137.]

An Act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a State Board of Arbitration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

Section 1. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature growing out of the relation of employer and employee shall arise or exist between employer and employees, it shall be lawful to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute in writing to a board of arbitrators to hear, adjudicate and determine the same; said board shall consist of five persons; when the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization, which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have the power to designate two others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall have the power to select and designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employees, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and the said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided.

§ 2. And be it enacted that any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition to the county judge of the county where such grievances or disputes to be arbitrated may arise, signed

by at least a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and approving said board of arbitration. Upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of the said judge to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination. The said petition and order or a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the said judge resides.

§ 3. And be it enacted that the arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such, and shall take and subscribe an oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein such arbitrators are to act. When the said board is ready for the transaction of business, it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers, and for the attendance of witnesses, to the same extent that such power is possessed by the courts of records or the judges thereof in this state. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournments, and shall hear and examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matters in dispute.

§ 4. And be it enacted that after the matter has been fully heard, the said board or a majority of its members shall within ten days render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them, giving such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision and the matters adjudicated and determined. Such adjudication and determination shall be a settlement of the matter

referred to said arbitrators, unless an appeal is taken therefrom as hereinafter provided. The adjudication and determination shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and the other transmitted to the secretary of the state board of arbitration hereinafter mentioned, together with the testimony taken before said board.

§ 5. And be it enacted that when the said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be in existence at the time other similar grievances or disputes between the same classes of persons mentioned in section one, and in such case such person may submit their differences to the said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such other difference or differences.

§ 6. And be it enacted that within thirty days after the passage of this act the governor shall appoint a State Board of Arbitration, to consist of three competent persons, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of five years; one of said persons shall be selected from a bona fide labor organization of this state. If any vacancy happens, by resignation or otherwise, the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint an arbitrator for the residue of the term. Said board shall have a secretary, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board, and whose duty shall be to keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board and also possession of all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration and perform such other duties as the said board may prescribe. He shall have power, under the direction of the board, to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths in all cases before said board, to call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy, with the same authority to enforce their production, as is possessed by the courts of record or the judges thereof in this state. Said arbitrators of said state board, and the clerk thereof, shall

take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and be sworn to the due and faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices before entering upon the discharge of the same. An office shall be set apart in the capitol, by the person having charge thereof, for the proper and convenient transaction of the business of said board. (See amendment by L. 1895, chap. 341, below.)

§ 7. And be it enacted that an appeal may be taken from the decision of any local board of arbitration within ten days after the filing of its adjudication and determination of any case. It shall be the duty of the said state board of arbitration to hear and consider appeals from the decisions of local boards and promptly to proceed to the investigation of such cases, and the adjudication and determination of said board thereon shall be final and conclusive in the premises upon all parties to the arbitration. Such adjudications and determinations shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to each party. Any two of the state board of arbitrators shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place within the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the state board may be held and taken by and before any one of their number if so directed; but the proceedings and decision of any single arbitrator shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the board or a majority thereof. Each arbitrator shall have power to administer oaths.

§ 8. And be it enacted that whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature shall arise between any employer and his employees, it shall be lawful for the parties to submit the same directly to said state board in the first instance, in case such parties elect to do so, and shall jointly notify said board or its clerk, in writing, of such election. Whenever such notification to said board or its clerk is given, it shall be the duty of said board to proceed with as little delay as possible to the locality of such grievance or dispute and inquire into the cause or causes of grievance or dispute. The parties to the grievance or dispute shall thereupon submit to said board, in writing, suc-

cinctly, clearly and in detail, their grievances and complaints, and the cause or causes thereof, and severally agree in writing to submit to the decision of said board as to matters so submitted, and a promise or agreement to continue on in business or at work, without a lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, provided it shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. The board shall thereupon proceed to fully investigate and inquire into the matters in controversy, and to take testimony under oath in relation thereto, and shall have power by its chairman or clerk to administer oaths, to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, to the same extent as such power is possessed by courts of record or the judges thereof in this state.

§ 9. And be it enacted that after the matter has been fully heard, the said board, or a majority of its members, shall, within ten days, render a decision thereon in writing, signed by them or a majority of them, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the decision, and the points disposed of by them. The decision shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall be filed by the clerk of the board in the clerk's office of the county where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be served on each of the parties to the controversy.

§ 10. And be it enacted that whenever a strike or lockout shall occur or is seriously threatened in any part of the state, and shall come to the knowledge of the board, it shall be its duty, and it is hereby directed to proceed, as soon as practicable, to the locality of such strike or lockout, and put itself in communication with the parties to the controversy, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of such controversy; and if, in its judgment, it is deemed best to inquire into the cause of the controversy, and to that end the board is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and send for persons and papers, in like manner and with the same powers as it is authorized to do by section eight of this act.

§ 11. And be it enacted that the fees of witnesses of aforesaid state board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and four cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to or returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the board to serve the same.

§ 12. And be it enacted that said board shall annually report to the legislature, and shall include in their report such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual working of the board, and such suggestions with regard to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmonizing the relations of and disputes between employers and employees, and the improvement of the present system of production by labor.

§ 13. And be it enacted that each arbitrator of the state board and the secretary thereof shall receive ten dollars for each and every day actually employed in the performance of his duties herein and actual expenses incurred, including such rates of mileage as are now provided by law, payable by the state treasurer on duly approved vouchers. (See amendment by L. 1895, chap. 341, below.)

§ 14. And be it enacted that whenever the term "employer" or "employers" is used in this act it shall be held to include "firm," "joint stock association," "company," "corporation," or "individual and individuals," as fully as if each of said terms was expressed in each place.

§ 15. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 24, 1892.

[Public Laws of 1895, Chapter 341.]

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employees, and to authorize the creation of a state board of arbitration," approved March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and to end the term of office of any person or persons appointed under this act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

Section 1. That Samuel S. Sherwood, William M. Doughty, James Martin, Charles A. Houston, Joseph L. Moore be and they are hereby constituted a Board of Arbitration, each to serve for the term of three years from the approval of this supplement, and that each arbitrator herein named shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees, per diem compensation and mileage, and one of said arbitrators shall be chosen by said arbitrators as the secretary of said board, and he shall receive an additional compensation of two hundred dollars per annum, the salaries herein stated to be payable out of moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

§ 2. And be it enacted that in case of death, resignation or incapacity of any member of the board, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, an arbitrator to fill the unexpired term of such arbitrator or arbitrators so dying, resigning or becoming incapacitated.

§ 3. And be it enacted that the term of office of the arbitrators now acting as a board of arbitrators shall, upon the passage of this supplement, cease and terminate, and the persons named in this supplement as the board of arbitrators shall immediately succeed to and become vested with all the powers and duties of the board of arbitrators now acting under the provisions of the act of which this act is a supplement.

§ 4. And be it enacted that after the expiration of the terms of office of the persons named in this supplement the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, their successors for the length of term and at the salary named in the first section of this supplement.

§ 5. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1895.

NEW YORK.

[Laws of 1886, Chapter 410, as amended by L. 1887, Chapter 63, and constituting Article X of the Labor Law (Chapter 415, L. 1897). Amended further by L. 1901, Chapter 9, below.]

ARTICLE X.

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Section 140. Organization of board.

141. Secretary and his duties.

142. Arbitration by the board.

143. Mediation in case of strike or lockout.

144. Decision of board.

145. Annual report.

146. Submission of controversies to local arbitrators.

147. Consent; oath; powers of arbitrators.

148. Decision of arbitrators.

149. Appeals.

Section 140. Organization of board.—There shall continue to be a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, consisting of three competent persons to be known as arbitrators, appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of three years, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The term of office of the successors of the members of such board in office when this chapter takes effect, shall be abridged so as to expire on the thirty-first day of December preceding the time when each such term would otherwise expire, and thereafter each term shall begin on the first day of January.

One member of such board shall belong to the political party casting the highest, and one to the party casting the next highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election. The third shall be a member of an incorporated labor organization of this state.

Two members of such board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time or place in the state. Examinations or investigations ordered by the board may be held and taken by and before any of their number, if so directed, but a decision rendered in such a case shall not be deemed conclusive until approved by the board. (See amendment by L. 1901, Chapter 9, below.)

§ 141. Secretary and his duties.—The board shall appoint a secretary, whose term of office shall be three years. He shall keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the board, and all documents and testimony forwarded by the local boards of arbitration, and shall perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. He may, under the direction of the board, issue subpoenas and administer oaths in all cases before the board, and call for and examine books, papers and documents of any parties to the controversy. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable in the same manner as that of the members of the board. (See amendment by L. 1901, Chapter 9, below.)

§ 142. Arbitration by the board.—A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employees may be submitted to the Board of Arbitration and Mediation for their determination and settlement. Such submission shall be in writing, and contain a statement in detail of the grievance or dispute and the cause thereof, and also an agreement to abide the determination of the board, and during the investigation to continue in business or at work, without a lockout or strike.

Upon such submission the board shall examine the matter in controversy. For the purpose of such inquiry they may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony. Witnesses shall be allowed the same fees as in courts of record. The decision of the board must be rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation.

§ 143. Mediation in case of strike or lockout.—Whenever a strike or lockout occurs or is seriously threatened, the board shall proceed as soon as practicable to the locality thereof and endeavor,

by mediation, to effect an amicable settlement of the controversy. It may inquire into the cause thereof and for that purpose has the same power as in the case of a controversy submitted to it for arbitration.

§ 144. **Decisions of board.**—Within ten days after the completion of every examination or investigation authorized by this article, the board or majority thereof shall render a decision, stating such details as will clearly show the nature of the controversy and the points disposed of by them, and make a written report of their findings of fact and of their recommendations to each party to the controversy.

Every decision and report shall be filed in the office of the board and a copy thereof served upon each party to the controversy, and in case of a submission to arbitration, a copy shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose.

§ 145. **Annual report.**—The board shall make an annual report to the legislature, and shall include therein such statements and explanations as will disclose the actual work of the board, the facts relating to each controversy considered by them and the decision thereon, together with such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to them conducive to harmony in the relations of employers and employees.

§ 146. **Submission of controversies to local arbitrators.**—A grievance or dispute between an employer and his employees may be submitted to a board of arbitrators consisting of three persons for hearing and settlement. When the employees concerned are members in good standing of a labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, one arbitrator may be appointed by such central body and one by the employer. The two so designated shall appoint a third, who shall be chairman of the board. If the employees concerned in such grievance or dispute are members of good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, the organization of which they are members may select and designate one arbitrator. If such employees are not members of a

labor organization, a majority thereof, at a meeting duly called for that purpose, may designate one arbitrator for such board.

§ 147. **Consent; oath; powers of arbitrators.**—Before entering upon his duties each arbitrator so selected shall sign a consent to act and take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose. When such board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as secretary, and notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the parties to the controversy. The board may, through its chairman, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and take and hear testimony. The board may make and enforce rules for its government and the transaction of the business before it, and fix its sessions and adjournments.

§ 148. **Decision of arbitrators.**—The board shall, within ten days after the close of the hearing, render a written decision, signed by them, giving such details as clearly show the nature of the controversy and the questions decided by them. Such decision shall be a settlement of the matter submitted to such arbitrators, unless within ten days thereafter an appeal is taken therefrom to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. One copy of the decision shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county or counties where the controversy arose, and one copy shall be transmitted to the secretary of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

§ 149. **Appeals.**—The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration shall hear, consider and investigate every appeal to it from any such board of local arbitrators, and its decisions shall be in writing and a copy thereof filed in the clerk's office of the county or counties where the controversy arose, and duplicate copies served upon each party to the controversy. Such decision shall be final and conclusive upon all parties to the arbitration.

[Laws of 1901, Chapter 9.]

An Act to create a Department of Labor and the office of commissioner of labor, and abolishing the offices of commissioner of labor statistics and factory inspector, and the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Department of Labor and office of commissioner of labor created.—A Department of Labor and the office of commissioner of labor are hereby created. Within twenty days after this act takes effect the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a commissioner of labor, who shall hold his office until January first, nineteen hundred and five. A successor to such commissioner shall be appointed in like manner and shall hold his office for a term of four years, beginning on the first day of January of the year in which he is appointed. Such commissioner shall be the head of such department and receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

§ 2. Offices abolished; powers of commissioners of labor.—The offices of commissioner of labor statistics and factory inspector, and the state board of mediation and arbitration, shall be abolished upon the appointment and qualification of such commissioner of labor. The commissioner of labor shall have the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed by law upon the commissioner of labor statistics and the factory inspector.

§ 4. Bureaus of department.—The Department of Labor shall be divided by the commissioner of labor into three bureaus as follows: factory inspection, labor statistics and mediation and arbitration. The bureau of factory inspection shall be under the special charge of the first deputy commissioner of labor, who under the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor shall have such of the powers conferred, and perform such of the duties imposed, by law upon the factory inspector, as shall be designated by the commissioner of labor. The bureau of labor statistics shall be under the special charge of the second

deputy commissioner of labor, who, subject to the supervision and direction of the commissioner of labor shall have such of the powers conferred and perform such of the duties imposed by law upon the commissioner of labor statistics, as shall be designated by the commissioner of labor. The bureau of mediation and arbitration shall be under the special charge and supervision of the commissioner of labor, who, together with the first and second deputy commissioners of labor shall constitute a board, which shall have the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed, by law on the state board of mediation and arbitration. The powers hereby conferred upon the first and second deputy commissioners shall not include the appointment of officers, clerks or other employees in any of the bureaus of the Department of Labor.

§ 5. Officers and employees.—Except as provided by this act, the deputies, officers and employees in the office of or appointed by the factory inspector, the commissioner of labor statistics, and the state board of mediation and arbitration are continued in office until removed pursuant to law.

§ 6. Construction.—Wherever the terms commissioner of labor statistics, or factory inspector, occur in any law, they shall be deemed to refer to the commissioner of labor, and wherever the term state board of mediation and arbitration occurs in any law, it shall be deemed to refer to the board created by this act.

§ 7. Pending actions and proceedings.—This act shall not affect pending actions or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought by or against the commissioner of labor statistics or factory inspector. All proceedings and matters pending before the state board of mediation and arbitration when this act takes effect shall be continued and completed before the board hereby created; and where a grievance or dispute has been submitted to the state board of mediation and arbitration, prior to the taking effect of this act, the board hereby created may make such further investigation in relation thereto as it deems necessary.

§ 8. **Repeal.**—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 7, 1901.

NORTH DAKOTA.

[Laws of 1890, Chapter 46, section 7.]

Section 7. If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person, employing twenty-five or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lockout on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the commissioner, when requested so to do by fifteen or more of said employees, or by the employers, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

OHIO.

[Act of March 14, 1893, as amended by Acts of May 18, 1894, and April 24, 1896.]

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and their employees and to repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration, to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employees," passed February tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

Section 1. That within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor of the state, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three competent persons to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the manner hereinafter provided. One of them shall be an employer or selected from some association representing employers of labor, one of them shall be an employee or an employee selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor, and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed do not agree on the third man at the expiration of thirty days, he shall be ap-

pointed by the governor; and provided, also, that appointments made when the senate is not in session may be confirmed at the next ensuing session.

§ 2. One shall be appointed for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and all appointments thereafter shall be for three years, or until their respective successors are appointed in the manner above provided. If for any reason a vacancy occurs at any time, the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint some person to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said board.

§ 3. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, be sworn to a faithful discharge thereof. They shall organize at once by the choice of one of their number as chairman and one of their number as secretary. The board shall, as soon as possible after its organization, establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor.

§ 4. Whenever any controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the state exists between an employer (whether an individual, copartnership or corporation) and his employees, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in this state, the board shall, upon application as hereinafter provided and as soon as practical thereafter, visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come, or be subpoenaed before them, advise the respective parties what, if anything, ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute. The term employer in this act includes several employers co-operating with respect to any such controversy or difference, and the term employees includes aggregations of employees of several employers so co-operating. And where any strike or lockout extends to several counties, the expenses incurred under this act are not payable out of the state treasury, but shall be apportioned among and paid by such counties as said board may deem equitable and may direct.

§ 5. Such mediation having failed to bring about an adjustment of the said differences, the board shall immediately make out a written decision thereon. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and the said board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or county where said business is carried on.

§ 6. Said application for arbitration and conciliation to said board can be made by either or both parties to the controversy, and shall be signed in the respective instances by said employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or the duly authorized agent of either or both parties. When an application is signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of such employees, the board shall satisfy itself that such agent is duly authorized in writing to represent such employees, but the names of the employees giving such authority shall be kept secret by the board.

§ 7. Said application shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work in the same manner as at the time of the application, without any lockout or strike, until the decision of said board, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application; provided, a joint application may contain a stipulation that the decision of the board under such joint application shall be binding upon the parties to the extent so stipulated, and such decision to such extent may be made and enforced as a rule of court in the court of common pleas of the county from which such joint application comes, as upon a statutory award.

§ 8. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application, the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing therein, but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and present therewith a written request that no

public notice be given. When such request is made, notice shall be given to the parties interested in such manner as the board may order, and the board may, at any stage of the proceedings, cause public notice to be given, notwithstanding such request. Should the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in said application, the board shall proceed no further therein without the written consent of the adverse party.

§ 9. The board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the department of business affected, or other persons shown by affidavit, on belief or otherwise to have knowledge of the matters in controversy or dispute, and any who keeps the records of wages earned in such departments, and examine them under oath touching such matters, and to require the production of books or papers containing the record of wages earned or paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board. A subpoena or any notice may be delivered or sent to any sheriff, constable or police officer, who shall forthwith serve or post the same, as the case may be, and make due return thereof according to directions, and for such service he shall receive the fees allowed by law in similar cases, payable from the treasurer of the county wherein the controversy to be arbitrated exists, upon the warrant of the county auditor, issued on the certificate of the board that such fees are correct and due. And the board shall have the same power and authority to maintain and enforce order at its hearings and obedience to its writs of subpoena as by law conferred on the court of common pleas for like purposes.

§ 10. The parties to any controversy or difference, as described in section 4 of this act, may submit the matters in dispute, in writing, to a local board of arbitration and conciliation. Such board may either be mutually agreed upon, or the employer may designate one of the arbitrators, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of the board.

§ 11. Such local board of arbitration shall, in respect to the matters referred to it, have and exercise all the powers which

the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have whatever binding effect may be agreed by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. The decision of said board shall be rendered within ten days of the close of any hearing held by it; such decision shall at once be filed with the clerk of the city or county in which the controversy or difference arose, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the state board.

§ 12. Each of such arbitrators of such a local board shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or county in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of the arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the city council or the administrative board of such city or board of county commissioners of such county, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service, not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

§ 13. Whenever it is made to appear to a mayor or probate judge in this state that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred in his vicinity, he shall at once notify the state board of the fact, giving the name and location of the employer, the nature of the trouble and the number of employees involved, so far as his information will enable him to do so. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board, either by such notice or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred in this state, involving an employer and his present or past employees, if at the time he is employing, or up to the occurrence of the strike or lockout was employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in the state, it shall be the duty of the state board to put itself in communication as soon as may be with such employer and employees.

§ 14. It shall be the duty of the state board in the above described cases to endeavor, by mediation or conciliation, to effect an amicable settlement between them, or if that seems imprac-

ticable, to endeavor to persuade them to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation, as above provided, or to the state board; and said board may, if it deem it advisable, investigate the cause or causes of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes, and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given it by section 9 of this act; provided, if neither a settlement nor an arbitration be had because of the opposition thereto of one party to the controversy, such investigation and publication shall, at the request of the other party, be had. And the expense of any publication under this act shall be certified and paid as provided therein for payment of fees.

§ 15. Witnesses summoned by the state board shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each attendance and the further sum of twenty-five cents for each hour of attendance in excess of two hours, and shall be allowed five cents a mile for travel each way from their respective places of employment or business to the place where the board is in session. Each witness shall state in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and said state board shall certify the amount due each witness to the auditor of the county in which the controversy or difference exists, who shall issue his warrant upon the treasury of said county for the said amount.

§ 16. The said state board shall make a yearly report to the governor and legislature, and shall include therein such statements, facts and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the board, and such suggestions as to legislation as may seem to the members of the board conducive to the friendly relations of and to the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes between employers and employees.

§ 17. The members of said Board of Arbitration and Conciliation hereby created shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day of actual service and their necessary traveling and

other expenses. The chairman of the board shall, quarterly, certify the amount due each member, and on presentation of his certificate the auditor of state shall draw his warrant on the treasury of the state for the amount. When the state board meets at the capitol of the state, the adjutant-general shall provide rooms suitable for such meeting.

§ 18. That an act entitled "An act to authorize the creation and to provide for the operation of tribunals of voluntary arbitration to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employees," of the revised statutes of the state, passed February 10, 1885, is hereby repealed.

§ 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Laws of 1893, No. 55.]

An Act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor.

Whereas, The great industries of this commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts resulting at times in criminal violation of the law and entailing upon the state vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the public peace:

And, whereas, No adequate means exist for the adjustment of these issues between capital and labor, employers and employees, upon an equitable basis where each party can meet together upon terms of equality to settle the rates of compensation for labor and establish rules and regulations for their branches of industry in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment: Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any differences arise between employers and employees in the mining, manufacturing or transportation industries of the commonwealth which cannot be mutually settled to the satisfaction of a majority of all parties concerned, it shall be lawful for either party, or for both parties jointly, to make application to the court of common pleas wherein the service is to be performed about which the dispute has arisen to appoint and constitute a

board of arbitration to consider, arrange and settle all matters at variance between them which must be fully set forth in the application, such application to be in writing and signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the representatives of the persons employed as workmen, or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation, or by both, if the application is made jointly by the parties; such applicants to be citizens of the United States, and the said application shall be filed with the record of all proceedings had in consequence thereof among the records of said court.

§ 2. That when the application duly authenticated has been presented to the court of common pleas, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said court, if in its judgment the said application allege matters of sufficient importance to warrant the intervention of a board of arbitrators in order to preserve the public peace, or promote the interests and harmony of labor and capital, to grant a rule on each of the parties to the alleged controversy, where the application is made jointly, to select three citizens of the county of good character and familiar with all matters in dispute to serve as members of the said board of arbitration which shall consist of nine members all citizens of this commonwealth; as soon as the said members are appointed by the respective parties to the issue, the court shall proceed at once to fill the board by the selection of three persons from the citizens of the county of well known character for probity and general intelligence, and not directly connected with the interests of either party to the dispute, one of whom shall be designated by the said judge as president of the board of arbitration.

Where but one party makes application for the appointment of such board of arbitration the court shall give notice by order of court to both parties in interest, requiring them each to appoint three persons as members of said board within ten days thereafter, and in case either party refuse or neglects to make such appointment the court shall thereupon fill the board by the selection of six persons who, with the three named by the other party in the controversy, shall constitute said board of arbitration.

The said court shall also appoint one of the members thereof secretary to the said board, who shall also have a vote and the same powers as any other member, and shall also designate the time and place of meeting of the said board. They shall also place before them copies of all papers and minutes of proceedings to the case or cases submitted.

§ 3. That when the board of arbitrators has been thus appointed and constituted, and each member has been sworn or affirmed and the papers have been submitted to them, they shall first carefully consider the records before them and then determine the rules to govern their proceedings; they shall sit with closed doors until their organization is consummated, after which their proceedings shall be public. The president of the board shall have full authority to preserve order at the sessions and may summon or appoint officers to assist and in all ballotings he shall have a vote. It shall be lawful for him at the request of any two members of the board to send for persons, books and papers, and he shall have power to enforce their presence and to require them to testify in any matter before the board, and for any wilful failure to appear and testify before said board, when requested by the said board, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the county where the offence is committed, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

§ 4. That as soon as the board is organized the president shall announce that the sessions are opened and the variants may appear with their attorneys and counsel, if they so desire, and open their case, and in all proceedings the applicant shall stand as plaintiff, but when the application is jointly made, the employees shall stand as plaintiff in the case, each party in turn shall be allowed a full and impartial hearing and may examine experts and present models, drawings, statements and any proper matter bearing on the case, all of which shall be care-

fully considered by the said board in arriving at their conclusions, and the decision of the said board shall be final and conclusive of all matters brought before them for adjustment, and the said board of arbitration may adjourn from the place designated by the court for holding its sessions, when it deems it expedient to do so, to the place or places where the dispute arises and hold sessions and personally examine the workings and matters at variance to assist their judgment.

§ 5. That the compensation of the members of the board of arbitration shall be as follows, to wit: each shall receive four dollars per diem and ten cents per mile both ways between their homes and the place of meeting by the nearest comfortable routes of travel to be paid out of the treasury of the county where the arbitration is held, and witnesses shall be allowed from the treasury of the said county the same fees now allowed by law for similar services.

§ 6. That the board of arbitrators shall duly execute their decision which shall be reached by a vote of a majority of all the members by having the names of those voting in the affirmative signed thereupon and attested by the secretary, and their decisions together with all the papers and minutes of their proceedings, shall be returned to and filed in the court aforesaid for safe keeping.

§ 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved May 18, 1893.

TEXAS.

[Laws of 1895, Chapter 379.]

An Act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers or receiver and employees, and to authorize the creation of a Board of Arbitration; to provide for compensation of said board, and to provide penalties for the violation hereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That whenever any grievance or dispute of any nature, growing out of the relation of employer and employees,

shall arise or exist between employer and employees, it shall be lawful upon mutual consent of all parties, to submit all matters respecting such grievance or dispute in writing to a board of arbitrators to hear, adjudicate, and determine the same. Said board shall consist of five (5) persons. When the employees concerned in such grievance or dispute as the aforesaid are members in good standing of any labor organization which is represented by one or more delegates in a central body, the said central body shall have power to designate two (2) of said arbitrators, and the employer shall have the power to designate two (2) others of said arbitrators, and the said four arbitrators shall designate a fifth person as arbitrator, who shall be chairman of the board. In case the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are members in good standing of a labor organization which is not represented in a central body, then the organization of which they are members shall designate two members of said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided; and in case the employees concerned in any such grievance or dispute as aforesaid are not members of any labor organization, then a majority of said employees, at a meeting duly held for that purpose, shall designate two arbitrators for said board, and said board shall be organized as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, that when the two arbitrators selected by the respective parties to the controversy, the district judge of the district having jurisdiction of the subject matter shall, upon notice from either of said arbitrators that they have failed to agree upon the fifth arbitrator, appoint said fifth arbitrator.

§ 2. That any board as aforesaid selected may present a petition in writing to the district judge of the county where such grievance or dispute to be arbitrated may arise, signed by a majority of said board, setting forth in brief terms the facts showing their due and regular appointment, and the nature of the grievance or dispute between the parties to said arbitration, and praying the license or order of such judge establishing and

approving of said board of arbitration. Upon the presentation of said petition it shall be the duty of said judge, if it appear that all requirements of this act have been complied with, to make an order establishing such board of arbitration and referring the matters in dispute to it for hearing, adjudication and determination. The said petition and order, or a copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the district clerk of the county in which the arbitration is sought.

§ 3. That when a controversy involves and affects the interests of two or more classes or grades of employees belonging to different labor organizations, or of individuals who are not members of a labor organization, then the two arbitrators selected by the employees shall be agreed upon and selected by the concurrent action of all such labor organizations, and a majority of such individuals who are not members of a labor organization.

§ 4. The submission shall be in writing, shall be signed by the employer or receiver and the labor organization representing the employees, or any laborer or laborers to be affected by such arbitration who may not belong to any labor organization, shall state the question to be decided, and shall contain appropriate provisions by which the respective parties shall stipulate as follows:

1. That pending the arbitration the existing status prior to any disagreement or strike shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which said Board of Arbitration is held, and shall be final and conclusive upon both parties, unless set aside for error of law, apparent on the record.

3. That the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same, and that the same may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. That the employees dissatisfied with the award shall not by reason of such dissatisfaction quit the service of said employer or receiver before the expiration of thirty days, nor

without giving said employer or receiver thirty days written notice of their intention so to quit.

5. That said award shall continue in force as between the parties thereto for the period of one year after the same shall go into practical operation, and no new arbitration upon the same subject between the same parties shall be had until the expiration of said one year.

§ 5. That the arbitrators so selected shall sign a consent to act as such and shall take and subscribe an oath before some officer authorized to administer the same to faithfully and impartially discharge his duties as such arbitrator, which consent and oath shall be immediately filed in the office of the clerk of the district court wherein such arbitrators are to act. When said board is ready for the transaction of business it shall select one of its members to act as secretary and the parties to the dispute shall receive notice of a time and place of hearing, which shall be not more than ten days after such agreement to arbitrate has been filed.

§ 6. The chairman shall have power to administer oaths and to issue subpoenas for the production of books and papers and for the attendance of witnesses to the same extent that such power is possessed by the court of record or the judge thereof in this State. The board may make and enforce the rules for its government and transaction of the business before it and fix its sessions and adjournment, and shall herein examine such witnesses as may be brought before the board, and such other proof as may be given relative to the matter in dispute.

§ 7. That when said board shall have rendered its adjudication and determination its powers shall cease, unless there may be at the time in existence other similar grievances or disputes between the same class of persons mentioned in section one, and in such case such persons may submit their differences to said board, which shall have power to act and adjudicate and determine the same as fully as if said board was originally created for the settlement of such difference or differences.

§ 8. That during the pendency of arbitration under this act it shall not be lawful for the employer or receiver party to such arbitration, nor his agent, to discharge the employees parties thereto, except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty, or where reduction of force is necessary, nor for the organization representing such employees to order, nor for the employees to unite in, aid or abet strikes or boycotts against such employer or receiver.

§ 9. That each of the said Board of Arbitrators shall receive three dollars per day for every day in actual service, not to exceed ten (10) days, and traveling expenses not to exceed five cents per mile actually traveled in getting to or returning from the place where the board is in session. That the fees of witnesses of aforesaid board shall be fifty cents for each day's attendance and five cents per mile traveled by the nearest route to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the board. All subpoenas shall be signed by the secretary of the board and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the board to serve the same. That the fees and mileage of witnesses and the per diem and traveling expenses of said arbitrators shall be taxed as costs against either or all of the parties to such arbitration, as the board of arbitrators may deem just, and shall constitute part of their award, and each of the parties to said arbitration shall, before the arbitration (arbitrators) proceed to consider the matters submitted to them, give a bond, with two or more good and sufficient sureties in an amount to be fixed by the board of arbitration, conditioned for the payment of all the expenses connected with the said arbitration.

§ 10. That the award shall be made in triplicate. One copy shall be filed in the district clerk's office, one copy shall be given to the employer or receiver, and one copy to the employees or their duly authorized representative. That the award being filed in the clerk's office of the district court, as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days

from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions thereto for matter of law apparent on the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment rendered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been fully disposed of by either said district court or on appeal therefrom.

§ 11. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon exceptions taken to said award as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during the said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the court of civil appeals holding jurisdiction thereof. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said exceptions and to be decided. The determination of said court of civil appeals upon said questions shall be final, and being certified by the clerk of said court of civil appeals, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court. If exceptions to an award are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment, when entered, shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

§ 12. The near approach of the end of the session, and the great number of bills requiring the attention of the legislature, creates an imperative public necessity and an emergency that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read in each house on three several days be suspended, and it is so suspended.

Approved April 24, 1895.

UTAH.

[Chapter 68, Laws of 1901, superseding L. 1896, ch. 62.]

An Act to create a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration, for the investigation and settlement of differences between employers and their employees; to define the power and duties of the said Board; fixing its members' compensation, and repealing chapter one, of title thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Utah, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. Appointment, qualifications, term.—Upon the approval of this act the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall be styled a State Board of Labor, Conciliation and Arbitration. One shall be an employer of labor; another shall be an employee, and be selected from some labor organization; the third shall be some person who is neither an employee nor an employer of manual labor, and shall be chairman of the board. One shall serve for one year, one for three years and one for five years, as may be designated by the governor at the time of their appointment. At the expiration of their terms their successors shall be appointed in like manner for the term of four years. Should a vacancy occur at any time the governor shall, in the same manner, appoint some one to serve the unexpired term, and until the appointment and qualification of his successor. Each member of said board shall, before entering upon his duties, take the constitutional oath of office. The board shall select from its members a secretary and shall establish suitable rules of procedure.

§ 2. Duty of board when strike or lockout is threatened.—Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the said board that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened in the state, involving any employer and his employees, if he is employing not less than ten persons, it shall be the duty of the said board to put itself into communication as soon as may be with such employer and employees, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable set-

tlement. Said board shall also request each of the parties to forward to its secretary an application for arbitration.

§ 3. Duty of board after application to arbitrate received.—As soon as practicable after receiving such application the board shall request each of the parties to the dispute to agree upon a written statement of facts relating to the controversy and to submit the same to the board: *Provided*, That when such agreement and statement cannot be reached, each of said parties may separately submit to the board a written statement of grievances. Applications to the said board for arbitration on the part of employers must precede any lockout, and, on the part of the employees, any strike: *Provided*, That in case a lockout or strike already exists, the board shall accord arbitration if the parties shall resume their relations with each other as employers and employees. Said applications shall include a promise to abide by the decision of the board, and shall be signed by the employer or employers, or his or their authorized agent, on the one side, and by a majority of his or their employees on the other.

§ 4. Board to arbitrate; may employ stenographer.—As soon as practicable after receiving said applications the board shall proceed to arbitrate. When it shall be necessary, in the judgment of said board, it may engage the services of a stenographer to take and transcribe an account of any arbitration proceedings.

§ 5. May subpoena witnesses; general powers.—The board shall have power to summon as witnesses by subpoena any operative or expert in the departments of business affected, and any person who keeps the record of wages earned in those departments, or any other person, and to administer oaths, and to examine said witnesses, and to require the production of books, papers and records. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the board may invoke the aid of any court in the state in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books, papers and documents under the provisions of this section. Any of the district courts of the state within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of

contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any such witness, issue an order requiring such witness to appear before said board and produce books and papers if so ordered, and give evidence touching the matter in question. Any refusal to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

§ 6. **Mayors and sheriffs to notify board of threatened strikes or lockouts.**—It shall be the duty of mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, when any condition likely to lead to a strike or lock-out exists in the cities or districts where they have jurisdiction, to immediately forward information of the same to the secretary of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Such information shall include the names and addresses of persons who should be communicated with by the board.

§ 7. **Sheriff to serve process.**—Any notice or process issued by the state board of labor, conciliation and arbitration shall be served by any sheriff to whom the same may be directed, or in whose hands the same may be placed for service, without charge.

§ 8. **Decision of board.**—As soon as practicable after the board has investigated the differences existing between employer and employees, it shall make an equitable decision which shall state what, if anything, should be done by either or both parties to the dispute in order to amicably settle and adjust the differences existing between them. The findings of a majority of the board shall constitute its decision.

§ 9. **Decision to be recorded and made public.**—This decision shall at once be made public; shall be recorded upon the proper book of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a short statement thereof published in an annual report to be made to the governor before the first day of March of each year.

§ 10. **Compensation of members.**—The members of the board shall each receive a compensation of four dollars for each day's services while engaged in arbitration, said compensation to be paid by the parties to the controversy in such proportion as the board may decide; they shall also receive the actual and

necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, which expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury.

§ 11. Repeal. Chapter 1 of title 36 of the revised statutes of Utah, 1898, is hereby repealed.

§ 12. This act shall take effect upon approval.

Approved this 14th day of March, 1901.

WISCONSIN.

[Laws of 1895, Chapter 364, as amended by L. 1897, ch. 258.]

An Act to provide for a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the settlement of differences between employers and their employees.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, Represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The governor of the state shall within sixty days after the passage and publication of this act appoint three competent persons in the manner hereinafter provided, to serve as a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. One of such board shall be an employer, or selected from some association representing employers of labor; one shall be selected from some labor organization and not an employer of labor; and the third shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the other two; provided, however, that if the two appointed by the governor as herein provided do not agree upon the third member of such board at the expiration of thirty days, the governor shall appoint such third member. The members of said board shall hold office for the term of two years and until their successors are appointed. If a vacancy occurs at any time the governor shall appoint a member of such board to serve out the unexpired term, and he may remove any member of said board. Each member of such board shall before entering upon the duties of his office be sworn to support the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. Said board shall at once organize by the choice of one of their number as chairman and another as secretary. All requests and communications intended

for said board may be addressed to the governor at Madison, who shall at once refer the same to the said board for their action.

§ 2. Said board shall as soon as possible after its organization establish such rules of procedure as shall be approved by the governor and attorney-general.

§ 3. Whenever any controversy or difference not the subject of litigation in the courts of this state exists between an employer, whether an individual, copartnership or corporation, and his employees, if at the time he employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city, village or town in this state, said board may without any application therefor, and upon application as hereinafter provided, and as soon as practicable thereafter, shall visit the locality of the dispute and make careful inquiry into the cause thereof, hear all persons interested therein who may come before them, advise the respective parties what (if anything), should be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said dispute, and make a written decision thereof. This decision shall at once be made public, shall be published in two or more newspapers published in the locality of such dispute, shall be recorded upon proper books of record to be kept by the secretary of said board, and a succinct statement thereof published in the annual report hereinafter provided for, and said board shall cause a copy of such decision to be filed with the clerk of the city, village or town where said business is carried on.

§ 4. Said application shall be signed by said employer, or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy or difference exists, or their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and shall contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of and a promise and agreement to continue in business or at work without any lockout or strike until the decision of said board; provided, however, that said board shall render its decision within thirty days after the date of filing such application. As soon as may be after the receipt of said application the secretary of said board shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place for

the hearing thereof; but public notice need not be given when both parties to the controversy join in the application and request in writing that no public notice be given. When notice has been given as aforesaid the board may in its discretion appoint two expert assistants to the board, one to be nominated by each of the parties to the controversy; provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board from appointing such other additional expert assistants as they may deem necessary. Such expert assistants shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty, such oath to be administered by any member of the board. Should the petitioner, or petitioners, fail to perform the promise and agreement made in said application, the board shall proceed no further thereupon without the written consent of the adverse party. The board shall have power to subpoena as witnesses any operative in the departments of business affected by the matter in controversy, and any person who keeps the records of wages earned in such departments and to examine them under oath, and to require the production of books containing the record of wages paid. Subpoenas may be signed and oaths administered by any member of the board.

§ 5. The decision of the board herein provided for shall be open to public inspection, shall be published in a biennial report to be made to the governor of the state with such recommendations as the board may deem proper, and shall be printed and distributed according to the provisions governing the printing and distributing of other state reports.

§ 6. Said decision shall be binding upon the parties who join in said application for six months, or until either party has given the other notice in writing of his intention not to be bound by such decision from and after the expiration of sixty days from the date of said notice. Said notice may be given by serving the same upon the employer or his representative, and by serving the same upon the employees by posting the same in three conspicuous places in the shop, factory, yard or upon the premises where they work.

§ 7. The parties to any controversy or difference as described in section three of this act may submit the matters in dispute in

writing to a local board of arbitration and conciliation; said board may either be mutually agreed upon or the employer may designate one of such arbitrators, the employees or their duly authorized agent another, and the two arbitrators so designated may choose a third, who shall be chairman of such local board; such board shall in respect to the matters referred to it have and exercise all the powers which the state board might have and exercise, and its decision shall have such binding effect as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy in the written submission. The jurisdiction of such local board shall be exclusive in respect to the matters submitted to it, but it may ask and receive the advice and assistance of the state board. Such local board shall render its decision in writing within ten days after the close of any hearing held by it, and shall file a copy thereof with the secretary of the state board. Each of such local arbitrators shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the city, village or town in which the controversy or difference that is the subject of arbitration exists, if such payment is approved in writing by the mayor of such city, the board of trustees of such village, or the town board of such town, the sum of three dollars for each day of actual service not exceeding ten days for any one arbitration.

§ 8. Whenever it is made to appear to the mayor of a city, the village board of a village, or the town board of a town, that a strike or lockout such as is described in section nine of this act, is seriously threatened or actually occurs, the mayor of such city, or the village board of such village, or the town board of such town, shall at once notify the state board of such facts, together with such information as may be available.

§ 9. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the state board by notice as herein provided, or otherwise, that a strike or lockout is seriously threatened, or has actually occurred, which threatens to or does involve the business interests of any city, village or town of this state, it shall be the duty of the state board to investigate the same as soon as may be and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement between employers and employees, and endeavor to persuade them, pro-

vided a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the matters in dispute to a local board of arbitration and conciliation as herein provided for, or to the state board. Said state board may if it deems advisable investigate the cause or causes of such controversy, ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause or causes and assigning such responsibility or blame.

§ 10. Witnesses subpoenaed by the state board shall be allowed for their attendance and travel the same fees as are allowed to witnesses in the circuit courts of this state. Each witness shall certify in writing the amount of his travel and attendance, and the amount due him upon approval by the board shall be paid out of the state treasury.

§ 11. The members of the state board shall receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties under this act, and the further sum of five dollars a day each for the number of days actually and necessarily spent by them, the same to be paid out of the state treasury.

§ 12. The act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

WYOMING.

[State Constitution, Article V.*]

Section 28. The legislature shall establish courts of arbitration, whose duty it shall be to hear, and determine all differences, and controversies between organizations or associations of laborers, and their employers, which shall be submitted to them in such manner as the legislature may provide.

§ 30. Appeals from decisions of compulsory boards of arbitration shall be allowed to the supreme court of the state, and the manner of taking such appeals shall be prescribed by law.

* By an act approved February 16, 1901, the Wyoming legislature directed the governor to appoint a legislative commission "to investigate the subject of arbitration and the necessity for the creation of a state board of arbitration, and such other matters connected with the subject of arbitration as would tend to disclose the necessity for legislation upon this subject," which commission was to report at the next session of the legislature.

FRANCE.

[Act of December 27, 1892.*]

Whenever disputes of a collective character arise between employers and employees regarding the conditions of employment, they may submit the questions at issue to a board of conciliation, or, in default of an agreement being arrived at by this board, to a council of arbitration, which shall be constituted in the following manner:

The employers or employe^es may, either together or separately, in person or by proxy, address a declaration in writing to the justice of the peace of the canton or of one of the cantons in which the dispute has arisen, setting forth: (1) The names, titles, and domiciles of the applicants or their proxies; (2) the matter in dispute, with a succinct account of the motives alleged by the parties; (3) the names, titles, and domiciles of the persons to be notified of the proposal of conciliation or arbitration; (4) the names, titles, and domiciles of the delegates chosen by the applicants from among the persons concerned to assist or to represent them, the number not to exceed 5.

Within 24 hours the justice of the peace must deliver a notice of the receipt of this declaration, specifying the date and hour of its deposit, to the opposing parties or their representatives, either by letter or, if necessary, by notices posted on the doors of the office of the justice of the peace of the canton or the mayor of the commune in which the dispute has arisen.

Upon receipt of this notification, or within 3 days thereafter, those concerned must send their response to the justice of the peace. After this delay their silence is regarded as a refusal.

If they accept, they must designate in their response the names, titles, and domiciles of the delegates chosen to assist or to represent them, the latter not to exceed 5 persons.

If the departure or absence of the persons notified of the proposal, or if the necessity for consulting attorneys, partners, or an administrative council, prevents a response within 3 days,

* As translated by W. F. Willoughby in Bulletin of U. S. Department of Labor, No. 25, p. 654.

the representatives of the said persons must within 3 days declare what delay is necessary in order to make a reply. This declaration must be transmitted to the applicants within 24 hours by the justice of the peace.

If the proposal is accepted the justice of the peace must urgently invite the parties or their delegates to organize a committee of conciliation. The meetings must take place in the presence of the justice of the peace who may be appointed by committee to preside over the discussions.

If an agreement is reached, as to the conditions of the conciliation, these conditions are set down in a report prepared by the justice of the peace and signed by the parties or their delegates.

If an agreement cannot be reached the justice of the peace invites the parties to appoint either one or more arbitrators each, or to select a common arbitrator.

If the arbitrators do not agree as to the solution of the dispute, they may choose a new arbitrator to act as umpire.

If the arbitrators can neither decide upon the solution of the dispute nor agree as to the umpire, they shall declare the fact in the report of proceedings, and the umpire will then be named by the president of the civil tribunal after examining the report of proceedings, which must immediately be sent to the latter by the justice of the peace.

The decision of the point at issue, when reached, is sent to the justice of the peace, revised and signed by the arbitrators.

When a strike occurs in default of initiative on the part of those interested, the justice of the peace, by the means already indicated, must invite the employers and employees, or their representatives, to make known to him within three days: (1) The matter in dispute, with a succinct account of the motives alleged; (2) the acceptance or refusal of recourse to conciliation and arbitration; (3) if accepted, the names, titles, and domiciles of the delegates chosen by the parties, the persons chosen not to exceed five in number for each side.

The delay of three days may be increased for reasons stated in the case of private initiative, and if the proposal is accepted the matter proceeds in the same manner as already indicated.

The reports and decisions above mentioned must be preserved in the minutes at the office of the justice of the peace, who must send a copy free of charge to each of the parties and address one copy to the minister of commerce and industry through the prefect.

The request for conciliation and arbitration, the refusal or failure to respond on the part of the other party, the decision of the committee of conciliation or of the arbitrators, which are transmitted by the justice of the peace to the mayor of each commune over which the dispute extends, must be made public by each of these mayors, who must post the notices in the place reserved for official publications.

The posting of these decisions may also be done by the parties interested, and the notices in this case are exempt from stamp duty.

The premises needed for the meetings of the committees of conciliation or councils of arbitration must be provided, heated, and lighted by the communes in which the meetings take place.

The expenses resulting therefrom must be included in the obligatory expenditures of the commune.

The expenses of the boards of conciliation and arbitration must be fixed by an order of the prefect of the department and must be carried on the departmental budget as obligatory expenditures.

All acts executed in carrying out the provisions of the present law are exempt from stamp duty and are registered gratis.

The arbitrators and delegates named under the present act must be citizens of France.

In trades or industries where women are employed they may be chosen as delegates on condition that they are of French nationality.

This law also applies to the colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[59-60 Victoria, Chapter 30.]

An Act to make better provision for the prevention and settlement of trade disputes. [7th August, 1896.]

*Be it enacted by * * * Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

Any board established either before or after the passing of this act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this act referred to as a conciliation board), may apply to the board of trade for registration under this act.

The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of the conciliation board, with such other information as the board of trade may reasonably require.

The board of trade shall keep a register of conciliation boards and enter therein, with respect to each registered board, its name and principal office and such other particulars as the board of trade may think expedient, and any registered conciliation board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the board of trade a written application to that effect.

Every registered conciliation board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the board of trade may reasonably require.

The board of trade may, on being satisfied that a registered conciliation board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

Subject to any agreement to the contrary, proceedings for conciliation before a registered conciliation board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the board in that behalf.

Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers and workmen, or between

different classes of workmen, the board of trade may, if they think fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely:

1. Inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference,
2. Take such steps as to the board may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the board of trade, or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;
3. On the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliators;
4. On the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator.

If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties and otherwise shall endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the board of trade.

If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the board of trade.

The arbitration act, 1899 (a), shall not apply to the settlement by arbitration of any difference or dispute to which this act applies; but any such arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with such of the provisions of the said act, or such of the regulations of any conciliation board, or under such other rules or regulations as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties to the difference or dispute.

If it appears to the board of trade that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a

^aA law relating to the arbitration of disputes generally.

conciliation board for the district or trade, they may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade and to confer with the employers and employed, and, if the board of trade think fit, with any local authority or body as to the expediency of establishing a conciliation board for the district or trade.

The board of trade shall from time to time present to Parliament a report of their proceedings under this act.

The expenses incurred by the board of trade in the execution of this act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

The masters and workmen arbitration act, 1824, and the councils of conciliation act, 1867, and the arbitration (masters and workmen) act, 1872, are hereby repealed.

This act may be cited as the Conciliation Act, 1896.

CANADA.

[63-64 Victoria, Chapter 24.]

An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes, and to provide for the publication of statistical industrial information.

[Assented to July 18, 1900.]

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the Conciliation Act, 1900.

2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression 'minister' means the member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, to whom, for the time being, the governor in council may assign the carrying out of the provisions of this act.

3. Any board established either before or after the passing of this act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this act referred to as a conciliation board) may apply to the minister for registration under this act.

(2) The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the conciliation board, with such other information as the minister may reasonably require.

(3) The minister shall keep a register of conciliation boards, and enter therein with respect to each registered board its name and principal office, and such other particulars as he thinks expedient; and any registered conciliation board shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the minister a written application to that effect.

(4) Every registered conciliation board shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings and other documents as the minister may reasonably require.

(5) The minister may, on being satisfied that a registered conciliation board has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

4. Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the minister may, if he thinks fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely:

(a.) Inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;

(b.) Take such steps as to him seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by him or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;

(c.) On the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation;

(d.) On the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators.

(2) If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the minister.

(3) If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the minister.

5. It shall be the duty of the conciliator to promote conditions favorable to a settlement by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and also to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the sub-

mission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lockouts.

6. The conciliator or conciliation board may, when deemed advisable, invite others to assist them in the work of conciliation.

7. If before settlement is effected and while the difference is under the consideration of a conciliator or conciliation board, such conciliator or conciliation board is of opinion that some misunderstanding or disagreement appears to exist between the parties as to the causes or circumstances of the difference, and, with a view to the removal of such misunderstanding or disagreement, desires an inquiry under oath into such causes and circumstances, and, in writing signed by such conciliator or the members of the conciliation board, as the case may be, communicates to the minister such desire for inquiry, and if the parties to the difference or their representatives in writing consent thereto, then, on his recommendation, the governor in council may appoint such conciliator or members of the conciliation board, or some other person or persons, a commissioner or commissioners, as the case may be, under the provisions of the act respecting inquiries concerning public matters, to conduct such inquiry, and, for that purpose, may confer upon him or them the powers which under the said act may be conferred upon commissioners.

8. Proceedings before any conciliation or arbitration board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of such conciliation or arbitration board, as the case may be, or as is agreed upon by the parties to the difference or dispute.

9. If it appears to the minister that in any district or trade adequate means do not exist for having disputes submitted to a conciliation board for the district or trade, he may appoint any person or persons to inquire into the conditions of the district or trade, and to confer with the employers and employed, and, if he thinks fit, with any local authority or body, as to the expediency of establishing a conciliation board for such district or trade.

10. With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labor, the minister shall establish and have charge of a department of labor, which shall collect, digest, and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labor, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the Labor Gazette, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labor market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the minister.

11. The expenses incurred in the carrying out of this act shall be defrayed out of the money provided for the purpose by Parliament.

12. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this act shall be made by the minister to the governor-general and shall be laid before parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

NEW ZEALAND.

[64 Victoria, No. 51, 1900.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

ANALYSIS.

Title.

1. Short Title.

(1) PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. Interpretation.

Administration.

3. Minister for Labor to administer Act.

4. Secretary for Labor to be Registrar.

(2) REGISTRATION.

Industrial Unions.

5. What societies may be registered. Mode of application and terms of rules.

6. Registration of society.

7. Incorporation of society.

8. Special provisions as to registering trade unions.

9. Special provisions as to registering societies of employers.

10. Societies not to be registered under similar names.

11. Provisions to prevent multiplicity of unions.

12. Effect of registration.

13. Amendment of rules. Printed copies to be supplied.

14. Registered office and branch office of industrial union.

15. Members may be sued for fees or dues.

16. Power to purchase or lease land.

17. Industrial unions to send half-yearly list of members and officers to Registrar.
Penalty.

18. Industrial union may sue in registered name. Service of notices.

19. Mode of executing deeds and instruments.

20. Procedure for cancellation of registration.

Industrial Associations.

21. Councils representing unions may be registered.

22. Application of prior provisions.

(3) INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN RELATED TRADES.

23. Industrial disputes in related trades.

(4) INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

24. Parties to industrial agreements defined. Term and form of agreement. Date of agreement. Industrial agreement to continue in force till superseded.

25. Duplicate to be filed.

26. Parties to agreement may be added.

27. On whom agreement binding.

28. Agreements may be varied, renewed, or cancelled. Enforcement of agreements.

(5) CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Districts and Clerks.

29. Constitution of industrial districts.

30. Alteration of boundaries.

31. Clerk of Awards for each district.

32. May hold office in conjunction with other office.

33. Duties of Clerk.

Boards of Conciliation.

34. District Boards to be constituted.

35. Number of members of Board, and election.

36. Term of office.
37. Existing Boards continued in office.
38. Provisions for ordinary elections.
39. Meeting for election of Chairman.
40. Notice of election of Board to be gazetted.
41. Resignation of member.
42. Casual vacancies.
43. How casual vacancy to be filled.
44. No member of a Board to be nominated for another Board.
45. Governor may appoint on failure to elect Chairman or member.
46. Quorum of Board. Absence of Chairman.
47. Mode of voting.
48. Acts of Board not to be questioned for informality.
49. Term of office of Board may be extended if engaged in hearing dispute.

Special Boards of Conciliators.

50. Special Boards may be created in certain cases.
51. Preceding provisions applied subject to certain modifications.

Functions and Procedure of Conciliation Boards.

52. Procedure for reference of industrial dispute to Board.
53. Powers and duties of Board for hearing dispute.
54. Report or recommendation of Board to be filed.
55. Procedure if parties accept Board's recommendation.
56. Memorandum of settlement.
57. Memorandum of consent to accept Board's recommendation.
58. Reference to Court if dispute not settled by Board.

The Court of Arbitration.

59. Court of Arbitration.
60. Seal.
61. Constitution of Court.
62. Mode of appointment. Judge of Supreme Court to be President.
63. Procedure for appointment of members.
64. Term of office.
65. Existing Court and members continued in office.
66. Registrations.
67. Power of removal by Governor.
68. Mode of filling casual vacancy.
69. Oath of office and secrecy.
70. Clerk and officers may be appointed.

Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Court.

71. Jurisdiction.
72. Clerk to notify President when dispute referred.
73. Parties to proceedings before Court.
74. Sittings of Court.
75. Appearance of parties.
76. Powers of Court.
77. Evidence.
78. Quorum.
79. Decision to be of majority of Court.
80. President to deliver decision.
81. Matters may be referred to a Board for investigation.
82. Court may dismiss frivolous cases.
83. Court may award costs and apportion same.
84. When award to be made.
85. Award to be signed, sealed, and deposited in office.
86. Terms of award.
87. Special powers to extend, or join parties to, an award.
88. Application may be made to Court by any party.
89. Award under seal to be evidence.
90. Proceedings not to be impeached for want of form.

91. Court to fix what constitutes breach of award and penalty therefor.
92. Court may prescribe minimum rate of wages.
93. Amount of costs or expenses to be fixed.
94. Provisions for enforcing awards.
95. Provisions for enforcing industrial agreements.
96. Jurisdiction of Court to deal with offences.

General Provisions as to Board and Courts

97. Disqualification of members of Board or Court.
98. References to Board or Court to be approved by resolution of union.
99. Special meeting for such purpose. Certificate of Chairman evidence.
100. Special provisions in case of an industrial dispute.
101. Appointment of experts as Assessors to Board or Court..
102. Powers of Board or Court as to joinder, waiver, and extension of time. Exercise of powers when Board or Court not sitting.
102. Penalty for contempt of Board or Court.
104. Obstruction of Board or Court.
105. Power to proceed if any party fail to attend.
106. Proceedings not to abate by reason of death. Recommendation or award not void for informality.
107. Proceedings of Board or Court to be public. Proviso. When sittings held.
108. Powers of entry to Board or Court for examination of manufactories, etc. Inspection of work and interrogation of persons.

(6) SPECIAL AS TO GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

109. Provisions as to Government railways. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants deemed registered. May enter into industrial agreement with Minister. Procedure in case of disputes. Jurisdiction of Court.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS.

110. Notifications in *Gazette* to be evidence.
111. Documents under seal of Court and certain signatures to be judicially noticed.
112. Regulations.
113. Regulations to be laid before Parliament.
114. Saving of fees payable in other Courts.
115. Expenses incurred by the Government payable out of moneys appropriated.
116. Stamp duty not payable in certain cases.
117. Repeal. Saving.
118. Act not to apply to Crown or Government departments.
Schedule.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The short title of this act is "The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900."

(1) PRELIMINARY.

*Interpretation.**

2. In this act, if not inconsistent with the context—

"Board" means a board of conciliation for an industrial district constituted under this act.

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 2.

“Court” means the court of arbitration constituted under this act.

“Employer” includes persons, firms, companies, and corporations employing one or more workers.

“Industrial dispute” means any dispute arising between one or more employers or industrial unions or associations of employers and one or more industrial unions or associations of workers in relation to industrial matters.

“Industrial matters” means all matters affecting or relating to work done or to be done by workers, or the privileges, rights, and duties of employers or workers in any industry, not involving questions which are or may be the subject of proceedings for an indictable offence; and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

- (a) The wages, allowances, or remuneration of workers employed in any industry, or the prices paid or to be paid therein in respect of such employment;
- (b) The hours of employment, sex, age, qualification, or status of workers, and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment;
- (c) The employment of children or young persons, or of any person or persons or class of persons, in any industry, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons therein;
- (d) The claim of members of an industrial union of employers to preference of service from unemployed members of an industrial union of workers;
- (e) The claim of members of industrial unions of workers to be employed in preference to non-members;
- (f) Any established custom or usage of any industry, either generally or in the particular district affected.

“Industrial association” means an industrial association registered under this act.

“Industrial union” means an industrial union registered under this act.

“Industry” means any business, trade, manufacture, undertaking, calling, or employment in which workers are employed.

“Officer” means president, vice-president, treasurer, or secretary.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by regulations under this act.

“Registrar” means the registrar of industrial unions under this act.

“Supreme court office” means the office of the supreme court in the industrial district wherein any matter arises to which such expression relates; and, where there are two such offices in any such district, it means the office which is nearest to the place or locality wherein any such matter arises.

“Worker” means any person of any age or either sex employed by any employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry.*

Administration.

3. The minister for labor shall have the general administration of this act.

4. The registrar shall be the person who for the time being holds the office of secretary for labor, or such other person as the governor from time to time appoints to be registrar.

(2) REGISTRATION.

Industrial Unions.

5.† Subject to the provisions of this act, any society consisting of not less than two persons in the case of employers, or seven in the case of workers, lawfully associated for the purpose of protecting or furthering the interests of employers or workers in or in connection with any specified industry or industries in the colony, may be registered as an industrial union under this act on compliance with the following provisions:

(1) An application for registration shall be made to the

*Last three words stricken out by L. 1901, No. 37, § 3.

†Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 4.

registrar in writing, stating the name of the proposed industrial union, and signed by two or more officers of the society.

- (2) Such application shall be accompanied by (a) a list of the members and officers of the society, (b) two copies of the rules of the society, (c) a copy of a resolution passed by a majority of the members present at a general meeting of the society, specially called in accordance with the rules for that purpose only, and desiring registration as an industrial union of employers, or, as the case may be, of workers.
- (3) Such rules shall specify the purposes for which the society is formed, and shall provide for:
 - (a) The appointment of a committee of management, a chairman, secretary, and any other necessary officers, and, if thought fit, of a trustee or trustees.
 - (b) The power, duties, and removal of the committee, and of any chairman, secretary, or other officer or trustee, and the mode of supplying vacancies.
 - (c) The manner of calling general or special meetings, the quorum thereat, the powers thereof, and the manner of voting thereat.
 - (d) The mode in which industrial agreements and any other instruments shall be made and executed on behalf of the society, and in what manner the society shall be represented in any proceedings before a board or the court.
 - (e) The custody and use of the seal, including power to alter or renew the same.
 - (f) The control of the property, the investment of the funds, and an annual or other shorter periodical audit of the accounts.
 - (g) The inspection of the books and the names of the members by every person having an interest in the funds.

- (h) A register of members, and the mode in which and the terms on which persons shall become or cease to be members, and so that no member shall discontinue his membership without giving at least three months' previous written notice to the secretary of intention so to do, nor until such member has paid all fees, fines, levies, or other dues payable by him under the rules, except pursuant to a clearance card duly issued in accordance with the rules.
- (i) The purging of the rolls by striking off any members in arrears of dues for twelve months; but this is not to free such discharged person from arrears due.
- (j) The conduct of the business of the society at some convenient address to be specified, and to be called "the registered office of the society."
- (k) The amendment, repeal, or alteration of the rules, but so that the foregoing requisites of this subsection shall always be provided for.
- (l) Any other matter not contrary to law.

6. (1) On being satisfied that the society is qualified to register under this act, and that the provisions of the last preceding section hereof have been complied with, the registrar shall, without fee, register the society as an industrial union, pursuant to the application, and shall issue a certificate of registration, which, unless proved to have been cancelled, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact of such registration, and of the validity thereof.

(2) The registrar shall at the same time record the rules, and also the situation of the registered office.

7. (1) Every society registered as an industrial union shall, as from the date of registration, but solely for the purposes of this act, become a body corporate by the registered name, having perpetual succession and a common seal, until the registration is cancelled as hereinafter provided.

(2) There shall be inserted in the registered name of every industrial union the word "employers" or "workers," according as such union is a union of employers or workers, and also (except in the case of an incorporated company) the name of the industry in connection with which it is formed, and the locality in which the majority of its members reside or exercise their calling, as thus: "The [Christchurch Grocers'] Industrial Union of Employers"; "The [Wellington Tram Drivers'] Industrial Union of Workers."

8. With respect to trade unions registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878," the following special provisions shall apply, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding:

- (1) Any such trade union may be registered under this act by the same name (with the insertion of such additional words as aforesaid).
- (2) For the purposes of this act every branch of a trade union shall be considered a distinct union, and may be separately registered as an industrial union under this act.
- (3) For the purposes of this act the rules for the time being of the trade-union, with such addition or modification as may be necessary to give effect to this act, shall, when recorded by the registrar, be deemed to be the rules of the industrial union.

9. With respect to the registration of societies of employers the following special provisions shall apply:

- (1) In any case where a copartnership firm is a member of the society, each individual partner residing in the colony shall be deemed to be a member, and the name of each such partner (as well as that of the firm) shall be set out in the list of members accordingly, as thus: "Watson, Brown and Company, of Wellington, boot manufacturers; the firm consisting of four partners, of whom the following reside in New Zealand, that is to say, John Watson, of Wellington, and Charles Brown, of Christchurch."

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the society to be registered is an incorporated company.

(2) Except where its articles or rules expressly forbid the same, any company incorporated under any act may be registered as an industrial union of employers, and in such case the provisions of section five hereof shall be deemed to be sufficiently complied with if the application for registration is made under the seal of the company, and pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, and is accompanied by—

(a) A copy of such resolution;

(b) Satisfactory evidence of the registration or incorporation of the company.

(c) Two copies of the articles of association or rules of the company;

(d) A list containing the names of the directors, and of the manager or other principal executive officer of the company;

(e) The situation of the registered office of the company.

(3) In so far as the articles or rules of any such incorporated company are repugnant to this act, they shall, on the registration of the company as an industrial union of employers, be construed as applying exclusively to the company and not to the industrial union.

10. In no case shall an industrial union be registered under a name identical with that by which any other industrial union has been registered under this act, or by which any other trade union has been registered under "The Trade Union Act, 1878," or so nearly resembling any such name as to be likely to deceive the members or the public.

11. In order to prevent the needless multiplication of industrial unions connected with the same industry in the same locality or industrial district, the following special provisions shall apply:

- (1) The registrar may refuse to register an industrial union in any case where he is of opinion that in the same locality or industrial district and connected with the same industry there exists an industrial union to which the members of such industrial union might conveniently belong.

Provided that the registrar shall forthwith notify such registered industrial union that an application for registration has been made.

- (2) Such industrial union, if dissatisfied with the registrar's refusal, may in the prescribed manner appeal therefrom to the court, whereupon the court, after making full inquiry, shall report to the registrar whether in its opinion his refusal should be insisted on or waived, and the registrar shall be guided accordingly.

Provided that it shall lie on the industrial union to satisfy the court that, owing to distance, diversity of interest, or other substantial reason, it will be more convenient for the members to register separately than to join any existing industrial union.

12. The effect of registration shall be to render the industrial union, and all persons who are members thereof at the time of registration, or who after such registration become members thereof, subject to the jurisdiction by this act given to a board and the court respectively, and liable to all the provisions of this act, and all such persons shall be bound by the rules of the industrial union during the continuance of their membership.

13. (1) Copies of all amendments or alterations of the rules of an industrial union shall, after being verified by the secretary or some other officer of the industrial union, be sent to the registrar, who shall record the same upon being satisfied that the same are not in conflict with the requirements of this act.

(2) A printed copy of the rules of the industrial union shall be delivered by the secretary to any person requiring the same on payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling.

(3) In all proceedings affecting the industrial union, prima facie evidence of the rules and their validity may be given by the production of what purports to be a copy thereof, certified as a true copy under the seal of the union and the hand of the secretary or any other officer thereof.

14. (1) In addition to its registered office, an industrial union may also have a branch office in any industrial district in which any of its members reside or exercise their calling.

(2) Upon application in that behalf by the union, under its seal and the hand of its chairman or secretary, specifying the situation of the branch office, the registrar shall record the same, and thereupon the branch office shall be deemed to be registered.

(3) The situation of the registered office and of each registered branch office of the industrial union may be changed from time to time by the committee of management, or in such other manner as the rules provide.

(4) Every such change shall be forthwith notified to the registrar by the secretary of the union, and thereupon the change shall be recorded by the registrar.

15. All fees, fines, levies, or dues payable to an industrial union by any member thereof under its rules may, in so far as they are owing for any period of membership subsequent to the registration of the society under this act, be sued for and recovered in the name of the union in any court of competent jurisdiction by the secretary or the treasurer of the union, or by any other person who is authorized in that behalf by the committee of management or by the rules.

16. An industrial union may purchase or take on lease, in the name of the union or of trustees for the union, any house or building, and any land not exceeding five acres, and may sell, mortgage, exchange, or let the same or any part thereof; and no person shall be bound to inquire whether the union or the trustees have authority for such sale, mortgage, exchange, or letting; and the receipt of the union or the trustees shall be a discharge for the money arising therefrom.

17. (1) In the month of January in every year there shall be forwarded to the registrar by every industrial union a list of the members and officers (including trustees) of such union, as at the close of the last preceding month:

Provided that in the case of an incorporated company it shall be sufficient if the list contains the names of the directors and of the manager or other principal executive officer of the company:

Provided further that an industrial union of workers shall not return as a member any worker whose subscription is twelve months in arrear.

(2) Each such list shall be verified by the statutory declaration of the chairman or secretary of the union.

(3) Such statutory declaration shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the matters herein set forth.

(4) Every industrial union making default in duly forwarding such list commits an offence against this act, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every week during which such default continues.

(5) Every member of the committee of management of any such union who wilfully permits such default commits an offence against this act, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for every week during which he wilfully permits such default.

(6) Proceedings for the recovery of any such penalty shall be taken in a summary way under "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," on the information or complaint of the registrar, and the amount recovered shall be paid into the public account and form part of the consolidated fund:

Provided that before taking the proceedings the registrar shall give at least fourteen days' notice to the offending parties of his intention so to do.

(7) It shall be the duty of the registrar to supply to parliament, within thirty days after its meeting in each year, a return showing the number of members in each industrial union registered under the act.

18. Every industrial union may sue or be sued for the purposes of this act by the name by which it is registered; and service of any process, notice, or document of any kind may be effected by delivering the same to the chairman or secretary of such union, or by leaving the same at its registered office (not being a branch office), or by posting the same to such registered office in a duly registered letter addressed to the secretary of the union.

19. Deeds and instruments to be executed by an industrial union for the purposes of this act may be made and executed under the seal of the union and the hands of the chairman and secretary thereof, or in such other manner as the rules of the union prescribe.

20. Any industrial union may at any time apply to the registrar in the prescribed manner for a cancellation of the registration thereof, and thereupon the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) The registrar, after giving six weeks' public notice of his intention to do so, may, by notice in the Gazette, cancel such registration:

Provided that in no case shall the registration be cancelled during the progress of any conciliation or arbitration proceedings affecting such union until the board or court has given its decision or made its award, nor unless the registrar is satisfied that the cancellation is desired by a majority of the members of the union.

- (2) The effect of the cancellation shall be to dissolve the incorporation of the union, but in no case shall the cancellation or dissolution relieve the industrial union, or any member thereof, from the obligation of any industrial agreement, or award or order of the court, nor from any penalty or liability incurred prior to such cancellation.

Industrial Associations.

21. Any council or other body, however designated, representing not less than two industrial unions of the one industry of

either employers or workers may be registered as an industrial association of employers or workers under this act.

22. All the provisions of this act relating to industrial unions, their officers and members, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, extend and apply to an industrial association, its officers and members, and these provisions shall be read and construed accordingly in so far as the same are applicable:

Provided that an industrial association shall not be entitled to nominate or vote for the election of members of a board, or to recommend the appointment of a member of the court.

(3) INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN RELATED TRADES.

23. (1) An industrial dispute may relate either to the industry in which the party by whom the dispute is referred for settlement to a board or the court, as hereinafter provided, is engaged or concerned, or to any industry related thereto.

(2) An industry shall be deemed to be related to another where both of them are branches of the same trade, or are so connected that industrial matters relating to the one may affect the other: thus, bricklaying, masonry, carpentering and painting are related industries, being all branches of the building trade, or being so connected as that the conditions of employment or other industrial matters relating to one of them may affect the others.

(3) The governor may from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, declare any specified industries to be related to one another, and such industries shall be deemed to be related accordingly.

(4) The court shall also in any industrial dispute have jurisdiction to declare industries to be related to one another.

(5) Where an industrial union of workers is party to an industrial dispute, the jurisdiction of the board or court to deal with the dispute shall not be affected by reason merely that no member of the union is employed by any party to the dispute, or is personally concerned in the dispute.

(4) INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

24. (1) The parties to industrial agreements under this act shall in every case be industrial unions or industrial associations or employers; and any such agreement may provide for any matter or thing affecting any industrial matter, or in relation thereto, or for the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute.*

(2) Every industrial agreement shall be for a term to be specified therein, not exceeding three years from the date of the making thereof, as specified therein, and shall commence as follows: "This industrial agreement, made in pursuance of 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1901,' this day of , between ," and then the matters agreed upon shall be set out.

(3) The date of the making of the industrial agreement shall be the date on which it is executed by the party who first executes it; and such date, and the names of all the original parties thereto, shall be truly stated therein.

(4) Notwithstanding the expiry of the term of the industrial agreement, it shall continue in force until superseded by another industrial agreement or by an award of the court, except where, subject to the provisions of subsection two of section twenty, the registration of an industrial union of workers bound by such agreement has been cancelled.

25. A duplicate original of every industrial agreement shall, within thirty days after the making thereof, be filed in the office of the clerk of the industrial district where the agreement is made.

26. At any time whilst the industrial agreement is in force any industrial union or industrial association or employer may become party thereto by filing in the office wherein such agreement is filed a notice in the prescribed form, signifying concurrence with such agreement.

27. Every industrial agreement duly made, executed, and filed shall be binding on the parties thereto, and also on every mem-

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 5.

ber of any industrial union or industrial association which is party thereto.

28. (1) Every industrial agreement, whether made under this act or under any act repealed by this act, may be varied, renewed, or cancelled by any subsequent industrial agreement made by and between all the parties thereto, but so that no party shall be deprived of the benefit thereof by any subsequent industrial agreement to which he is not a party.

(2) Industrial agreements shall be enforceable in manner provided by section ninety-four of this act, and not otherwise.

(5) CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Districts and Clerks.

29. (1) The governor may from time to time, by notice in the Gazette, constitute and divide New Zealand or any portion thereof into such industrial districts, with such names and boundaries, as he thinks fit.

(2) All industrial districts constituted under any act repealed by this act, and existing at the time of such repeal, shall be deemed to be constituted under this act.

30. If any industrial district is constituted by reference to the limits or boundaries of any other portion of the colony defined or created under any act, then, in case of the alteration of such limits or boundaries, such alteration shall take effect in respect of the district constituted under this act without any further proceeding, unless the governor otherwise determines.

31. (1) In and for every industrial district the governor shall appoint a clerk of awards (elsewhere in this act referred to as "the clerk"), who shall be paid such salary or other remuneration as the governor thinks fit, and shall be subject to the control and direction of the registrar.

(2) Every clerk appointed under any act repealed by this act, and in office at the time of such repeal, shall be deemed to be appointed under this act.

32. The office of clerk may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in

the latter case the clerk may, if the governor thinks fit, be appointed not by name but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the clerk.

33. It shall be the duty of the clerk—

- (1) To receive, register, and deal with all applications within his district lodged for reference of any industrial dispute to the board or to the court;
- (2) To convene the board for the purpose of dealing with any such dispute;
- (3) To keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all references and settlements of industrial disputes made to and by the board, and of all references, awards, and orders made to and by the court;
- (4) To forward from time to time to the registrar copies of or abstracts from the register;
- (5) To issue all summonses to witnesses to give evidence before the board or court, and to issue all notices and perform all such other acts in connection with the sittings of the board or court as are prescribed, or as the court, the board, or the registrar directs; and
- (6) Generally to do all such things and take all such proceedings as are prescribed by this act or the regulations thereunder, or as the court, the board, or the registrar directs.

Boards of Conciliation.

34. In and for every industrial district there shall be established a board of conciliation, which shall have jurisdiction for the settlement of any industrial dispute which arises in such district and is referred to the board under the provisions in that behalf hereinafter contained.

35. The board of each industrial district shall consist of such unequal number of persons as the governor determines, being not more than five, of whom—

- (1) One (being the chairman) shall be elected by the other members in manner hereinafter provided; and

- (2) The other members shall, in manner hereinafter provided, be elected by the respective industrial unions of employers and of workers in the industrial district, such unions voting separately and electing an equal number of such members:

Provided that an industrial union shall not be entitled to vote unless its registered office has been recorded as aforesaid for at least three months next preceding the date fixed for the election.

36. The ordinary term of office of the members of the board shall be three years from the date of the election of the board, or until their successors are elected as hereinafter provided, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

37. Every board established under any act repealed by this act, and existing at the time of such repeal, shall be deemed to be established under this act, and the members thereof who are then in office shall so continue until the expiry of their ordinary term of office under such repealed act, or until their successors are elected under this act, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

38. With respect to the ordinary election of the members of the board (other than the chairman) the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) The clerk shall act as returning officer, and shall do all things necessary for the proper conduct of the election.
- (2) The first ordinary election shall be held within not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the constitution of the district in the case of districts hereafter constituted, and before the expiry of the current ordinary term of office in the case of existing boards.
- (3) Each subsequent ordinary election shall in every case be held within not less than twenty nor more than thirty days before the expiry of the current ordinary term of office.
- (4) The governor may from time to time extend the period within which any election shall be held for such time as he thinks fit, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

- (5) The returning officer shall give fourteen days' notice, in one or more newspapers circulating in the district, of the day and place of election.
- (6) For the purposes of each election the registrar shall compile and supply to the returning officer a roll setting forth the name of every industrial union entitled to vote, and every such union, but no other, shall be entitled to vote accordingly.
- (7) The roll shall be supplied as aforesaid not less than fourteen days before the day fixed for the election, and shall be open for free public inspection at the office of the clerk during office hours, from the day on which it is received by the clerk until the day of the election.
- (8) Persons shall be nominated for election in such manner as the rules of the nominating industrial union prescribe, or, if there is no such rule, nominations shall be made in writing under the seal of the union and the hand of its chairman or secretary.
- (9) An industrial union not entitled to vote shall not be entitled to nominate.
- (10) Each nomination shall be lodged with the returning officer not later than five o'clock in the afternoon of the fourth day before the day of election, and shall be accompanied by the written consent of the person nominated.
- (11) Forms of nomination shall be provided by the returning officer on application to him for that purpose.
- (12) The returning officer shall give notice of the names of all persons validly nominated, by affixing a list thereof on the outside of the door of his office during the three days next preceding the day of election.
- (13) If it appears that the number of persons validly nominated does not exceed the number to be elected, the returning officer shall at once declare such persons elected.
- (14) If the number of persons validly nominated exceeds the number to be elected, then votes shall be taken as hereinafter provided.

- (15) The vote of each industrial union entitled to vote shall be signified by voting-paper under the seal of the union and the hand of the chairman and secretary.
- (16) The voting-paper shall be lodged with or transmitted by post or otherwise to the returning officer at his office, so as to reach his office not later than five o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the election; and the returning officer shall record the same in such manner as he thinks fit.
- (17) Every voting paper with respect to which the foregoing requirements of this section are not duly complied with shall be deemed to be informal.
- (18) Each industrial union shall have as many votes as there are persons to be elected by its division.
- (19) Such votes may be cumulative, and the persons, not exceeding the number to be elected, having the highest aggregate number of valid votes in each division shall be deemed elected.
- (20) In any case where two or more candidates in the same division have an equal number of valid votes, the returning officer, in order to complete the election, shall give a casting vote.
- (21) As soon as possible after the votes of each division of industrial unions have been recorded, the returning officer shall reject all informal votes, and ascertain what persons have been elected as before provided, and shall state the result in writing, and forthwith affix a notice thereof on the door of his office.
- (22) If any question or dispute arises touching the right of any industrial union to vote, or the validity of any nomination or vote, or the mode of election or the result thereof, or any matter incidentally arising in or in respect of such election, the same may in the prescribed manner be referred to the returning officer at any time before the gazetting of the notice of the election of the members of the board as hereinafter provided, and the decision of the returning officer shall be final.

- (23) Except as aforesaid, no such question or dispute shall be raised or entertained.
- (24) In case any election is not completed on the day appointed, the returning officer may adjourn the election, or the completion thereof, to the next or any subsequent day, and may then proceed with the election.
- (25) The whole of the voting papers used at the election shall be securely kept by the returning officer during the election, and thereafter shall be put in a packet and kept until the gazetting of the notice last aforesaid, when he shall cause the whole of them to be effectually destroyed.
- (26) Neither the returning officer nor any person employed by him shall at any time (except in discharge of his duty or in obedience to the process of a court of law) disclose for whom any vote has been tendered, or retain possession of or exhibit any voting paper used at the election, or give to any person any information on any of the matters herein mentioned.
- (27) If any person commits any breach of the last preceding subsection hereof he is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, to be recovered and applied as specified in subsection six of section seventeen hereof.

39. (1) As soon as practicable after the election of the members of the board, other than the chairman, the clerk shall appoint a time and place for the elected members to meet for the purpose of electing a chairman, and shall give to each such member at least three days' written notice of the time and place so appointed.

(2) At such meeting the members shall, by a majority of the votes of the members present, elect some impartial person who is willing to act, not being one of their number, to be chairman of the board.

40.* (1) As soon as practicable after the election of the chairman, the clerk shall transmit to the registrar a list of the names

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 7.

of the respective persons elected as members and as chairman of the board, and the governor shall cause notice thereof to be gazetted.

(2) Such notice shall be final and conclusive for all purposes, and the date of gazetting of such notice shall be deemed to be the date of the election of the board.

41. Any member of the board may resign, by letter to the registrar, and the registrar shall thereupon report the matter to the clerk.

42. If the chairman or any member of the board—

(1) Dies; or

(2) Resigns; or

(3) Becomes disqualified from acting under section ninety-seven hereof; or

(4) Is proved to be guilty of inciting any industrial union or employer to commit any breach of an industrial agreement or award; or

(5) Is absent during four consecutive sittings of the board—his office shall thereby become vacant, and the vacancy thereby caused shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy.

43. (1) Every casual vacancy shall be filled by the same electing authority, and, as far as practicable, in the same manner and subject to the same provisions, as in the case of the vacating member.

(2) Upon any casual vacancy being reported to the clerk, he shall take all such proceedings as may be necessary in order that the vacancy may be duly supplied by a fresh election:

Provided that the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold office only for the residue of the term of the vacating member.

44. If any person being a member of one board allows himself to be nominated for election as a member of another board, his nomination shall be void; and if he is so elected his election shall be void.

45. In any case where the registrar is satisfied that for any reason the proper electing authority has failed or neglected to

duly elect a chairman or other member of the board, or that his election is void, the governor may by notice in the Gazette appoint a fit person to be such chairman or other member, and, for the purposes of this act, every chairman or other member so appointed shall be deemed to be elected, and shall hold office for the unexpired residue of the ordinary term of office.

46. The presence of the chairman and of not less than one-half in number of the other members of the board, including one of each side, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at every meeting of the board subsequent to the election of the chairman:

Provided that in the case of the illness or absence of the chairman the other members may elect one of their own number to be chairman during such illness or absence.

47. In all matters coming before the board the decision of the board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present, exclusive of the chairman, except in the case of an equality of such votes, in which case the chairman shall have a casting vote.

48. The board may act notwithstanding any vacancy in its body, and in no case shall any act of the board be questioned on the ground of any informality in the election of a member, or on the ground that the seat of any member is vacant, or that any supposed member is incapable of being a member.

49. In any case where the ordinary term of office expires, or is likely to expire, whilst the board is engaged in the investigation of any industrial dispute, the governor may, by notice in the Gazette, extend such term for any time not exceeding one month, in order to enable the board to dispose of such dispute, but for no other purpose:

Provided that all proceedings for the election of the board's successors shall be taken in like manner in all respects as if such term were not extended, and also that any member of the board whose term is extended shall be eligible for nomination and election to the new board.

Special Boards of Conciliators.

50. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it is hereby declared that in any part of the colony, whether included in a district or not, and whether a board of conciliation has been duly constituted or not, a special board of conciliators may, on the application of all parties and in the prescribed manner, be constituted from time to time to meet any case of emergency or any special case of industrial dispute.*

51. All the provisions of this act relating to a board of conciliation, its constitution, election, jurisdiction, and powers, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to a special board of conciliators, subject nevertheless to such modifications as are prescribed, and also to the modifications following, that is to say:

- (1) The returning officer shall be appointed by the governor.
- (2) The members of the special board, who shall be experts in the particular trade under dispute (other than the chairman), shall, in the prescribed manner, be elected in equal numbers by the employers and industrial unions of employers directly interested in the dispute, and by the industrial unions of workers so interested.
- (3) All or any of the members of the special board may be members of an existing board of conciliation.
- (4) The members of the special board shall in each case vacate their office on the settlement of the dispute.

Functions and Procedure of Conciliation Boards.

52. Any industrial dispute may be referred for settlement to a board by application in that behalf made by any party thereto, and with respect to such application and reference the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) The application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk for the industrial district wherein the dispute arose.

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 6.

- (2) If the application is made pursuant to an industrial agreement, it shall specify such agreement by reference to its date and parties, and the date and place of the filing thereof.
- (3) The parties to such dispute shall in every case be industrial unions, or industrial associations, or employers:
But the mention of the various kinds of parties shall not be deemed to interfere with any arrangement thereof that may be necessary to insure the industrial dispute being brought in a complete shape before the board; and a party may be withdrawn, or removed, or joined at any time before the final report or recommendation of the board is made, and the board may make any recommendation or give any direction for any such purpose accordingly.
- (4) As soon as practicable after the filing of the application, the clerk shall lay the same before the board at a meeting thereof to be convened in the prescribed manner.
- (5) An employer, being a party to the reference, may appear in person, or by his agent duly appointed in writing for that purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.
- (6) An industrial union or association, being a party to the reference, may appear by its chairman or secretary, or by any number of persons (not exceeding three) appointed in writing by the chairman, or in such other manner as the rules prescribe, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.
- (7) Except where hereinafter specially provided, every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.
- (8)* No counsel or solicitor shall be allowed to appear or be heard before a board, or any committee thereof, unless all the parties to the reference expressly consent thereto.

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 8.

53. In every case where an industrial dispute is duly referred to a board for settlement the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) The board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, carefully and expeditiously inquire into the dispute, and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof.
- (2) For the purposes of such inquiry the board shall have all the powers of summoning witnesses, administering oaths, compelling, hearing and receiving evidence, and preserving order, which are by this act conferred on the court, save and except the production of books.
- (3) In the course of such inquiry the board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the board thinks reasonable, to allow the parties to agree upon some terms of settlement.
- (4) The board may also, upon such terms as it thinks fit, refer the dispute to a committee of its members, consisting of an equal number of the representatives of employers and workers, in order that such committee may facilitate and promote an amicable settlement of the dispute.
- (5) If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties it shall be set forth in an industrial agreement, which shall be duly executed by all the parties or their attorneys (but not by their representatives), and a duplicate original whereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk within such time as is named by the board in that behalf.
- (6) If such industrial agreement is duly executed and filed as aforesaid, the board shall report to the clerk of awards that the dispute has been settled by industrial agreement.
- (7) If such industrial agreement is not duly executed and filed as aforesaid, the board shall make such recommendation

for the settlement of the dispute, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, as the board thinks fit.

- (8) The board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute, and shall state in plain terms, avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what, in the board's opinion, should or should not be done by the respective parties concerned.
- (9) The board's recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, being in no case less than six months nor more than three years, and also the date from which it should commence, being not sooner than one month nor later than three months after the date of the recommendation.
- (10) The board's report or recommendation shall be in writing under the hand of the chairman, and shall be delivered by him to the clerk within two months after the day on which the application for the reference was filed, or within such extended period, not exceeding one additional month, as the board thinks fit.
- (11) Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of the board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a judge of the supreme court that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that except in the discharge of their duties they will not disclose to any person any evidence or other matter brought before the board.*

54. Upon receipt of the board's report or recommendation the clerk shall (without fee) file the same, and allow all the parties to have free access thereto for the purpose of considering the same and taking copies thereof, and shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee.

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 9.

55. If all or any of the parties to the reference are willing to accept the board's recommendation, either as a whole or with modifications, they may, at any time before the dispute is referred to the court under the provisions in that behalf hereinafter contained, either execute and file an industrial agreement in settlement of the dispute, or file in the office of the clerk a memorandum of settlement.

56. With respect to such memorandum of settlement the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) It shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be executed by all or any of the parties or their attorneys (but not by their representatives).
- (2) It shall state whether the board's recommendation is accepted as a whole, or with modifications, and in the latter case the modifications shall be clearly and specifically set forth therein.
- (3) Upon the memorandum of settlement being duly executed and filed, the board's recommendation shall, with the modifications (if any) set forth in such memorandum, operate and be enforceable in the same manner in all respects as an industrial agreement duly executed and filed by the parties.

57. At any time before the board's recommendation is filed, all or any of the parties to the reference may by memorandum of consent in the prescribed form, executed by themselves or their attorneys (but not by their representatives), and filed in the office of the clerk, agree to accept the recommendation of the board, and in such case the board's recommendation, when filed, shall operate and be enforceable in the same manner in all respects as an industrial agreement duly executed and filed by the parties.

58. With respect to every industrial dispute which, having been duly referred to the board, is not settled under the provisions for settlement hereinbefore contained, the following special provisions shall apply:

- (1) At any time within one month after the filing of the board's recommendation, any of the parties may, by application in the prescribed form filed in the office of the clerk, refer such dispute to the court for settlement, and thereupon such dispute shall be deemed to be before the court.
- (2) If at the expiration of such month no such application has been duly filed, then on and from the date of such expiration the board's recommendation shall operate and be enforceable in the same manner in all respects as an industrial agreement duly executed and filed by the parties.

The Court of Arbitration.

59. There shall be one court of arbitration (hereinafter called "the court") for the whole colony for the settlement of industrial disputes pursuant to this act.

60. The court shall have a seal, which shall be judicially noticed in all courts of judicature, and for all purposes.

61. The court shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the governor.

62. (1) Of the three members of the court one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, and one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of workers.

(2) The third member shall be a judge of the supreme court, and shall be president of the court.

(3) In case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the president at any time, the governor shall appoint another judge of the supreme court to act as president during such illness or absence.

63. For the purposes of the appointment of the members of the court (other than the president) the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) Each industrial union may, within one month after being requested so to do by the governor, recommend the name of one person to the governor, and from the names

so recommended the governor shall select two members, one from the persons recommended by the unions of employers, and one from the persons recommended by the unions of workers, and appoint them to be members of the court.

- (2) The recommendation shall in each case be made in the name and under the seal of the union, by the committee of management or other governing authority thereof, however designated.
- (3) If either of the divisions of unions fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the aforesaid period, the governor shall, as soon thereafter as may be convenient, appoint a fit person to be a member of the court; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said division of unions.
- (4) As soon as practicable after a full court has been appointed by the governor the names of the members of the court shall be notified in the Gazette, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

64. Every member of the court shall hold office for three years from the date of the gazetting of his appointment, or until the appointment of his successor, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

65. The court as constituted under any act repealed by this act shall be deemed to be constituted under this act, and the president and other members thereof in office at the commencement of this act shall so continue until the expiry of the term of their appointment, or until the appointment of their successors under this act, and shall be eligible for reappointment under this act.

66. If any member of the court resigns by letter to the governor, or, in the case of the president, if he ceases to be a judge of the supreme court, his office as member or president of the court shall thereby become vacant, and the vacancy shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy.

67. The governor shall remove any member of the court from office who becomes disqualified from acting under section ninety-seven hereof, or is proved to be guilty of inciting any industrial union or employer to commit any breach of an industrial agreement or award, or is absent from four consecutive sittings of the court; and every vacancy thereby caused shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy.

68. Every casual vacancy in the membership of the court shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment; but every person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office only for the residue of the term of his predecessor.

69. Before entering on the exercise of the functions of their office, the members of the court, other than the president, shall make oath or affirmation before the president that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any evidence or other matter brought before the court.

70. The governor may also from time to time appoint such clerks and other officers of the court as he thinks necessary, and they shall hold office during pleasure, and receive such salary or other remuneration as the governor thinks fit.

Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Court.

71. The court shall have jurisdiction for the settlement and determination of any industrial dispute referred to it under the provisions of this act.

72. Forthwith after any dispute has been duly referred to the court for settlement under the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained, the clerk shall notify the fact to the president.

73. Subject to provisions hereinafter contained as to the joining or striking out of parties, the parties to the proceedings before the court shall be the same as in the proceedings before the board, and the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the appearance of parties before a board shall apply to proceedings before the court.

74. With respect to the sittings of the court the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) The sittings of the court shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the president.
- (2) The sittings may be fixed either for a particular case or generally for all cases then before the court and ripe for hearing, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to give to each member of the court, and also to all parties concerned, at least three clear days' previous notice of the time and place of each sitting.
- (3) The court may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place in manner following, that is to say:
 - (a) By the court or the president at any sitting thereof, or, if the president is absent from such sitting, then by any other member present, or, if no member is present, then by the clerk; and
 - (b) By the president at any time before the time fixed for the sitting, and in such case the court shall notify the members of the court and all parties concerned.

75. Any party to the proceedings before the court may appear personally or by agent, or, with the consent of all the parties, by counsel or solicitor, and may produce before the court such witnesses, books, and documents as such party thinks proper.

76. The court shall in all matters before it have full and exclusive jurisdiction to determine the same in such manner in all respects as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit.

77. With respect to evidence in proceedings before the court the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) Formal matters which have been proved or admitted before the board need not be again proved or admitted before the court, but shall be deemed to be proved.
- (2) On the application of any of the parties, and on payment of the prescribed fee, the clerk shall issue a summons to any person to appear and give evidence before the court.

- (3) The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require such persons to produce before the court any books, papers, or other documents in his possession, or under his control, in any way relating to the proceedings.
- (4) All books, papers, and other documents produced before the court, whether produced voluntarily or pursuant to summons, may be inspected by the court, and also by such of the parties as the court allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not be made public, and such parts of the documents as, in the opinion of the court, do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.
- (5) Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits under "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893."
- (6) If any person who has been duly served with such summons, and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable traveling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper, or document as required by his summons he commits an offence, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.
- (7) For the purpose of obtaining the evidence of witnesses at a distance, the court, or, whilst the court is not sitting, the president, shall have all the powers and functions of a stipendiary magistrate under "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893," and the provisions of that act relative to the taking of evidence at a distance shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in like manner as if the court were a magistrate's court.

(8) The court may take evidence on oath, and for that purpose any member or the clerk may administer an oath.

(9) On any indictment for perjury it shall be sufficient to prove that the oath was administered as aforesaid.

(10) The court may accept, admit, and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

(11) Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

(12) The court in its discretion may order that all or any part of its proceedings may be taken down in shorthand.

78. The presence of the president and at least one other member shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the court.

79. The decision of a majority of the members present at the sitting of the court, or, if the members present are equally divided in opinion, then the decision of the president, shall be the decision of the court.

80. The decision of the court shall in every case be signed by the president, and may be delivered by him, or by any other member of the court, or by the registrar.

81. The court may refer any matters before it to a board for investigation and report, and in such case the award of the court may, if the court thinks fit, be based on the report of the board.

82. The court may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial, and in such case the award may be limited to an order upon the party bringing the matter before the court for payment of costs of bringing the same.

83. The court in its award may order any party to pay to the other party such costs and expenses (including expenses of witnesses) as it deems reasonable, and may apportion such costs between the parties or any of them as it thinks fit, and may at any time vary or alter any such order in such manner as it thinks reasonable:

Provided that in no case shall costs be allowed on account of agents, solicitors, or counsel.

84. The award of the court on any reference shall be made within one month after the court began to sit for the hearing of the reference, or within such extended time as in special circumstances the court thinks fit.

85. (1) The award shall be signed by the president, and have the seal of the court attached thereto, and shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district wherein the reference arose, and be open to inspection without charge during office hours by all persons interested therein.

(2) The clerk shall upon application supply certified copies of the award for a prescribed fee.

86.* (1) The award shall be framed in such manner as shall best express the decision of the court, avoiding all technicality where possible, and shall specify—

(a) Each original party on whom the award is binding, being in every case each industrial union, industrial association, or employer who is party to the proceedings at the time when the award is made;

(b) The industry to which the award applies;

(c) The industrial district to which the award relates, being in every case the industrial district in which the proceedings were commenced;

(d) The currency of the award, being any specified period not exceeding three years from the date of the award:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiration of the currency of the award, the award shall continue in force until a new award has been duly made, except where, subject to the provisions of subsection two of section twenty, the registration of an industrial union of workers bound by such award has been cancelled.

(2) The award shall also state in clear terms what is or is not to be done by each party on whom the award is binding, or by the workers affected by the award, and may provide for an alternative course to be taken by any party:

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 10 of which alters subsections (1) and (3), and § 13 of which adds four new subsections.

Provided that in no case shall the court have power to fix any age for the commencement or termination of apprenticeship.

(3) The award, by force of this act, shall extend to and bind as subsequent party thereto every industrial union, industrial association, or employer who, not being original party thereto, is at any time whilst the award is in force connected with or engaged in the industry to which the award applies within the industrial district to which the award relates.

87. With respect to every award, whether made before or after the commencement of this act, the following special powers shall be exercisable by the court by order at any time during the currency of the award, that is to say:

(1) Power to amend the provisions of the award for the purpose of remedying any defect therein or of giving fuller effect thereto.

(2)* Power to extend the award so as to join and bind as party thereto any specified industrial union, industrial association, or employer in the colony not then bound thereby or party thereto, but connected with or engaged in the same industry as that to which the award applies:

Provided that the court shall not act under this subsection except where the award relates to a trade or manufacture the products of which enter into competition in any market with those manufactured in another industrial district, and a majority of the employers engaged and of the unions of workers concerned in the trade or manufacture are bound by the award:

Provided further that, in case of an objection being lodged to any such award by a union of employers or employees in a district other than that in which the award was made, the court shall sit for the hearing of the said objection in the district from which it comes, and may amend or extend the award as it thinks fit.

(3) The award, by force of this act, shall also extend to and bind every worker who, not being a member of any industrial

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 14.

union on which the award is binding, is at any time whilst it is in force employed by any employer on whom the award is binding; and if any such worker commits any breach of the award he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in like manner as if he were a party to the award.

88. (1) The powers by the last preceding section hereof conferred upon the court may be exercised on the application of any party bound by the award.

(2)* At least thirty days' notice of the application shall be served on all other parties, including, in the case of an application under subsection two of that section, every industrial union, industrial association, or employer to whom it is desired that the award should be extended.

(3) The application may be made by either party to the court direct, without previous reference to the board.

89. In all legal and other proceedings on the award it shall be sufficient to produce the award with the seal of the court thereto, and it shall not be necessary to prove any conditions precedent entitling the court to make the award.

90. Proceedings in the court shall not be impeached or held bad for want of form, nor shall the same be removable to any court by certiorari or otherwise; and no award, order, or proceeding of the court shall be liable to be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by any court of judicature on any account whatsoever.

91. The court in its award, or by order made on the application of any of the parties at any time whilst the award is in force, may fix and determine what shall constitute a breach of the award, and what sum, not exceeding five hundred pounds, shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party in respect of any breach.

92. The court in its award, or by order made on the application of any of the parties at any time whilst the award is in force, may prescribe a minimum rate of wages or other remuneration, with special provision for a lower rate being fixed

* Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 15.

in the case of any worker who is unable to earn the prescribed minimum:

Provided that such lower rate shall in every case be fixed by such tribunal, in such manner, and subject to such provisions as are specified in that behalf in the award or order.

93. In every case where the court in its award or other order directs the payment of costs or expenses it shall fix the amount thereof, and specify the parties or persons by and to whom the same shall be paid.

94. For the purpose of enforcing any award or order of the court, whether made before or after the commencement of this act (but not being an order under section ninety-six hereof), the following provisions shall apply:

(1) In so far as the award itself imposes a penalty or costs it shall be deemed to be an order of the court, and payment shall be enforceable accordingly under the subsequent provisions of this section relating to orders of the court.

(2) If any party on whom the award is binding commits any breach thereof by act or default, then, subject to the provisions of the last preceding subsection hereof, the registrar or any party to the award may, by application in the prescribed form, apply to the court for the enforcement of the award.

(3) On the hearing of such application the court may by order either dismiss the application or impose such penalty for the breach of the award as it deems just, and in either case with or without costs:

Provided that in no case shall costs be given against the registrar.

(4) If the order imposes a penalty or costs it shall specify the parties liable to pay the same, and the parties or persons to whom the same are payable:

Provided that the aggregate amount of penalties payable under any award or order of the court shall not exceed five hundred pounds.

- (5) For the purpose of enforcing payment of the penalty and costs payable under any order of the court, a certificate in the prescribed form, under the hand of the clerk and the seal of the court, specifying the amount payable and the respective parties or persons by and to whom the same is payable, may be filed in any court having civil jurisdiction to the extent of such amount, and shall thereupon, according to its tenor, be enforceable in all respects as a final judgment of such court in its civil jurisdiction:

Provided that, for the purpose of enforcing satisfaction of such judgment where there are two or more judgment creditors thereunder, process may be issued separately by each judgment creditor against the property of his judgment debtor in like manner as in the case of a separate and distinct judgment.

- (6)* All property belonging to the judgment debtor (including therein, in the case of an industrial union or industrial association, all property held by trustees for the judgment debtor) shall be available in or towards satisfaction of the judgment debt, and if the judgment debtor is an industrial union or an industrial association, and its property is insufficient to fully satisfy the judgment debt, its members shall be liable for the deficiency:

Provided that no member shall be liable for more than ten pounds under this subsection.

- (7) For the purpose of giving full effect to the last preceding subsection hereof, the court or the president thereof may on the application of the judgment creditor, make such order or give such directions as are deemed necessary, and the trustees, the judgment debtor, and all other persons concerned shall obey the same.

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 17.

95. For the purpose of enforcing industrial agreements, whether made before or after the commencement of this act, the provisions of subsections two to seven of the last preceding section hereof shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in like manner in all respects as if an industrial agreement were an award of the court, and the court shall accordingly have full and exclusive jurisdiction to deal therewith.

96. The court shall have full and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all offences under either subsection six of section seventy-seven, section one hundred, section one hundred and three, section one hundred and four, or section one hundred and eight hereof, and for that purpose the following provisions shall apply:

- (1) Proceedings to recover the penalty by this act imposed in respect of any such offence shall be taken in the court in a summary way under the provisions of "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," and those provisions shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in like manner as if the court were a court of justices exercising summary jurisdiction under that act:

Provided that in the case of an offence under section one hundred of this act (relating to contempt of court) the court, if it thinks fit so to do, may deal with it forthwith without the necessity of an information being taken or a summons being issued.

- (2) For the purpose of enforcing any order of the court made under this section, a duplicate thereof shall by the clerk of awards be filed in the nearest office of the magistrate's court, and shall thereupon, according to its tenor, be enforced in all respects as a final judgment, conviction, or order duly made by a stipendiary magistrate under the summary provisions of "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882."
- (3) The provisions of sections eighty-nine and ninety hereof shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all proceedings and orders of the court under this section.

- (4) All penalties recovered under this section shall be paid into the public account and form part of the consolidated fund.

General Provisions as to Board and Court.

97. The following persons shall be disqualified from being appointed, or elected, or from holding office as chairman or as member of any board, or a member of the court; and if so elected or appointed shall be incapable of continuing to be such member or chairman:

- (1) A bankrupt who has not obtained his final order of discharge;
- (2) Any person convicted of any crime for which the punishment is imprisonment with hard labor for a term of six months or upwards; or
- (3) Any person of unsound mind; or
- (4) An alien.

98. An industrial dispute shall not be referred for settlement to a board by an industrial union or association, nor shall any application be made to the court by any such union or association for the enforcement of any industrial agreement or award or order of the court, unless and until the proposed reference or application has been approved by the members in manner following, that is to say:

- (1) In the case of an industrial union, by resolution passed at a special meeting of the union and confirmed by subsequent ballot of the members, a majority of the votes recorded being in favor thereof; the result of such ballot to be recorded on the minutes; and
- (2) In the case of an industrial association, by resolution passed at a special meeting of the members of the governing body of the association, and confirmed at special meetings of a majority of the unions represented by the association.

99.* (1) Each such special meeting shall be duly constituted, convened, and held in manner provided by the rules, save that

*Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 13.

notice of the proposal to be submitted to the meeting shall be posted to all the members, and that the proposal shall be deemed to be carried if, but not unless, a majority of all the members of the industrial union or of the governing body of the industrial association vote in favor of it.

(2) A certificate under the hand of the chairman of any such special meeting shall, until the contrary is shown, be sufficient evidence as to the due constitution and holding of the meeting, the nature of the proposal submitted, and the result of the voting.

100. In every case where an industrial dispute has been referred to the board the following special provisions shall apply:

- (1) Until the dispute has been finally disposed of by the board or the court neither the parties to the dispute nor the workers affected by the dispute shall, on account of the dispute, do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a strike or lockout, or of a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employed shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute or anything arising out of the dispute.*
- (2) If default is made in faithfully observing any of the foregoing provisions of this section, every union, association, employer, worker, or person committing or concerned in committing the default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.†

101. Whenever an industrial dispute involving technical questions is referred to the board or court the following special provisions shall apply:

- (1) At any stage of the proceedings the board or the court may direct that two experts nominated by the parties shall sit as experts.
- (2) One of the experts shall be nominated by the party, or, as the case may be, by all the parties, whose interests

* Amended by L. 1901, No. 37, § 19.

† Subsection (3) added by L. 1901, No. 37, § 19.

are with the employers; and one by the party, or, as the case may be, by all the parties, whose interests are with the workers.

(3) The experts shall be nominated in such manner as the board or court directs, or as is prescribed by regulations, but shall not be deemed to be members of the board or court for the purpose of disposing of such dispute.

(4) The powers by this section conferred upon the board and the court respectively shall, whilst the board or the court is not sitting, be exercisable by the chairman of the board and the president of the court respectively.

102. (1) In order to enable the board or court the more effectually to dispose of any matter before it according to the substantial merits and equities of the case, it may, at any stage of the proceedings, of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, and upon such terms as it thinks fit, by order,—

- (a) Direct parties to be joined or struck out;
- (b) Amend or waive any error or defect in the proceedings;
- (c) Extend the time within which anything is to be done by any party; and
- (d) Generally give such directions as are deemed necessary or expedient in the premises.

(2) The powers by this section conferred upon the board may, when the board is not sitting, be exercised by the chairman.

(3) The powers by this section conferred upon the court may, when the court is not sitting, be exercised by the president.

103. If in any proceedings before the board or court any person wilfully insults any member of the board or court or the clerk, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the board or court, it shall be lawful for any officer of the board or court, or any member of the police force, to take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the board or court, to

be detained in custody until the rising of the board or court, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

104. If any person prints or publishes anything calculated to obstruct or in any way interfere with or prejudicially affect any matter before the board or court he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

105. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the board or court fails to attend or be represented, the board or court may proceed and act as fully in the matter before it as if such party had duly attended or been represented.

106. (1) Proceedings before the board or court shall not abate by reason of the seat of any member of the board or court being vacant for any cause whatever, or of the death of any party to the proceedings; and, in the latter case, the legal personal representative of the deceased party shall be substituted in his stead.

(2) A recommendation or order of the board, or an award or order of the court, shall not be void or in any way vitiated by reason merely of any informality or error of form, or non-compliance with this act.

107. (1) The proceedings of the board or court shall be conducted in public:

Provided that, at any stage of the proceedings before it, the board or court, of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings be conducted in private; and in such case all persons (other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the board or court, and the witnesses under examination) shall withdraw.

(2) The board or court may sit during the day or at night, as it thinks fit.

108. Any board, and the court, and, being authorized in writing by the board or court, any member of such board or court respectively, or any officer of such board or court, or any other person, without any other warrant than this act, at any time between sunrise and sunset,--

- (1) May enter upon any manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises of any kind whatsoever, wherein or in respect of which any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking or has taken place, which is made the subject of a reference to such board or court;
- (2) May inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliances, article, matter, or thing whatsoever being in such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises as aforesaid;
- (3) May interrogate any person or persons who may be in or upon any such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises as aforesaid in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned.

And any person who shall hinder or obstruct the board or court, or any member or officer thereof respectively, or other person in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, or who shall refuse to the board or court, or any member or officer thereof respectively duly authorized as aforesaid, entrance during any such time as aforesaid to any such manufactory, building, workshop, factory, mine, mine-workings, ship or vessel, shed, place, or premises, or shall refuse to answer any question put to him as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

(6) SPECIAL AS TO GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

109. With respect to the government railways open for traffic the following special provisions shall apply, anything elsewhere in this act to the contrary notwithstanding:

- (1) The society of railway servants called "The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants," and now registered under the acts repealed by this act, shall be deemed to be registered under this act.

- (2) In the case of the dissolution of the said society, any reconstruction thereof, or any society of government railway servants formed in its stead, may register under this act as an industrial union of workers.
- (3) The minister for railways may from time to time enter into industrial agreements with the registered society in like manner in all respects as if the management of the government railways were an industry, and he were the employer of all workers employed therein.
- (4) If any industrial dispute arises between the minister and the society it may be referred to the court for settlement as hereinafter provided.
- (5) The society may, by petition filed with the clerk and setting forth the particulars of the matters in dispute, pray the court to hear and determine the same.
- (6) Such petition shall be under the seal of the society and the hands of two members of the committee of management.
- (7) No such petition shall be filed except pursuant to a resolution of a special meeting of the society duly called for the purpose in accordance with its rules, and with respect to such resolution and the procedure thereon sections ninety-eight and ninety-nine shall apply.
- (8) Such petition when duly filed shall be referred to the court by the clerk, and the court, if it considers the dispute sufficiently grave to call for investigation and settlement, shall notify the minister thereof, and appoint a time and place at which the dispute will be investigated and determined, in like manner as in the case of a reference, and the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same accordingly and to make award thereon.
- (9) In making any award under this section the court shall have regard to the schedule to "The Government Railways Department Classification Act, 1896."

- (10) In any proceedings before the court under this section the minister may be represented by any officer of the department whom he appoints in that behalf.
- (11) All expenses incurred and moneys payable by the minister under this section shall be payable out of moneys to be appropriated by parliament for the purpose.
- (12) In no case shall the board have any jurisdiction over the society, nor shall the society or any branch thereof have any right to nominate or vote for the election of any member of the board.
- (13) Except for the purposes of this section the court shall have no jurisdiction over the society.
- (14) For the purposes of the appointment of members of the court, the society shall be deemed to be an industrial union of workers, and may make recommendations to the governor accordingly.

(7) MISCELLANEOUS.

110. Any notification made or purporting to be made in the Gazette by or under the authority of this act may be given in evidence in all courts of justice, in all legal proceedings, and for any of the purposes of this act, by the production of a copy of the Gazette.

111. (1) Every document bearing the seal of the court shall be received in evidence without further proof, and the signature of the president of the court, or the chairman of the board, or of the registrar, or of the clerk of awards, shall be judicially noticed in or before any court or person or officer acting judicially or under any power or authority contained in this act:

Provided such signature is attached to some award, order, certificate, or other official document made or purporting to be made under this act.

(2) No proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of any person acting in pursuance of this section.

112. The governor from time to time may make regulations for any of the following purposes:

- (1) Prescribing the forms of certificates or other instruments to be issued by the registrar, and of any certificate or other proceeding of any board, or any officer thereof;
- (2) Prescribing the duties of clerks of awards, and of all other officers and persons acting in the execution of this act;
- (3) Providing for anything necessary to carry out the first or any subsequent election of members of boards, or on and vacancy therein, or in the office of chairman of any board, including the forms of any notice, proceeding, or instrument of any kind to be used in or in respect of any such election;
- (4) Providing for the mode in which recommendations by industrial unions as to the appointment of members of the court shall be made and authenticated;
- (5) Prescribing any act or thing necessary to supplement or render more effectual the provisions of this act as to the conduct of proceedings before a board or the court, or the transfer of such proceedings from one of such bodies to the other;
- (6) Providing generally for any other matter or thing necessary to give effect to this act, or to meet any particular case;
- (7) Prescribing what fees shall be paid in respect of any proceeding before a board, or the court, and the party by whom such fees shall be paid;
- (8) Prescribing what respective fees shall be paid to the members of the court (other than the president) and to the members of the board;
- (9) Prescribing what respective traveling expenses shall be payable to the members of the court (including the president) and to the members of the board; and

- (10) For any other purpose for which regulations are contemplated or required in order to give full effect to this act.

113. All such regulations shall come into force on the date of the gazetting thereof, and shall be laid before parliament within fourteen days after such gazetting if parliament is then in session, or, if not in session, then within fourteen days after the beginning of the next session.

114. Nothing in this act or the regulations thereunder shall supersede any fees payable by law in respect of proceedings under "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," or in any court of judicature.

115. All charges and expenses incurred by the government in connection with the administration of this act shall be defrayed out of such annual appropriations as from time to time are made for that purpose by parliament.

116. No stamp duty shall be payable upon or in respect of any registration, certificate, agreement, award, statutory declaration, or instrument effected, issued, or made under this act:

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the fees of any court payable by means of stamps.

117. The acts specified in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed; provided nevertheless as follows:

- (1) Every person appointed to any office under such repealed acts, and holding office at the time of the repeal, shall be deemed to have been duly appointed under this act.
- (2) Every union or association registered and incorporated under such repealed acts at the time of the repeal shall be deemed to be registered and incorporated under this act.
- (3) All registers, records, certificates, awards industrial agreements, and other official documents existing under such repealed acts at the time of the repeal shall endure and continue for the purposes of this act.
- (4) All proceedings pending under such repealed acts at the time of the repeal may be continued and completed under this act.

118. Except as provided by section one hundred and nine hereof, nothing in this act shall apply to the crown, or to any department of the government of New Zealand. [October 20, 1900.]

SCHEDULE.

Acts Repealed.

1894, No. 14.—“The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894.”

1895, No. 30.—“The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1895.”

1896, No. 57.—“The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1896.”

1898, No. 40.—“The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1898.”

An Act to amend “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900.”

[1 Edw. VII, 1901, No. 37.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The short title of this act is “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amendment Act, 1901”; and it shall form part of and be read together with “The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900” (hereinafter called “the principal act”).

2. In this act and in the principal act, if not inconsistent with the context, “trade union” means any trade union registered under “The Trade Union Act, 1878.” whether registered under that act before the passing of the principal act or not.

3. The definition of “worker” in the principal act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

“Worker” means any person of any age, of either sex, employed by any employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward.

4. Where a company registered out of New Zealand is carrying on business in New Zealand through an agent acting under a power of attorney, such company may be registered as an industrial union of employers, and in such case the provisions of section five of the principal act shall be deemed to be complied with if the application to register is made under the hand of the agent for the company, and is accompanied by—

- (1) Satisfactory evidence of the registration or incorporation of the company;
- (2) Two copies of its articles of association or rules;
- (3) The situation of its registered office in New Zealand;
- (4) A copy of the power of attorney under which such agent is acting; and
- (5) A statutory declaration that such power of attorney has not been altered or revoked.

5. Section twenty-four of the principal act, relating to parties to industrial agreements, is hereby amended by inserting the words “trade unions or,” after the words “shall in every case be,” in subsection one thereof.

6. Section fifty of the principal act is hereby amended by striking out all the words after the word “Conciliators,” in the fourth line, and substituting the words “shall, on the application of either party to the dispute, and in the prescribed manner, be constituted from time to time to meet any case of industrial dispute.”

7. The notice of the names of the members and chairman of the board shall be inserted in the Gazette by the registrar; and section forty of the principal act is hereby amended accordingly.

8. Section fifty-two of the principal act, relating to the procedure for reference of an industrial dispute, is hereby amended by inserting the word “barrister” between the word “counsel” and the word “solicitor,” and by inserting the words “whether acting under a power of attorney or otherwise,” after the words “No counsel or solicitor,” in subsection eight thereof, and by inserting at the end of the same subsection the words “or unless

he is a bona fide employer or worker in the industry to which the dispute relates.”

9. The oath required by subsection eleven of section fifty-three of the principal act to be taken by members of the board may, in the absence of a judge of the supreme court, be taken before a stipendiary magistrate or such other person as the governor from time to time authorises in that behalf.

10. Section eighty-six of the principal act, relating to the terms to be specified in an award of the court, is hereby amended as follows:

- (1) As to subsection one thereof: By inserting the word “trade union,” next after the words “being in every case each”; and
- (2) As to subsection three thereof: By inserting the word “trade union,” next after the words “subsequent party thereto every.”

11. Any award in force at the coming into operation of the principal act shall, notwithstanding the expiration of the currency of such award, continue in force and shall have been deemed to have been in force until a new award shall have been made under the principal act, except where, subject to the provisions of subsection two of section twenty of the principal act, the registration of an industrial union of workers bound by such award has been cancelled.

12. With respect to any award in force at the coming into operation of the principal act, the court may, upon notice to any trade union, industrial union, industrial association, or employer within the district and engaged in the industry to which the award applies, not an original party thereto, extend such award and its provisions to such trade union, industrial union, industrial association, or employer.

13. Section eighty-six of the principal act is hereby amended by the insertion of the following additional paragraphs:

- “(4) The court may, in any award made by it, limit the operation of such award to any city, town, or district being within or part of any industrial district.

“(5) The court shall in such case have power, on the application of any employer, industrial union, or industrial association in any industrial district within which the award shall have effect, to extend the provisions of such award (if such award shall have been limited in its operation as aforesaid) to any person, employer, industrial union, or industrial association within such industrial district.

“(6) The court may, if it thinks fit, limit the operation of any award heretofore made under the principal act to any particular town, city, or locality in any industrial district in which such award now has effect.

“(7) The limitation or extension referred to in the preceding paragraphs five and six shall be made upon such notice to and application of such parties as the court may in its discretion direct.”

14. Section eighty-seven of the principal act, relating to the power of the court to extend an award so as to bind persons not parties thereto, is hereby amended by inserting the word “trade union,” next after the words “as party thereto any specified,” in subsection two thereof.

15. Section eighty-eight of the principal act, relating to the application to be made to the court to extend an award to certain persons, is hereby amended by inserting the word “trade union,” next after the words “that section, every,” in subsection two thereof.

16. Proceedings for the enforcement of any industrial agreement, or award, or order of the court may be taken by the inspector of factories of the district, and in any such case it shall not be necessary for a union or association to pass any resolution or take any ballot authorizing such proceedings.

17. Subsection six of section ninety-four of the principal act, relating to the enforcement of awards, is hereby amended by inserting the words “a trade union or” next after the words “in the case of,” and also by inserting the words “a trade union or” next after the words “if the judgment debtor is.”

18. Section ninety-nine of the principal act, relating to the special meeting to refer a dispute to the board or court, is hereby amended by inserting the words "present at the meeting" next after the words "majority of all the members."

19. Section one hundred of the principal act, preserving the relationship of employer and employed pending the settlement of a dispute, is hereby amended—

(1) By inserting at the end of subsection one thereof the words "or anything preliminary to the reference of the dispute, and connected therewith".

(2) By adding thereto the following subsection—

"(3) The dismissal of any worker, or the discontinuance of work by any worker, pending the final disposition of an industrial dispute shall be deemed to be a default under this section, unless the party charged with such default satisfies the court that such dismissal or discontinuance was not on account of the dispute."

20. (1) If an industrial union makes default in forwarding to the registrar the returns required by section seventeen of the principal act, and the registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the union is defunct, he may send by post to the last known officers of the union a letter calling attention to the default, and inquiring whether the union is in existence.

(2) If within two months after sending such letter the registrar does not receive a reply thereto, or receives a reply from any one or more of the officers to the effect that the union has ceased to exist, he may insert in the Gazette, and send to the last known officers of the union, a notice declaring that the registration of the union will, unless cause to the contrary is shown, be cancelled at the expiration of six weeks from the date of such notice.

(3) At the expiration of the time mentioned in the notice the registrar may, unless cause to the contrary is shown, strike the name of the union off the register, and shall publish notice thereof in the Gazette, and thereupon the registration of the union shall be cancelled.

21. Either party to an industrial dispute which has been referred to a board of conciliation may, previous to the hearing of such dispute by the board, file with the clerk an application in writing requiring the dispute to be referred to the court of arbitration, and that court shall have jurisdiction to settle and determine such dispute in the same manner as if such dispute had been referred to the court under the provisions of section fifty-eight of the principal act.

22. The registrar may, in any matter arising in or out of the performance of his duties, state a case for the advice and opinion of the court.

23. The board may, in any matter coming before it, state a case for the advice and opinion of the court.

24. Where workers engaged upon different trades are employed in any one business of any particular employer, the court may make one award applicable to such business, and embracing, as the court may think fit, the whole or part of the various branches constituting the business of such employer. Before the court shall exercise such power, notice shall be given to the respective industrial unions of workers engaged in any branch of such business. [Nov. 7, 1901.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

[1 Edward VII, No. 59, 1901.]

An Act to provide for the registration and incorporation of industrial unions and the making and enforcing of industrial agreements; to constitute a Court of Arbitration for the hearing and determination of industrial disputes, and matters referred to it; to define the jurisdiction, powers, and procedure of such court; to provide for the enforcement of its awards and orders; and for purposes consequent on or incidental to those objects. [Assented to, 10th December, 1901.]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1. This act may be cited as the "Industrial-Arbitration Act, 1901."

2. In this act, unless the context otherwise shows—

"Branch" means branch of a trade union which is registered or has its principal office outside the state.

"Court" means court of arbitration constituted by this act.

"Employer" means person, firm, company, or corporation employing persons working in any industry, and includes the railway commissioners of New South Wales, the Sydney harbor trust commissioners, the metropolitan board of water supply and sewerage, and the Hunter river and district board of water supply and sewerage.

"Employee" means person employed in any industry.

"Industrial dispute" means dispute in relation to industrial matters arising between an employer or industrial union of employers on the one part, and an industrial union of employees or trade union or branch on the other part, and includes any dispute arising out of an industrial agreement.

"Industrial matters" means matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done, or the privileges, rights, or duties of employers or employees in any industry, not involving

questions which are or may be the subject of proceedings for an indictable offense; and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all or any matters relating to—

- (a) the wages, allowances, or remuneration of any persons employed or to be employed in any industry, or the prices paid or to be paid therein in respect of such employment;
- (b) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification, or status of employees, and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment;
- (c) the employment of children or young persons, or of any person or persons or class of persons in any industry, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons therein;
- (d) any established custom or usage of any industry, either generally or in any particular locality;
- (e) the interpretation of an industrial agreement.

“Industrial union” means industrial union registered and incorporated under this act.

“Industry” means business, trade, manufacture undertaking, calling, or employment in which persons of either sex are employed, for hire or reward, and includes the management and working of the government railways and tramways, the Sydney harbor trust, the metropolitan board of water supply and sewerage, and the Hunter river and district board of water supply and sewerage, but does not include employment in domestic service.

“Lockout” means the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work by an employer done with a view to compel his employees or to aid another employer in compelling his employees to accept a term or terms of employment.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by this act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

“Registrar” means registrar appointed under this act.

“Strike” shall mean the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination done as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made by them or other employees on employers.

“Trade union” means trade union registered under the trade-union act, 1881.

THE REGISTRAR.

3. The governor shall appoint a registrar who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed and may appoint such officers as may be required to administer this act.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

4. Where the registrar, or in case of appeal, the court is satisfied that the provisions of this act have been complied with, the registrar shall, in the prescribed manner and form, register as an industrial union—

- (a) any person or association of persons or any incorporated company or any association of incorporated companies, or of incorporated companies and persons who or which has in the aggregate throughout the six months next preceding the date of the application for registration employed on an average, taken per month, not less than fifty employees;
- (b) any trade union or association of trade unions;
- (c) any branch;

and shall issue a certificate of incorporation, which shall be conclusive evidence in all courts, until canceled, that the requirements of this act in respect of incorporation have been complied with.

5. An application to register an industrial union shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall—

- (a) if made by an incorporated company, be signed by a majority of the directors, or, if there are no directors thereof resident in the state, of the managers thereof so resident, and
- (b) if made by an association be signed by a majority of the committee of management thereof; and
- (c) if made by a trade union or branch, be signed by a majority of the general committee of management thereof;

and the registrar may require such proofs as he thinks necessary of the authority of the said persons to make the said application.

But no industrial union shall be registered unless the registrar is satisfied that the rules or articles of the company, association, trade union, or branch applying to be registered include provisions as to the matters set out in schedule one. And any application to register an industrial union may be refused if another industrial union to which the applicants might conveniently belong has already been registered. And no branch shall be registered unless it is a bona fide branch of a trade union and of sufficient importance to be registered separately.

The governor may from time to time, by regulations made under this act, alter, repeal, or amend the said schedule.

6. Any company, association, trade union, or branch applying to be registered as an industrial union may, on application to the governor, upon the recommendation of the registrar, obtain leave to adopt, and may thereupon adopt, any rules dealing with the matters mentioned in schedule one, or in any regulations made under the last preceding section, as part of the rules of the company, association, union, or branch; and upon such leave being obtained, the said rules, when adopted in pursuance of this section, shall, notwithstanding any memorandum or articles of association or any rules of such company, association, union, or branch, become binding on all members of the same.

7. (1) Upon the issue of a certificate of incorporation, the members for the time being of the company, association, trade union, or branch incorporated in the industrial union shall, until the registration and incorporation of the union is canceled in pursuance of this act be for the purposes of this act a body corporate by the name mentioned in such certificate, and shall have for the purposes of this act perpetual succession and a common seal.

(2) An industrial union—

(a) may purchase, take on lease, hold, sell, lease, mortgage, exchange, and otherwise own, possess, and deal with any

real or personal property: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall render an industrial union liable to be sued, or the property of an industrial union, or of any member thereof, liable to be taken in execution by any process in law other than in pursuance of this act or in respect of obligations incurred in the exercise of rights and powers conferred by this act;

(b) shall forward to the registrar, subject to the prescribed penalties, at the prescribed dates, and verified in the prescribed manner, lists of its members and copies of its rules, and copies of industrial agreements to which it is a party.

8. If it appears to the registrar—

(a) that for any reasons which appear to him to be good the registration of an industrial union ought to be canceled; or

(b) that an industrial union has been registered erroneously or by mistake; or

(c) that the provisions of the rules, articles, or regulations of the union as to any of the matters mentioned in schedule one as amended under this act are inadequate, or have not bona fide been observed; or

(d) that the proper authority of the union willfully neglects to provide for the levying and collection of subscriptions, fees, or penalties from members of the union; or

(e) that the accounts of the union have not been audited in pursuance of the rules, articles, or regulations, or that the accounts of the union or of the auditor do not disclose the true financial position of the union;

(f) that any industrial union has willfully neglected to obey any order of the court;

he shall make application to the court for the cancellation of the registration of the union, giving notice thereof to the secretary of the union.

The court shall hear the said application, and if it is of opinion that the registration of the union should be canceled, it shall so

order, and thereupon the registration and incorporation of the union under this act shall be void:

Provided that such cancellation shall not relieve the industrial union, or any member thereof, from the obligation of any industrial agreement or award or order of the court, nor from any penalty or liability incurred prior to such cancellation.

9. During the pendency of any reference to the court no application for the cancellation of the registration of an industrial union shall be made or received, and no registration or discharge of the membership of any industrial union or of any company, association, trade union or branch, constituting an industrial union, shall have effect.

10. Nothing in this act shall prevent a transfer of shares in any registered company, or in any association which is, or is a member of, an industrial union:

Provided, that no such transfer shall relieve the transferer from any liability incurred by him under this act up to the date of such transfer.

11. Industrial unions shall be classified by the registrar as industrial unions of employers and industrial unions of employees, and the certificate of incorporation shall state the class of the industrial union mentioned therein.

12. Every dispute between a member of an industrial union and such union shall be decided in the manner directed by the rules of such union; and the president of the court, on the application of the trustees or other officers authorized to sue on behalf of such union, may order the payment by any member of any fine, penalty, or subscription payable in pursuance of the rules aforesaid, or any contribution to a penalty incurred or money payable by the union under an award or order of the court:

Provided, that no such contribution shall exceed the sum of ten pounds [\$48.67].

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

13. Any industrial union may make an agreement in writing relating to any industrial matter—

- (a) with another industrial union; or
- (b) with an employer;

which, if it is made for a specified term not exceeding three years from the making of the agreement, and if a copy thereof is filed with the registrar, shall be or become an industrial agreement within the meaning of this act.

14. (1) An industrial agreement may be rescinded by agreement made in writing by the parties thereto and filed with the registrar, or may be varied by another industrial agreement so made and filed.

If not so rescinded the agreement or varied agreement shall be in force for the term specified in the agreement, and unless any party thereto gives to the registrar, at least one month before the expiration of such term, a notice in writing of intention to terminate the agreement or varied agreement at such expiration, the agreement or varied agreement shall continue in force until the expiration of one month after notice in writing of intention to terminate it has been given to the registrar by any party thereto.

(2) Every industrial agreement or varied agreement shall be binding—

- (a) on the parties thereto during the currency of the agreement or varied agreement, and on such parties in respect of anything done or suffered under or by virtue of it during its currency;
- (b) on every person during the currency of the agreement or varied agreement while he is a member of any industrial union which is a party thereto, and on every person in respect of anything done or suffered under or by virtue of it during its currency and while he is such member.

15. An industrial agreement as between the parties bound by the same shall have the same effect and may be enforced in the same way as an award of the court of arbitration, and the court shall have full and exclusive jurisdiction in respect thereof.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

16. There shall be a court of arbitration for the hearing and determination of industrial disputes and of references and applications under this act. The court shall be a court of record and shall have a seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

The court shall consist of a president and two members.

17. The president of the court shall be a judge of the supreme court to be named by the governor. The governor may on the request of the president appoint a judge of the supreme court as deputy president to act in respect of any matter mentioned in his appointment; and the said deputy shall, in respect of the said matter, have all the rights, powers, jurisdictions and privileges of the president under this act.

The two members of the court shall be appointed by the governor, one from among the persons recommended in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed in schedule two by a body of delegates from industrial unions of employers, and the other from among the persons recommended as aforesaid by a body of delegates from industrial unions of employees; but if any such body fails to make such recommendation the governor may appoint such person as he thinks fit.

18. The president and members of the court shall be appointed as soon as practicable after the commencement of this act, and every three years after such first appointment, and shall hold office until the time of the next triennial appointment to the office, but the members shall be eligible for reappointment.

19. Any vacancy in the office of member of the court occasioned by death, resignation, or removal from office shall be filled by appointment on such recommendations as aforesaid, and the person so appointed shall hold office until the time of the next triennial appointment, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

Where a member of the court is absent from his office by reason of illness or other cause, his office shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid, and the person so appointed shall hold office during such absence.

20. During his term of office the president or a member of the court shall, except where otherwise provided in this act, be liable to removal from office in such manner and upon such grounds only as a supreme court judge is by law liable to be removed from his office.

21. The members of the court shall be paid a salary of seven hundred and fifty pounds [\$3,649.88] per annum each, and such remuneration for expenses while traveling and while holding views and inspections as may be prescribed.

22. The court may be constituted by the president or any member for the purpose of being adjourned.

23. When an industrial dispute involving technical questions is referred to it, the court may appoint two assessors for the purpose of advising it on such questions.

One of such assessors shall be a person nominated by such of the parties to the dispute as, in the opinion of the court, have interests in common with the employers, and the other shall be a person nominated by such of the parties to the dispute as, in the opinion of the court, have interests in common with the employees.

If default is made in nominating any of such assessors, or if the parties consent, the court may appoint an assessor or assessors without any nomination.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

24. The following persons shall be disqualified from being recommended or appointed, or holding office as a member of the court of arbitration—

- (a) a bankrupt who has not obtained his certificate of discharge;
- (b) any person of unsound mind;
- (c) an alien.

25. The governor shall remove from office any member of the court who becomes disqualified under the last preceding section, or is proved to the satisfaction of the supreme court, or a judge thereof, to be guilty of inciting any industrial union or employer

to commit any breach of an industrial agreement or award, or to be guilty of any offense under sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of this act.

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE COURT.

26. The court shall have jurisdiction and power—

(a) on reference in pursuance of this act to hear and determine, according to equity and good conscience—

(i) any industrial dispute; or

(ii) any industrial matter referred to it by an industrial union or by the registrar;

(iii) any application under this act;

(b) to make any order or award or give any direction in pursuance of such hearing or determination;

(c) subject to the approval of the governor to make rules regulating the practice and procedure of the court, and more especially but not so as to limit the generality of its powers in the premises with reference to;

(i) the times and places of sitting;

(ii) the summoning of parties and witnesses;

(iii) the persons by whom and conditions upon which parties may be represented;

(iv) the rules of evidence;

(v) the enforcement of its orders;

(vi) allowances to witnesses, costs, court fees;

(vii) generally regulating the procedure of the court;

(viii) appeals under this act;

(ix) the reference of any matter;

(d) to dismiss any matter at any stage of the proceedings where it thinks the dispute trivial;

(e) to dismiss any proceeding without giving a decision, where, in the opinion of the court, an amicable settlement can and should be brought about;

- (f) to order any party to pay to any other party such costs and expenses (including expenses of witnesses) as may be specified in the order, and at any time to vary such order; but no costs shall be allowed for the attendance before the court of any counsel, solicitor, or agent for any party;
- (g) at any stage of the proceedings of its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, and upon such terms as it thinks fit—
 - (i) to direct parties to be joined or struck out;
 - (ii) to amend or waive any error or defect in the proceedings;
 - (iii) to extend the time within which anything is to be done by any party, whether within or after the prescribed time; and
 - (iv) generally to give such directions as are deemed necessary or expedient in the premises;
- (h) to proceed and act in any proceedings in the absence of any party who has been duly served with notice to appear therein as fully as if such party had duly attended;
- (i) to sit in any place for the hearing and determining of any matter lawfully before it; provided that, as far as practicable, the court shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it rose;
- (j) on its own motion, or at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to direct that the proceedings of the court be conducted in private, and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, and any witnesses under examination shall withdraw from the court;
- (k) to adjourn any proceeding to any time and place;
- (l) to refer to an expert the taking of accounts, estimates of quantities, calculations of strains, and

other technical matters, and to accept the report of such experts as evidence;

- (m) to exercise in respect of the summoning, sending for, and examination of witnesses and documents, and in respect of persons summoned or giving evidence before it, or on affidavit, the same powers as are by section one hundred and forty of the Parliamentary electorates and elections act of 1893 conferred on the committee of elections and qualifications constituted by that act; provided that no party to an industrial dispute shall be required to produce his books except by order of the president, and that such books when produced shall not, except by the consent of the party producing them, be inspected by anyone except the president or members of the court, who shall not divulge the contents thereof under penalty of dismissal from office;
- (n) to deal with all offenses and enforce all orders under this act;
- (o) at any time to vary its own orders and reopen any reference;
- (p) to admit and call for such evidence as in good conscience it thinks to be the best available, whether strictly legal evidence or not; provided, that any question as to the admissibility of evidence shall be decided by the president alone.

27. The president and each member of the court shall be sworn in the manner and before the persons prescribed, before entering upon the hearing of any dispute, not to disclose to any person whatsoever any matters or evidence relating to any trade secret or to the profits or financial position of any witness or party, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds [\$2,433.25] and dismissal from office for a violation of such oath, and shall at the request of any party or witness hear such evidence in camera.

28. No matter within the jurisdiction of the court may be referred to the court, nor may any application to the court be made except by an industrial union or by any person affected or aggrieved by an order of the court.

But no industrial dispute shall be referred to the court for determination, and no application shall be made to the court for the enforcement of any award of the court by an industrial union, except in pursuance of—

- (a) a resolution passed by the majority of the members present at a meeting of such union specially summoned by notice sent by post to each member or given in the manner prescribed by rules of the union, and stating the nature of the proposal to be submitted to the meeting; or
- (b) where in the opinion of the registrar it is impracticable to summon a meeting of all the members of the union, a resolution passed, in accordance with rules made by the court in that behalf, by a majority of the officers of the union specified in such rules.

Notwithstanding anything in this section, the registrar may—

- (1) Inform the court of any breach of this act or of any order or award of the court.
- (2) Refer to the court an industrial dispute when the parties thereto or some or one of them are or is not an industrial union.

29. Any union or person entitled to refer an industrial dispute, or any matter, to the court, may make application to the registrar in the prescribed form.

30. (1) Any party to a reference may at any time take out a summons, in the form prescribed by the rules of the court, returnable before the president of the court sitting in chambers.

At the hearing of the summons, the president may make such order as may be just with respect to all the interlocutory proceedings to be taken before the hearing by the court of the dispute, and as to the costs thereof, and with respect to the issues to

be submitted to the court, the persons to be served with notice of the proceedings of the court, particulars of the claims of the parties, admissions, discovery, interrogatories, inspection of documents, inspection of real or personal property, commissions, examination of witnesses, and the place and mode of hearing. The court may at the hearing of any reference revoke or amend any such order of the president, and may make any order which the president may make under this section.

(2) In addition to the powers conferred by this section, the president of the court sitting in chambers for the purpose of administering this act shall have all the powers of a judge of the supreme court sitting in chambers for the purpose of any matter before that court.

31. The court and, on being authorized in writing by the court, any member or officer of the court or any other person may at any time enter any building, mine, mine-workings, ship, vessel, place, or premises of any kind whatsoever, wherein or in respect of which any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the court, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliances, or article therein.

And any person who hinders or obstructs the court, or any such member, officer, or person as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall for every such offense be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds [\$24.33], and every officer of the court or such other person so authorized as aforesaid shall be required to take the like oath as is prescribed in section 27 in the manner and before the persons prescribed, and shall be liable to a like penalty for the violation thereof.

32. Proceedings in the court shall not be removable to any other court by certiorari or otherwise; and no award, order, or proceeding of the court shall be vitiated by reason only of any informality or want of form or be liable to be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, or called in question by any court of judicature on any account whatsoever.

33. No proceedings in the court shall abate by reason of the death of any party, but such proceedings may, by order of the court, be continued on such terms as the court thinks fit by or against the legal representative of such party.

34. Whoever—

- (a) before a reasonable time has elapsed for a reference to the court of the matter in dispute; or
- (b) during the pendency of any proceedings in the court in relation to an industrial dispute,
- (1) does any act or thing in the nature of a lockout or strike; or suspends or discontinues employment or work in any industry; or
- (2) instigates to or aids in any of the above-mentioned acts, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds [\$4,866.50], or imprisonment not exceeding two months;

Provided, that nothing in this section shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or the working of any persons therein for any other good cause.

And provided that no prosecution under this section shall be begun except by leave of the court.

35. If an employer dismisses from his employment any employee by reason merely of the fact that the employee is a member of an industrial union, or is entitled to the benefit of an award, order, or agreement, such employer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds [\$97.33] for each employee so dismissed.

In every case it shall lie on the employer to satisfy the court that such employee was so dismissed by reason of some facts other than those above mentioned in this section: *Provided*, that no proceedings shall be begun under this section except by leave of the court.

36. The court in its award or by order made on the application of any party to the proceedings before it, at any time in the period during which the award is binding, may—

- (a) prescribe a minimum rate of wages or other remuneration,

with provision for the fixing in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the award or order, by some tribunal specified in the award or order, of a lower rate, in the case of employees who are unable to earn the prescribed minimum; and

- (b) direct that as between members of an industrial union of employees and other persons, offering their labor at the same time, such members shall be employed in preference to such other persons, other things being equal, and appoint a tribunal to finally decide in what cases an employer to whom any such direction applies may employ a person who is not a member of any such union or branch.

37. In any proceeding before it the court may do all or any of the following things with a view to the enforcement of its award, order, or direction—

- (1) declare that any practice, regulation, rule, custom, term of agreement, condition of employment, or dealing whatsoever in relation to an industrial matter, shall be a common rule of an industry affected by the proceeding;
- (2) direct within what limits of area and subject to what conditions and exceptions such common rule shall be binding upon persons engaged in the said industry, whether as employer or as employee, and whether members of an industrial union or not;
- (3) fix penalties for any breach or non-observance of said common rule so declared as aforesaid, and specify to whom the same shall be paid;
- (4) grant an injunction to restrain any person from breaking or non-observing any order, award, or direction of the court;
- (5) order the cancellation of the registration of an industrial union;
- (6) order that any member of an industrial union shall cease to be a member thereof from a date and for a period to be named in the said order;

- (7) fix penalties for a breach or non-observance of any term of an award, order, or direction not exceeding five hundred pounds [\$2,433.25] in the case of an industrial union, or five pounds [\$24.33] in the case of any individual member of the said union, and specify the persons to whom such penalty shall be paid;
 - (8) impose a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds [\$2,433.25] for any breach or non-observance of an award, order, or direction by a person bound by such award, order, or direction who is not a member of an industrial union;
- and all fines and penalties for any breach of an award, order, or direction of the court may be sued for and recovered either—
- (a) in the court by the persons entitled to receive the same; or
 - (b) before a stipendiary or police magistrate, sitting alone as a court of petty sessions, under the small debts recovery act, 1899, notwithstanding any limitation as to amount contained in that act, by an inspector appointed under the factories and shops act of 1896, or any act amending the same:

Provided, that any appeal from an order of a court of petty sessions under this section shall lie to the court on the terms and in the manner prescribed by the rules of the said court.

38. Any person or industrial union who is affected by any order, award, or direction of the court may, whether such person or union was or was not a party to the proceedings in which the order, award, or direction complained of was made, apply at any time to the court to be relieved from any obligation imposed by such order, award, or direction. And the court in entertaining and dealing with such application shall have all the powers conferred upon it by this act.

39. The prothonotary, master in equity, sheriff, bailiffs, and other officers of the supreme court and the bailiffs of the district courts and courts of petty sessions shall be deemed to be also officers of the court, and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties prescribed by any rules of court made under this act; and for the purpose of carrying out the

provisions of this act, and in relation to any proceedings before the court or the president of the court and in relation to the making, carrying out, and enforcing of any award, order, or direction of the said court or president, shall, except where provided in any rules made as aforesaid, exercise the same powers and perform the same duties as they may exercise and perform in relation to any judgment, order, direction, or conviction of the supreme court or any district court or court of petty sessions.

40. Where the award or order of the court, or an industrial agreement, binds specifically a corporation, person, industrial union, trade union, or branch, any property held by such corporation, person, union, or branch, or by any trustee on his or its behalf, shall be available to answer such award, order, or agreement, and any process for enforcing the same; and in the case of any such union or branch, if the property so held is insufficient to fully satisfy the said award, order, agreement, or process, the members of such union or branch shall be liable for such deficiency: *Provided*, that no member shall be so liable for more than ten pounds [\$48.67].

41. Any person or union aggrieved by a decision of the registrar may appeal therefrom in the prescribed manner to the president of the court. The president may direct the issue to the registrar of a writ of mandamus or of prohibition.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

42. No stamp duty shall be payable on or in respect of any registration, certificate, agreement, order, statutory declaration, or instrument affected, issued, or made under this act.

43. Evidence of any order of the court may be given by the production of a copy thereof certified under the hand of the registrar.

44. Evidence of any proclamation, notification, rule, or regulation required by this act to be proclaimed, notified, or published in the Gazette may be given by the production of a copy of the Gazette containing or purporting to contain such proclamation, notification, rule, or regulation.

45. The governor may, subject to the provisions of this act, make regulations—

- (a) prescribing the powers and duties of the registrar and of persons acting in the execution of this act;
- (b) prescribing the persons by whom and the manner in which applications for the registration of industrial unions may be made;
- (c) regulating the conditions on which branches may be registered;
- (d) prescribing the matters to be contained in the rules of any industrial unions, and regulating the names under which industrial unions may be registered;
- (e) regulating the keeping of the register, and the granting of certificates of incorporation of industrial unions;
- (f) prescribing the persons by whom and the manner in which applications for the cancellation of the registration and incorporation of industrial unions may be made, and the evidence to be furnished and the conditions to be performed prior to such cancellation, and prescribing the manner of such cancellation;
- (g) prescribing the sending to the registrar of copies of rules and lists of members of industrial unions;
- (h) prescribing the conditions under which and the manner in which persons may be recommended by industrial unions for appointment to the court;
- (i) regulating the nomination and remuneration of assessors to the court;
- (j) generally for carrying the provisions of this act into effect; and may in those regulations fix any penalty not exceeding twenty pounds [\$97.33] for any breach of the same, to be recovered in a summary way in a court of petty sessions.

46. All rules and regulations made in pursuance of this act shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be laid before both houses of parliament within fourteen days after such publication for approval or amendment, if parliament be then sitting, but if not, then within fourteen days after the next meeting of

parliament; and in that case such rules and regulations shall in the meantime be applied temporarily after publication in the Gazette, until parliament meets, and thereafter shall have the force of law until parliament otherwise decide.

47. This act shall continue in force until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and no longer.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE ONE.

Matters to be contained in the rules, articles, and regulations of a company, association, trade union, or branch applying to be registered as an industrial union.

1. The appointment and removal of a committee of management, a chairman or president, a secretary, and, except in the case of an incorporated company, a trustee or trustees, and the filling of any vacancies in such offices.

2. The powers and duties of such committee and officers, and the control to be exercised by special or general meetings over the committee.

3. The manner of calling such meetings, the quorum, and the manner of voting thereat.

4. The mode in which industrial agreements and other instruments shall be made by or on behalf of the company, association, trade union, or branch.

5. The manner in which the company, association, trade union, or branch may be represented in any proceeding before the court.

6. The custody and use of the seal.

7. The control of the property and the investment of the funds, and the periodical audit of the accounts of the company, association, trade union, or branch; audit to be made once a year.

8. Provision for keeping a register of members.

9. The terms on which persons may become or cease to be members of the company, association, trade union, or branch, including provision for the payment and recovery of subscriptions by members, and in the case of a trade union or branch, provision that a person shall not cease to be a member unless he has given at least three months' written notice to the secretary, and has paid all fees and dues owing by him to the trade union or branch, and provision that reasonable facilities shall be given to become members of the union.

10. The description of the registered offices of the company, association, trade union, or branch.

SCHEDULE TWO.

1. Each industrial union of employers may choose a delegate or delegates for the purpose of recommending persons for the office of member of the court.

The delegates shall be chosen, so far as practicable, under the rules of the union applicable for that purpose.

The number of delegates shall be in accordance with the following scale: Where the company or persons constituting the union employ on the average of the next preceding month not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty employees, the union may choose one delegate; where such employees number more than two hundred and fifty, but not more than five hundred, two delegates; where more than five hundred, three delegates.

2. Each industrial union of employees may choose a delegate or delegates for the purpose of recommending persons for the office of member of the court of arbitration.

The delegates shall be chosen, so far as practicable, under the rules of the union applicable for that purpose.

The number of delegates shall be in accordance with the following scale: Where the financial members of the union number, on the average of the next preceding month, not more than two hundred and fifty, the union may choose one delegate; where such number is more than two hundred and fifty, but not more than five hundred, two delegates; where more than five hundred, three delegates; where more than one thousand, four delegates; where more than one thousand five hundred, five delegates.

3. Any dispute occurring at any time respecting the number of delegates which may be chosen by any union shall be determined by the registrar, who may, if he determines that the number already chosen is greater than the number which any union is entitled to choose, decide who of the members chosen shall be the delegate or delegates to represent the union. The determination or decision of the registrar shall be final.

4. The delegates chosen respectively by the unions of employers and unions of employees shall respectively meet in separate places and at the respective times fixed by the registrar, and shall respectively recommend a fit person or fit persons for the office of a member of the court. The voting shall be by ballot, and each delegate shall have one vote.

5. Any recommendation of any such delegates shall not be vitiated by any informality in the choosing of any delegates or from the fact that any unions have omitted to choose delegates, or by any informality in the proceedings of the delegates in making the recommendation.

PART VI.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, NEW SOUTH WALES,
AUSTRALIA, INTO THE WORKING OF THE NEW ZEALAND COM-
PULSORY CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION LAW.

WORKING OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION LAW.

[On February 1, 1901, Judge Alfred P. Backhouse, of the New South Wales Circuit Court, was commissioned to report upon the working of the compulsory conciliation and arbitration laws of New Zealand and Australian commonwealths. He spent several weeks in New Zealand and in midsummer made his report, which is generally regarded as the most discriminating criticism of the New Zealand system of arbitration that has been published. Soon afterwards the legislature of New South Wales enacted the compulsory arbitration law printed on pages 358 to 378. Its variation from the New Zealand law can in many places be traced to the criticism of Judge Backhouse. His report, so far as it relates to New Zealand, is reproduced in full in the following pages.]

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900.—The Original and Amending Acts—Their Provisions Generally.

To make my report complete within itself, and to aid a proper understanding of my conclusions and opinions, it will be necessary for me to outline what the provisions of these acts are. This is all the more needful, as last year all the existing acts were consolidated, and were amended in many important particulars. The act of 1900, which came into force on the 20th of October, 1900, commences with the following definitions amongst others:

“Board” means a board of conciliation for an industrial district constituted under the act.

“Court” means the Court of Arbitration constituted under the act.

“Industrial dispute” means any dispute arising between one or more employers, or industrial unions or associations of employers, and one or more industrial unions or associations of workers in relation to industrial matters.

“Industrial matters” means all matters affecting or relating to work done, or to be done by workers, or the privileges, rights and duties of employers or workers in any industry not involving questions which are or may be the subject of proceedings for an indictable offense; and without limiting the general nature of the above definition includes all matters relating to—

(a) The wages, allowances or remuneration of workers employed in any industry, or the prices paid or to be paid therein in respect of such employment.

(b) The hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of workers and the mode, terms and conditions of employment.

(c) The employment of children or young persons or of any person or persons or class of persons in any industry, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons therein.

(d) The claim of members of an industrial union of employers to preference of service from unemployed members of an industrial union of workers.

(e) The claim of members of industrial unions of workers to be employed in preference to non-members.

(f) Any established custom or usage of any industry, either generally or in the particular district affected.

"Industry" means any business, trade, manufacture, undertaking, calling or employment in which workers are employed.

"Worker" means any person of any age or either sex employed by any employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry.

By section 23 it is provided:

1. An industrial dispute may relate either to the industry in which the party by whom the dispute is referred for settlement to a board or the court, as hereinafter provided is engaged or concerned, or to any industry related thereto.

2. An industry shall be deemed to be related to another where both of them are branches of the same trade or are so connected that industrial matters relating to the one may affect the other, thus: Bricklaying, masonry, carpentering and painting are related industries, being all branches of the building trade, or being so connected as that the conditions of employment or other industrial matters relating to one of them may affect the others.

3. The governor may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, declare any specified industries to be related to one another, and such industries shall be deemed to be related accordingly.

4. The court shall also in any industrial dispute have jurisdiction to declare industries to be related to one another.

The act next provides for the formation of industrial unions. In the case of employers any two persons, in the case of workers, any seven, can form a union which, provided certain conditions are complied with, is to be registered under the act, and then becomes for the purpose of the act a body corporate. Except where its articles or rules expressly forbid, any incorpor-

ated company may register as a union of employers, and every branch of a trade union may register. The registrar under the act may, to prevent the multiplication of industrial unions connected with the same industry in the same locality, refuse in certain cases to register a union. From his decision there may be an appeal to the Court of Arbitration. Unions when registered are subject to the jurisdiction given by the act, and for the purpose of the act every industrial union may sue and be sued. Provision is made for cancellation of the registration. Any council representing not less than two industrial unions of the one industry may be registered as an industrial association.

The next matter dealt with is the making of industrial agreements, the parties to which may be industrial unions, industrial associations, or employers. The agreements are not to be made for a longer period than three years, but notwithstanding expiry are to continue in force until superseded by another industrial agreement, or an award of the court. Industrial agreements are enforceable by the court, but the aggregate amount of penalties payable cannot exceed £500. The act then proceeds to provide for the appointment of boards of conciliation. New Zealand is divided into districts (they are now seven), and for each district there is a clerk of awards, and a board of conciliation, which consists of not more than five persons, including a chairman, who is elected by the other members, who are to be elected by the respective industrial unions of employers and employees, voting separately and electing an equal number. The chairman has a casting vote only. The ordinary term of office is three years. When the proper electing authority has failed to elect a chairman or other member of the board the governor may appoint. It is provided that on the application of all parties special boards to meet any case of emergency, or any special case of industrial dispute, may be appointed. The members of the special board are to be experts in the trade under dispute, and are to be elected by the employers, and the industrial unions of employers, and the industrial unions of

workers interested in the dispute. The members of the boards are paid by fees fixed by regulation. Any industrial dispute may be referred for settlement to a board, and the parties to such reference are industrial unions, industrial associations, or employers. Any party may make to the clerk of the board an application for a reference: in the case of an industrial union there must be a resolution in its favor passed by a special meeting, and a subsequent ballot of the members in its favor; in the case of an industrial association the reference must be approved of at a special meeting of the members of the governing body of the association, and at special meetings of a majority of the unions represented by the association. When a reference is made, the board is to inquire into the matter in such form as it thinks fit, and has power to summon witnesses and administer oaths, but cannot insist on the production of books; it is to make suggestions to induce the parties to come to a settlement. If a settlement is arrived at, its terms are embodied in an industrial agreement. If no settlement is arrived at, the board is to make a recommendation which shall state the time it is to continue in force, being in no case less than six months or more than three years, and if the recommendation is accepted either in its entirety or with modifications, then it as originally made or subsequently modified becomes an industrial agreement. If any party is dissatisfied with the recommendation, he may within one month have the dispute referred to the court; if within the time named there is no application for reference to the court, the recommendation becomes an industrial agreement binding on the parties.

The court consists of three members appointed by the governor: a judge of the supreme court, one member appointed on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, and one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of workers, and the three hold office for three years. The court determines all matters before it in such manner in all respects as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, and is not bound by the ordinary rules of evidence; it may summon witnesses; it may call

for the production of books and allow the parties to inspect them; it may refer any matter to a special board for report. The award of the court is to be made within one month after it begins to sit for the hearing of the reference, or within such extended time as in the special circumstances it thinks fit. The currency of an award by its terms is not to exceed three years, but it is to continue in force until a new award is made. The court has power

To extend the award so as to join and bind as party thereto any specified union, industrial association or employer in the Colony not then bound thereby or party thereto, but connected with or engaged in the same industry as that to which the award applies;

Provided, that the court shall not act under this subsection except where the award relates to a trade or manufacture the products of which enter into competition in any market with those manufactured in another industrial district, and a majority of the employers engaged and of the unions of workers concerned in the trade or manufacture are bound by the award;

Provided further, that in case of an objection being lodged to any such award by a union of employers or employees in a district other than that in which the award was made, the court shall sit for the hearing of the said objection in the district from which it comes, and may amend or extend the award as it thinks fit.

The power of fixing, in the award or at any time during its currency, a minimum wage is specifically given. The court in its award, or at any time during its currency, may determine what shall constitute a breach of the award, and what sum, not exceeding £500, shall be the maximum penalty payable by any party in respect to any breach. Application may be made to the court by the registrar or a party for the imposition of penalties for a breach of the award, and the penalties may be recovered from the party offending, and if such party is a union its members, in the case of its property not being sufficient, are liable individually up to the amount of £10. The court, as may a board, may sit with experts as assessors, appointed by the parties. The remuneration of the members of the court, other than the president, and their and his traveling expenses, are fixed by regulation. When an industrial dispute is referred to a board neither the parties to the dispute nor the workers

affected by it shall do anything in the nature of a strike or lock-out, under a penalty of £50, which can be enforced by the court. Professor Lloyd, in his book, "A Country Without Strikes," speaks of a reference being possible within six weeks, when a dispute has arisen, although an employer may have discharged his men. This was provided for in the amending act of 1895, but the provision is not embodied in the present act. A party may appear before a board, or the court, by agent, but not by solicitor or counsel, unless all the parties expressly consent. The boards and court are to sit openly, but a board or the court, of its own motion, or at the request of one of the parties, may direct its proceedings to be conducted in private. The boards and court have powers of entry for inspecting premises and machinery connected in any way in an industrial dispute. The amalgamated society of railway servants is to be deemed to be registered under the act, and any society of government servants formed in its stead may register under the act: And, subject to certain restrictions, the society or its successor may take advantage of the general provisions of the act relating to the court, but not to those relating to boards. That is to say, disputes are to be referred by petition to the court, but they cannot be dealt with by the boards, and in making an award the court is to have regard to the schedule to the government railway department classification act, 1896. The last section of the act provides that the crown shall not be bound by the act, except in so far as it relates to railway servants in the way already mentioned. No person is to print or publish anything calculated to obstruct or in any way interfere with or prejudicially affect any matter before a board or the court.

From the law as it stood in the original act of 1894 and the amending acts, there are several important alterations; one is the wider meaning given to the words "worker," "industry," and "industrial matters." Under the original act the court had held, in 1899, that the grocers' assistants' industrial union, and in January, 1900, that the tramway and livery stables'

grooms', drivers', and guards union, could not claim the benefit of the act. Awards had been made in the case of seamen, but I understand that the point was not then raised. It is rather hard to see exactly on what grounds the court proceeded, but I gather that it felt itself compelled to limit the provisions of the act to those whom it considered engaged in productive labor. The matter is not of much importance now, considering the wider definition of "industry" and "worker" in the present act, and it has already been held that hair dressers' assistants come within its scope.

The court had held that it had power to give preference of employment to members of unions, and its decision had been upheld by the court of appeal when proceedings were taken to restrain it by prohibition; but to put the matter beyond all doubt, the claim to preference is now included in industrial matters, as is also the claim by an industrial union of employers to preference of service from unemployed members of an industrial union of workers. The number of persons who could form an industrial union of employers was, in the first act, seven. It is now two. The provisions for limiting the number of unions in any particular industry are new. Section 23 is a most important extension of the jurisdiction of the boards and court, enabling industries related to that in which the dispute is to be considered and dealt with in making the recommendation or award. Subsection 5 of the same section makes it clear that a union of workers may ask for a reference, although no one of its members is employed by a party or is personally concerned in the dispute. The boards cannot now call for the production of books, although the court may. The party dissatisfied with the recommendation of the board must move; if he does not do so within one month, the recommendation becomes an industrial agreement. Under former acts, the party in whose favor the award was had to go to the court to have it confirmed if he wished to derive benefit from it. The court now has power to make an award extending to the whole Colony; formerly, the award was limited to a district. Agreements and awards

continue, notwithstanding expiry, until new agreements or awards are made.

Railway servants now to a certain extent have the advantage of the provisions of the act. They did come under the act of 1894, but on the abolition of railway commissioners they ceased to do so. They are the only government servants who have the privilege, the remainder being expressly excluded by the last section.

Though individual employees are not able to refer matters to the boards, the unions, whether their members are interested directly or not, can; and by this means, when an award is made, it practically affects within its territorial limits all the workmen concerned in the particular industry, as the union can insist on the employer of non-associated labor paying the same wages as are paid to associated labor. In this way the award becomes within the limits mentioned the "common rule."

Having now referred to the main provisions of the act, which, it will be seen, does not depart in principle from the original one, I proceed to the result of my observations as to the effect of the working of different portions of the act.*

Industrial Unions.

It will be noticed that the act in no way recognizes trades unions as trades unions, and that before they can obtain the advantages of the act they must be registered as industrial unions. The reason underlying the adoption of this course was, I understand, this: it was fully understood that, as only a fractional portion of the men belonged to unions, it might jeopardise the working of the act if any privileges were given to a minority. The workers were, therefore, all placed on the same footing, and allowed to form new unions or register under the act existing ones. The full title of the act of 1894 is "An act to encourage the formation of industrial unions and asso-

*NOTE.—In the subsequent portion of the report, "the Act" means either the original Act with its amending Acts or the existing Act. If there is any necessity to distinguish I will do so. I use the term "worker," as it is the one employed, although to it there may be objections when used in opposition to the word "employer."

ciations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration." Trades unions were, I was given to understand by Mr. Tregear, falling off in their number, but he was unable to give me the exact figures, there being no statistics to which he could refer. Notwithstanding the great privileges given by the act, there is still a large number of the workers who do not belong to any union. The latest figures given me by Mr. Tregear are up to the 31st March, 1900, when the total number of workers in the industrial trades was 48,938, of whom 26,067 were members of industrial unions. Since October last sixty new unions have been registered. Already the wider definition of the present act has had its effect, and I have little doubt that the number of unionists will largely increase. I heard just before I left New Zealand, of the proposed formation of a linen drapers' assistants' union at Dunedin. While workers have taken and are taking advantage of the provisions, employers are undoubtedly backward in doing so. At first many of them, in fact it may be said most of them, ignored the act and took no part in electing the members to represent them on the boards, and the government had to step in and appoint men to fill the vacant places. Things are better now, but there are still a very large percentage of employers who are not associated. I heard of only one case where an employer had asked the assistance of a board or the court, and that was the case of the Westport Coal Company which attempted to get a decision when there was a strike of the truckers (referred to later on) that the miners should wheel, and was defeated on the preliminary point that they had not complied with some condition precedent to its right to come to the court.

Industrial Agreements.

Evidence showed that few of these were made entirely apart from references to the boards or awards of the court. Those that were entered into being generally the renewal, with perhaps some modification, of an accepted recommendation, or of an award, or the making in one district of an agreement on the

lines of a recommendation or of an award, in another district. Whilst I was in Christchurch, negotiations were going on between the employers and the trades and labor council to see if a joint representative committee could not be appointed which, apart from board or court, would bring the parties in any industry together, with a view to their entering into an industrial agreement. If the idea is realized no doubt the example will be followed in other parts of the colony, and in all probability the extremely useful provision relating to agreements will be taken full advantage of.

Boards of Conciliation.

It is admitted on all hands that these boards have not realized the hopes which were expressed by the author of the act, that they would do the major portion of the work. He himself says in his book ("The Long White Cloud," p. 307): "As a rule the decisions of the local conciliation boards are not accepted." Out of 109 cases dealt with by the boards up to the 30th June, 1900, 73 have gone to the court. Even amongst the New Zealanders, who believe strongly in the principle of the act, there are many who question whether these in their present form should be continued. In the report of the department for labor for 1900, occurs the passage: "It has been suggested that entire alteration in the system of conciliation boards is necessary, and I am of opinion that the arguments adduced for such change are so strong as to be worthy the serious attention of the government. The proposed alteration is, however, of so sweeping a nature, and would require such extensive modification of the existing act, that great consideration should be given to the subject before we displace our present machinery (which works, if imperfectly), and set up something else, as yet untried, in its place. * * * Much time is now wasted when, say, a tailor, a baker, a butcher, and a carter, with a clergyman or lawyer in the chair, have to decide on technical points of dispute concerning, say, boot makers, wharf laborers, or printers. They know absolutely nothing even of the A, B, C, of such employments.

Even if costly experts are called in to assist and explain terms and systems to the board, time and money are lost. * * *

Suggestions for still another vital amendment have been received from different localities, and from representatives of both employers and employed. It is that, in case both parties to a dispute agree, the conciliation board should be passed by altogether, and the case commenced in the arbitration court. There is no doubt that valuable time is lost by suitors before the conciliation board when there is an expressed determination by one party or the other not to take notice of the board's recommendation, whatever it may be, but to proceed to the arbitration court for the sake of the power to bind possessed by the court and not by the board. The institution of conciliation boards is an integral portion of the act as it now stands, and their abolition cannot be considered until public opinion has pronounced them obsolete. However, the suggestion that the conciliation board should be passed by if both parties agree to go direct to the arbitration court is one that would not prevent the principle of conciliation being applied in ordinary cases, and has great advantages under some conditions." Here only the important questions as to the capability of the boards to deal with the matters which come before them, and the desirability of passing them by in some cases, are raised; but with regard to certain members of some boards, charges are made of a much graver character. It is said, with truth I have no doubt, that there are members who are in the habit of fomenting disputes—disputes which they subsequently have to consider—between employers and employees, and that the vicious system of payment by fees for each sitting is partly responsible for the adoption of this course of proceeding. To me it is clear that some members entirely fail to properly appreciate their function, and in the way described, and in taking an active part outside in the furtherance of the claims of one of the parties, become partisans out and out, rendering their boards boards of irritation rather than conciliation. The result of this is, that when a reference has to be made from these

boards to the court, the parties come to it more antagonistic than they were when the dispute arose. There would certainly appear to be some justification for a remark reported to have been made by Mr. Brown, a member of the court, at the sitting held at Christchurch in April last: "It seems to me that the court's business is to undo a good deal of the mischief done by the conciliation boards." In some cases members fail utterly to understand the position in which they are placed. At Auckland, in March of this year, one of the members of the board is reported to have said: "I give you notice that I am here as a partisan; I do not think I am in the position of an impartial judge here. I am to represent one side of the case, and I intend to do that at every opportunity." When this is the attitude assumed, it is easy to understand how effective conciliation is impossible. But while these complaints are made justly, I believe the boards, taken as a whole, have done much good work, and in some cases they are held in the highest repute. The Otago and Southland board, for instance, has the respect of all. Originally the employers did not elect their representatives, but two capable gentlemen were appointed, a chairman was agreed upon by all the other members, and the result of the labors of the body was most satisfactory. The present board, with an elected, not an appointed, chairman, has the public confidence to the same extent as had the first board. Many of the recommendations of this board have been accepted, and many others, when cases have gone to the court, have been practically adopted in the award. Other boards, too, I believe, have done useful work. Mr. Seddon informed me that at one time he was inclined to fall in with the views of those who would abolish the boards; but further consideration showed him that, if they had no other use, they had this—the allowing of each side to see what the case of the other was. Opponents of the present system urge that this is one of its demerits—that it can be used for the purpose of extracting information to be used when the case comes before the court. This objection, it appears to me, can be dealt with by the board, and I shall refer to it again

later on. That the thrashing out of the case by the board is of the greatest assistance to the court there can be no question; and Mr. Justice Cooper, speaking at Christchurch in April last generally of the boards, said: "I should be very sorry if there was any impression in the public minds that the boards are not a necessary part of the act. They are very necessary." One of the causes of the failure of the boards to realize Mr. Reeves's idea that they would settle 90 per cent. of the disputes is, I believe, owing to the objection shown by employers to the carrying out the provisions of the act. They are ready enough to complain of certain appointments; but they will not themselves take the trouble to select their own representatives, and so to make some of the appointments objected to unnecessary. I have already pointed out that a large number of employers have not formed unions under the act, and are therefore incapable of taking part in an election. Another cause of the partial want of success of the boards is the holding of the office of chairman by men by neither temperament nor training fit for the position. Another reason, to my mind, of the failure to conciliate is the procedure which is frequently adopted. It is generally the same as that of the court. The party making the claim is asked to prove his case, which the other side is then called on to answer. This method appears to me by no means the best, and from its nature is likely to make each side more aggressive. If the matters in dispute were quietly talked over in an orderly way—it is, of course, necessary that the chairman should have all the powers of the court as to keeping order, and should see that everyone is treated with due courtesy, and, generally, that the proceedings are properly and decently conducted—the points of difference would be got at, and on these the board could itself call evidence. One advantage of this would be that an abuse, referred to above, of the board would be checked. When a matter comes to the court, then, of course, the proceedings must necessarily be different. The ordinary practice of a court of law is suitable and appropriate.

Whilst these objections can be made to the boards as at present constituted, and the opinion of the majority of those who have really considered the question is in favor of their abolition, if their constitution and method are not altered, I think a large number of those interested would preserve the principle of conciliation before proceeding to compulsion. There is, as will have been noticed, provision for the appointment of special boards in the existing act; but, first of all, the appointment is permissive and not obligatory; and secondly, there is a strong objection to the appointment of any board after a dispute has arisen, as it is thought that in all probability extremists would be nominated, and their very attitude would make impossible of achievement the object of their appointment. The men have this strong objection, in which there appears to be something more than sentiment—that their representatives would be “marked,” and would have difficulty in subsequently finding employment in their trade. The provisions as to special boards have not, I understand, been taken advantage of. Amongst many suggestions one was made by Mr. Frostick, president of the Canterbury employers’ association. Mr. Frostick is a strong believer in the principle of the act, and has given much intelligent thought, if I may say so, to the consideration of the question involved, and to him I am largely indebted for a great deal of valuable information. He, as the mouthpiece of the Canterbury employers’ association, proposes that for each industry likely to be involved in disputes, representatives, one from each side, should be chosen, that a chairman should be appointed by the whole board, and that when a dispute arises in any industry the representatives of that industry should sit with the chairman and two of the board not directly concerned in the industry; that in the event of the special board so constituted not making a recommendation agreeable to the parties and there being a reference to the court, a confidential report setting out the reasons for the recommendation should be made for the information of the court. It is claimed for this board that it would possess the necessary technical knowledge, whilst its

deliberations would be controlled to some extent, and assisted by persons not directly concerned in the dispute, and that thus its composition would be likely to bring about settlements. The objections as to extreme men, and as to the marking of men, are got over by the appointment being anterior to the time of difference. That the report should be confidential is no part of the essence of the scheme, and I think there would be no objection to its being, as in my opinion it should be, made public.

The appointment of chairman when the other members of the board fail to agree upon one, is a most difficult matter. It must be left in the hands of some outside authority, and if it is in the hands of the government there is a danger that it will surely be to one who is in accord with its policy. I think it should be placed apart from all political influence, and that the best men in whom to place the power would be the chief justice, or the president of the arbitration court, recommendations being made by the members, but the choice not confined to those recommendations. Great stress was made by some of those whom I saw of the necessary condition that the chairman should be a person with some knowledge of legal procedure, having an acquaintance with the methods of conducting legal inquiries; but undoubtedly the qualities most desired are impartiality and tact. Many suggested that he should be a lawyer, and it was an experience for me almost as novel as it was pleasant to hear my profession spoken of by a layman with approval.

The question of payment of members of the boards is considered by some to be in an unsatisfactory state, and it was suggested to prevent the protracting of proceedings that the parties concerned should supply the funds for the remuneration of the board when considering a dispute.

The cost of the boards up to the 31st March, 1900, was £2.751 16s. 1d.

The Court of Arbitration.

Generally the greatest satisfaction is expressed with the constitution of this court, its proceedings, and its decisions. Some of its awards in certain particulars are found fault with; but this is ascribed to insufficient information before it, and not in any way to the court's failing to appreciate or not endeavoring to solve the difficult questions put to it. Its work fully bore out the expectations one would have of a tribunal presided over by a judge of the colony's highest court. In the two members of the court other than the president the people are fortunate in having two gentlemen who to the full appreciate the duties and responsibilities of their position. It was suggested that the term of office of the two members, representing the one the employers and the other the employees, should be longer, so that they might be more independent. Many in a limitation of the term of office of any member of the court see a possibility of so making the appointments that the court may be in accord with the ideas of the government for the time being. It was stated that the remuneration at present paid to the employers' representative, viz., £1 10s. each day engaged, and 12s. per diem and cost of conveyance for traveling expenses, is in no way a fair compensation for his loss of time. It suits the present holder to hold the office, but if he were no longer able to do so there might be a difficulty in obtaining the services of a competent man. The judge, notwithstanding the act, is by the regulations allowed £2 2s. a day, and his actual expenses. A sum to provide for this expenditure has to be voted year by year, and as part at least of it is a compensation for additional services, the result is that a portion of a judge's salary is liable to a discussion annually. That this is undesirable, I think, will be generally admitted. The question was raised of making provision for the sitting of another when an industry was involved in which an appointed member had any interest. I wish to say that in this suggestion there was not the slightest breath of suspicion cast upon the present members.

In the event of the boards being done away with an alteration of the constitution of the court was put before me for consideration, whether it would not be better in any dispute to choose the experts in the particular industry in which the dispute might be from a board constituted as suggested by Mr. Frostick. There does not appear to be the same necessity for experts in the particular industry to sit in the court as there is in the case of the boards. The functions of the two tribunals are distinct. In the case of the boards the fact that some of the members had special knowledge would facilitate conciliation. The representative members of the court, it may be assumed, will always be men with an all-round knowledge of the different industries, and their experience will make them very soon experts to some extent in all industries.

I do not wish to convey in any way that the court does not attempt to conciliate; it is always most zealous in doing so, and frequently brings the parties to an agreement. For this purpose it is not unusual for the president at their request to meet the parties in conference privately. There is one matter about which both sides are very emphatic, viz., the necessity for having a supreme court judge as president of the court. No one, not even one having the status of a judge, no matter from what walk of life he came—no judge appointed merely for the purpose of the act—would be acceptable; the head of the court must be a judge of the supreme court actually taking part in the work of that court. While, no doubt, the judges appreciate this expression of confidence in them, most, if not all, of them would like to have nothing to do with the administration of the act, thinking that it involves them in matters in which it would be much better they should not be concerned. The court has a wider jurisdiction and greater powers than perhaps any court in the British dominions. From it there is practically no appeal, as the jurisdiction is so far-reaching, and as long as it acts within its jurisdiction, no court can restrain it. It hears cases in any way which it prefers, as it is not bound by the ordinary rules of evidence; and it interprets its own awards,

and fixes the penalty for any breach. Great are its powers, and equally great are its responsibilities, for on it really depends the successful working of the act. As long as the court recognizes its duties to both sides and wisely exercises its wide powers, it will satisfy the people; but once it fails in doing either, it will be looked on as worse than useless. So far, under comparatively easy conditions—what I mean will appear later on—it has succeeded in realizing the hopes of its founder. The cost of the court up to the 31st March, 1900, was £2,752 18s. 8d.

Awards and Their Enforcement.

I was particularly struck with the amount of care which is bestowed on drawing up an award. In some complicated trades, as the bootmakers' and the tailors', there is an amount of detail which, until one has seen the court actually at work, one would think would be outside the grasp of a tribunal. Having been present at one of its sittings, I can fully understand how it is possible for it to go into, and how it does go into these niceties. I heard a comparatively simple case in which the typographical society of Christchurch was attempted to bring the country employers into line with those of the town. The different conditions of living and working in the one place and the other were fully inquired into. I annex a copy of an award in a bootmaker's case.

So far, with the exception of the one case of the Westport Colliery Company, which I have already referred to, applications for enforcement have all been against employers. Up to June, 1900, in all about a dozen had been made, but in some cases there was held to be no jurisdiction, some few were dismissed, and in the remainder penalties, in one case amounting to £25, were imposed; in no case has there been any widespread defiance of the decision. If it were necessary to enforce the awards against the men, and it came to a question of payment by individuals, I have no reason to doubt that the members of the unions would be quite equal to paying the demands made upon them; and if a deposit were a condition precedent to a right to a reference, that there could be little difficulty in finding the

deposit. In the case of one union, the miners at Reefton, I believe it has to its credit £500. If a large number of men on either side openly defied the court, it is difficult to say what would happen, and it might be impossible to deal with them. The same might be said if any large body of individuals took exception to any particular legislation and acted in concert to frustrate its objects. It is sufficient for me to say that up to the present no such case has arisen in New Zealand.

The Production of Books.

It will have been noticed that the boards have no power to call for books, but the court has. This power was not made the subject of any serious objection by any employer to whom I spoke. It was recognized that they would be asked for only when they were necessary, and that the power merely extended the liability under which persons now are.

Since I have left I have seen a statement in the *Sidney Daily Telegraph*, 4th June, 1901, that employers throughout the colony are combining to resist the demand of the arbitration court for the production of books by business firms in industrial disputes. What truth there is in this I do not know, but if it is correct there is an entirely new development since my departure. With reference to this matter, Mr. Justice Cooper, when sitting at Dunedin in May last, said: "No party has any right to inspect the contents of any such book or documents without the permission of the court, the power to inspect being given to the court only, and to such of the parties only as the court may allow. A very strong case would have to be made by any party before the court would allow the books of an employer to be inspected by any other person. It is, of course, impossible to say that the court would in no case exercise its discretion; but the principle on which the court will act will be that no inspection of books produced to the court will be allowed to any of the parties unless the court is first satisfied that such inspection is absolutely essential in the interests of justice, and that it will be only in cases of the most extreme necessity that such power will be exercised."

Appearance of the Parties by Barrister or Solicitor.

As I have pointed out, unless all consent the parties cannot so appear before the boards or court. Rarely is the consent given, and it may be said that they are not allowed. As far as I saw their interest did not suffer. The cases which I heard were ably conducted by representatives of both sides. All the points were clearly brought out, and sufficient material provided for the court to come to an equitable decision. In speaking to one of the judges, I asked whether it would not be an improvement, in his opinion, to allow counsel to appear. His answer was significant: "It depends upon the counsel."

In the case of breaches of industrial agreements or awards, professional men are heard, on the ground that in these cases law points only arise, and the court should have assistance. Law costs are granted in these cases. Against this reading of the act the workers protest, and they wish the court to adopt the practice which prevails in the case of references.

The Effect of the Recommendations of the Boards, and of the Awards of the Court, on the Investment of Capital in and on the Expansion of Industries.

Generally, I should say that my investigation showed that, with possibly one exception, industries have not been hampered by the provisions of the act. To attempt to decide whether capital under other conditions would have been invested in particular industries is to undertake a task which has merely to be mentioned to show its impossibility. No doubt general statements were made that this abstention had been practiced, but I found it more than difficult to get specific instances. Any cases which were mentioned, on investigation hardly bore out the view put forward. For instance, I was told of the delay in the building of a shirt factory at Auckland; but the factory is now up and in full working order, and it was one of my pleasantest official sights, when going over it, to see the large number of healthy girls working under conditions which seemed almost perfect. Incidentally, I would pay my tribute of admiration of the excellent provisions of the factories acts,

which result in this state of things being normal with all the operatives. I heard of a large store in Wellington which, when tenders came, was found, on account of the rate of wages, to cost much more than was expected, but certain reductions in the work were made, and the store was erected. In the gold mining industry—which has been before the boards and the court, and of which the value of the product is governed by the world's price—I certainly expected there might be some falling off, an expectation apparently borne out by some figures given by Mr. Seddon in a speech made by him at Hokitika while I was in New Zealand, in which he stated that the value of the export of gold was less last year than that of the year before: "Export last year, 392,992 oz., valued at £1,511,501, showing an increase in ounces of 329, but a decrease in value of £14,843." (I presume the gold was not of as fine a quality as that of the year before,) Figures in such an industry, which from its nature are variable from year to year, can be taken as proving little, and in the face of one of the statements by a representative in Auckland of large English interests who, by the way, was at the time concerned in a reference by the miners to the Auckland board, that the mining industry had so far not been affected by the act, they cannot be taken as worth anything for the purpose of drawing conclusions. It may be as one witness put it to me, even if there has been a contraction, it is not owing to the act under consideration, but to other legislation, particularly the employers' liability acts, which are more stringent than is similar legislation in New South Wales. Mr. Wiseman, saddler, of Auckland, it was said had largely contracted his business after an award. The facts I found to be these: When the award affecting his business was made, he discharged twenty hands, as he considered they were not able to earn the wage fixed; one was subsequently taken back, and now about as many hands are employed as were engaged before the decision of the court. I presume New Zealand, notwithstanding its prosperity for some time, has had its profitless speculations, notably among

the companies which were floated in such large numbers to dredge for gold, many of which have returned very little, and give prospect of returning less, but I was not able to fix any venture the starting of which the act prevented, or the continuation of which it stopped.

It was stated to me that in some cases small industries had been closed, the proprietors of which paid lower than the market rates of wages. Naturally names were not given. Evasion of the awards is still possible, but, under the present conditions of the labor market, which I shall refer to later on, there is, I think, very little. I was unable to meet with any of the people alluded to, but I have no doubt that the act has affected them. In fact it is claimed for it that this is one of the greatest benefits from it.

I have noticed in connection with this part of the report that three companies have been referred to—the New Zealand and River Plate Land Mortgage Company, the New Zealand Mortgage and Investment Association, and the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company. I did not hear of these until after my return from New Zealand, and I have been unable to obtain any information showing directly that the working of the act has had anything to do with the restriction of their operations. With regard to the first, the company's capital is now mostly employed in the Argentine Republic, but a large part was withdrawn from New Zealand in 1888. The second is in liquidation, and in 1894 (the year the original act was passed) the capital was written down. In the case of the third, in 1894 a 7 per cent. dividend was paid, and for 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, one of five per cent. At the meeting in May, 1900, it was proposed to largely reduce capital, but the terms are such that I do not think any opinion adverse to New Zealand could be deduced from the reduction (see the Australian Joint Stock Companies' Year Book, 1900). If capital has been withdrawn, its place has been taken by other capital.

As I have said, I found great difficulty in getting information as to non-investment; but many cases were cited where indus-

tries which had been involved in disputes which were settled by the boards or the court had been further developed by the investment of capital. The Kaiapoi Woollen Company is an example, the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company another. In the one, a sum of £30,000 was put into a clothing factory, and improvements and enlargements generally, and in the other, a sum of £90,000 in further development of shale works.

I found it impossible to trace the effect of all the awards, the time at my disposal being too short, but in the principal industries affected I made it my business to see in what state they are. The building trades are a very fair indicator of the general prosperity of a community, and in New Zealand they have been as much involved in disputes since the coming into force of the provisions of the act as any other industry, if not more involved. Generally the effect of the awards has been in favor of the men, granting shorter hours, higher wages, and other benefits. Certainly no one can say that up to the present the contractors have suffered. Building appears to be going on everywhere, and there seems to be more work than the men are able to do. I interviewed representatives of the builders' associations at Wellington, Christchurch and Auckland, and they almost unanimously expressed approval of the principle of the act, although they wished it modified in certain important particulars, which are referred to in a subsequent portion of this report (proposed amendments to the act).

The coal industry, although it may be said now to be governed by awards, or by agreements made after, and practically on awards, has apparently not suffered. Mr. Lindop, the manager of the Denniston mine, one of the Westport Coal Company's properties, who, from the appearance of all I saw at Denniston, knows thoroughly how his business should be carried on to make the best returns for his company, strongly approves of the principle of compulsory arbitration, and, that he may derive the full advantage of the legislation, wishes to see all the persons in the mine, except those directly representing the company, members of unions. The coal won by the

Westport Coal Company during last year was between 350,000 and 400,000 tons, and Mr. Lindop hopes this year to raise it to 500,000. Mr. Alison, the manager of the Brunner mine, at Brunnerton, near Greymouth, although he had no personal experience of the act, bore out Mr. Lindop's opinion, as did also Mr. Watson, manager of the New Zealand Coal and Oil Company, in the Otago district. Companies have been started comparatively recently to work two mines in the neighborhood of this company's Kaitangita coal mine. The total output of coal for 1897, 1898 and 1899, the last data available was 840,713 tons, 907,033 tons, and 975,234 tons respectively. I have very little doubt from what I heard that the coal industry not only has not been hampered by the provisions of the act; but that it has derived advantage from them, and that without them it is more likely than not, considering the state of the coal markets of the world, there would have been serious trouble between the owners and the men.

The shipping round the coast of New Zealand is principally done by two companies, the Union Steamship Company and the Northern Steamship Company. Both of them have had experience of the working of the act, and although Mr. Ransom, manager, complains of the manner in which his company, the Northern, was made a party to the proceedings, he fully believes in the principle of the act. Mr. Mills, the managing director of the Union Steamship Company, has publicly expressed his approval, and, as his remarks were referred to at length in the debate in our parliament, I need make no mention of them. I was not able to see him as he had gone to England. "In 1899 the total number of vessels entered coastwise was 21,354 of 6,632,934 tons, an increase of 1,460 vessels and 737,156 tons on the figures for 1898. The total clearances coastwise were, 21,292 vessels of 6,642,907 tons, an increase of 1,535 vessels and of 741,473 tons on the number for the previous year." (New Zealand Official Year Book for 1900, p. 365.)

The clothing industries, although awards regulated them, I found in a high state of activity. Mr. Blackwell, the managing

director of the Kaiopoi Company, told me they had great difficulty in keeping pace with the orders, and Mr. Clarke, of Auckland, said that his firm had a standing advertisement for fifty hands. There was the same prosperity in the iron trades, but from what I heard just before leaving it would appear that the wave of prosperity in these trades has reached its height, and that gold dredging having been overdone, there may now be a period of depression, but I do not think the working of the act has affected them. The conclusion to which I have come is that probably so far no industry, with one exception which I shall deal with later on, has been crippled or hampered seriously by the introduction of compulsory arbitration. In the Official Year Book for the year 1900 (p. 197) the following are given as the values of the exports of manufactured goods for the several years:

	£	s.	d.
1897	197,601	0	0
1898	253,805	0	0
1899	378,066	0	0

The boot trade is the exception I have referred to. Here there has not been the advance which one would have expected from the general expansion in other industries. The boot manufacturers have been working under an award for some years. This expired last year when there was a fresh reference which finally came before the court in April last. It would certainly appear that the conditions imposed have been such that this particular trade has not shared in the general prosperity. The duty on boots is $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their invoice value with 10 per cent. ad valorem added. This, with charges for freight, insurance, casing, exchange, etc., comes to at least 30 per cent. of cost price, a duty which one would think would have been sufficient to insure an increasing output year by year. But although there is a dispute about the matter, I am inclined to think that it has not been that which the general prosperity would lead one to expect. The quantity of these goods manu-

factured in the Colony it is impossible to tell accurately, as no figures are supplied by the manufacturers which would serve as a basis of calculation, and numbers are got at by some process of deduction, the correctness of which is disputed by the manufacturers. The Report of the Department of Labor for 1900, page 1, says: "The skilled trades have especially been busy with one exception—that of boot manufacture, which appears to be steadily losing ground so far as the employment of hands is concerned, artisans being replaced by machinery, ever moving forward towards automatic perfection." The number of workers shown in the report for 1896–1900 is:

Year.	No.
1896	2,928
1897	3,158
1898	3,230
1899	3,136

The manufacturers entirely agree with the statement as to their business, but do not accept the cause specified. Their contention would seem to be borne out by a return prepared for me by one of them, the figures of which show a very large increase year by year in the importations. The following are the figures which the customs officials were good enough to check and bring up to date:

Year.	Dozen.	Dutiable pairs.	Gross value. £.	Approximate value per pair. s. d.
1895	55,975	671,700	115,205	3 5¼
1896	62,173	746,076	118,988	3 2¼
1897	69,445	833,340	121,733	2 11¼
1898	63,224	758,688	122,371	3 2¾
1899	72,883	874,596	144,717	3 3¾
1900	85,827	1,029,924	186,088	3 7¼

One importer told me his imports would be very shortly doubled. The argument of the men is that this condition of things is brought about by the manufacturers not bestowing

more attention on a cheap and showy article which, while not wearing so well, would be more likely to attract the buyer. My conclusion is that the conditions under which the industry is worked are such that, notwithstanding the protection given to it, it is not able to hold its own with foreign competition. In the case of this industry it seems that awards have been made which its conditions do not justify. Mr. Frostick made in April last, in the court at Christchurch, the statement "that there were no firms in New Zealand, with one or two exceptions, which had been exclusively engaged in the wholesale bootmaking trade that had not failed, and that had he twelve years ago had the experience he possessed now he would not have a machine in his establishment; he did not mean he would go out of the trade, but would be an importer." It is doubtful whether things would be better if there were no act, as the operatives are well organized, and there was a most disastrous strike in the trade some time back, and the men still, notwithstanding the facts referred to above, believe that they have a grievance, and that they are insufficiently paid, and instead of the reference to the boards and the court there might have been something far worse.

In connection with this section of the report it is convenient to here take notice of some of the remarks made by Mr. Ewington. Mr. Ewington is an estate agent at Auckland, but he takes a very great interest in all social questions, and on them he has written frequently. He was secretary of the employers' association which just now is in state of suspension, and although he has not been directly concerned in the working of the act, he has followed it carefully. He treated me with courtesy, placed at my disposal any information he had, and promised to assist me further if he could, a promise which he has since carried out, and it would be ill manners on my part to say one word which would needlessly give him offence. But duty compels me to say that his statements must be taken *cum grano*. He himself said to me, "I may be biased," and I certainly think that he is. Some of his articles on the subject

of this report appeared in a periodical entitled the *Liberty Review*, which has for its motto "Free contract, free labor, free trade," which, no doubt, indicates the point of view from which he looks at any attempt on the part of the legislature to fix the conditions of labor. It is no part of my duty to combat the economic ideas referred to, and I have no wish to embody in my report a treatise on political economy, a task which would be as unpleasant as it would be difficult. But any one imbued with these fundamental truths, as no doubt he would name them, can hardly be looked upon as an impartial witness as to the working of an act made in contravention of them. His main contentions are that industry has been hampered and ill-feeling engendered between employer and employees, and amongst the latter between unionists and non-unionists. The impression left on my mind after reading his letters and his articles is that industry in New Zealand is very largely restricted, and that there is a state of social warfare far more bitter there than in any other country. My observation did not bear out the one contention or the other. The first I have dealt with, and the second I shall refer to in its proper place. I would add that I doubt whether New Zealand was ever so prosperous. Her population has increased since the last census in greater proportion than has that of any of the Australian states except two: the percentages being Western Australia, 266; Queensland, 27.73; New Zealand, 21.48; New South Wales, 20.30; Tasmania, 16.64; South Australia, 13.16; Victoria, 4.86 (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1st June, 1901). I do not for one moment say that the act alone has brought about this happy condition; other causes which I shall refer to later have been at work, and it may be that the act has little to do with it, but it does not appear to have retarded it.

Mr. Ewington's statements are, as a rule, general; they are made in all good faith, I am sure, but he affords little opportunity of answering them in detail.

The reference to Mr. Ewington naturally brings me to Mr. Macgregor, whose opinions also were freely quoted in the de-

bate in our parliament. He willingly helped me in the same way as did Mr. Ewington, and I have to thank him for a very clear statement of his views. He appears to think that disputes have increased, that in some cases they are unnecessarily brought about, and that the present state of things is worse than that which existed before the passing of the act. He is a solicitor, and was a member of the legislative council when the original act was passed, and supported it, but the working of the act has convinced him that the boards do not settle the large majority of disputes as it was hoped they would, and that it is being used for purposes quite different from those contemplated by its author. Hence the position which he takes up now. To show what that is I quote from his evidence: "It is used as a means of placing the regulation of industries, and indeed all occupations, outside professional occupations, under the control of the arbitration court, the power of which can be invoked at any time by a body of seven men calling itself a trade union. * * * It is necessary to put aside altogether the idea that our act is simply a device for preventing strikes. It is nothing of the kind. It is a device for putting the regulation of trades, occupations, and industries under the control of a statutory court, and ultimately, I believe, of the trade unions, because it is only the trade unionists who ever have invoked, or ever will invoke, the court." The above extract from Mr. Macgregor's evidence sufficiently shows the position he takes up. There are involved in the statement certain conclusions, and with one of them, viz., that the effect of the act is that the court will ultimately regulate industries, I agree. With regard to whether the act had hampered the development of industries up to the present, he was of opinion that no one could say.

I will conclude this portion of my report by quoting a statement made for the information of the labor bills parliamentary committee, which brought up its report in April, 1900. The statement, after dealing with a number of proposed amendments, of which the most important are referred to in this

report, concludes as follows: "The Canterbury employers' association desires to impress upon the government that they are thoroughly in accord with the principles laid down in the conciliation and arbitration act. Any hostility they may have shown in the past was mainly due to the fact that the act was made to apply to a certain section of the industrial community only. The government now proposes to remove this, and if the bill now before the house is amended in the direction suggested by the association, they are strongly of opinion that it would be impossible to conceive of a more useful measure, properly administered, that would prove of such immense benefit to all sections of the industrial community; and, with this view, the association urge upon the government to reconsider their determination not to allow the act to apply to all workers under the crown."

The Claims of Members of Industrial Unions of Workers, Provided They Are Equally Qualified, to Be Employed in Preference to Non-Members.

I have already explained that unions are unions under the act, and that the granting of this claim was held to be within the jurisdiction of the court before such jurisdiction was expressly given. The claim is usually made when there is a reference, and it is frequently accorded by the court, but each case is considered specially, the conditions of the industry, the number of unionists as compared with non-unionists, and other matters being taken into account. In the case of the seamen it was refused—one of the reasons being that it might interfere with the discipline of the ship. In the case of the Christchurch engineers it was refused, as the number of unionists was proportionately small; but in many cases it has been granted, and, judging from recent utterances, it may be assumed that in time it will be the general rule. But when the privilege is given, care is taken that it shall not be abused, that it shall not be in the power of any close corporation to dictate terms to the employers. It is invariably accompanied by a condition that any competent workman of good character, without ballot

or other election, upon the payment of an entrance fee not exceeding 5s. and of subsequent contribution of not more than sixpence per week must be admitted a member of the union. The union is required also to keep a book showing the number of members out of employment, and such book is open to inspection. Further, it has been ruled: "The question of whether a man should be employed or not rested with the employers. Under no award was a man ever forced into a position whereby the employer was compelled to discharge him. Where the unionist got the advantage was when fresh hands were taken on. In a case of pressure, where an employer took on a non-unionist, he was not subsequently compelled in the face of the preference claims to discharge the man to make room for a unionist. If two men presented themselves for employment—a first-class non-unionist and a competent unionist—the employer might give them both a temporary trial, and retain the services of the better man." (Mr. Martin, when president of the court.) These dicta are modified in part of the award given in April this year in the bootmakers' case. The following is the passage: "When a non-union workman is engaged by an employer in consequence of the union being unable to supply a workman of equal ability willing to undertake the work, at any time within twelve weeks thereafter, the union shall have the right to supply a man capable of performing the work, provided the workman first engaged declines to become a member of the union. This provision shall also apply to those non-union workmen already employed." Provision is usually made for the employment of old or incompetent workmen at a rate lower than that fixed for the trade generally. This rate is fixed by the employer and the union, and if no agreement can be come to it is settled usually by the chairman of the local board. Permits in proper cases have to be given by the union, and in April last Mr. Justice Cooper spoke most strongly about the withholding of one. This advantage is used by old men, and in some cases by improvers and others; but it does not appear to be largely availed of, and there is a disposition on

the part of the unions to narrow its application as much as possible. An ordinary workman hesitates, moreover, to make an application which marks him as incompetent. It is always provided in awards that where unionists and non-unionists are employed they shall work in harmony. Safeguarded in these ways, the granting of preference it may be said, can only be objected to, as one of the judges put it to me, on sentimental grounds. Mr. Clarke, a large employer of labor in Auckland, told me that with these limitations the difficulty was practically non-existent. Some of the employers claim that unions of workers on their side should undertake to supply labor, and that the union should be legally liable for damages done by incompetent members.

The Apprentice Question.

By the act power is given to fix the number of apprentices which may be employed in any industry. In many awards directions are given as to this matter, and there has been considerable discussion whether hereafter, with the limitations imposed, there will be sufficient skilled workmen to fill the places of those who, on account of old age or other causes, cease to work, and whether an injustice is not being done to the young people by the closing to some of them of avenues of employment. The proportion allowed of apprentices to workmen varies, as will be seen from the following extracts taken awards: Linotype hands, one apprentice to four machinists; carpenters, no limit; bootmakers, one to three and one to four workmen, according to the class of the work; saddlers, one in some branches, more in others. It is frequently laid down that the apprentices shall be legally indentured, and in many awards the term prescribed is five years. It is contended that, with an ever increasing use of machinery in many industries, the old system of indenturing is not now applicable, and that the period named is much more than is sufficient to allow the apprentice to become thoroughly acquainted with the work he is learning; and it is suggested that the restriction is asked for, not so much in the interest

of the apprentice as for the benefit of the existing workmen, who, if their demands are granted, are protected from competition.

Effect of the Working of the Act as far as the General Public is Concerned.

The effect of the working of the act has been undoubtedly to make the public to pay generally more for the products of an industry which has been regulated by a board or the court, when the tariff is high enough, or other conditions occur to prevent foreign competition. I have already pointed out that, in the boot trade, the conditions imposed are such that outside producers are able to leap the tariff fence, and a member of the house of representatives said to me, "If the present duties are done away with the act may as well be repealed as far as raising wages in the manufacturing industries is concerned." The coal mine owners agreed upon an advance in price when the cost of hewing was raised, and the flour millers acted similarly. Building has become more expensive, and in this trade the contractors at first made very little opposition to the claims for advance in wages, secure as they considered themselves in the ability to pass on the extra cost of construction to those who required their services. Now, however, they are of opinion that the tendency of the awards is likely to narrow the scope of their business, and they are making efforts to oppose more effectually the demands of the men. Cost of living, particularly rent, is becoming dearer, I was informed; but I should say that my experience of hotels was that they are no more expensive than those of New South Wales.

The Question of Colonial Award.

It will have been noticed that one of the amendments embodied in the act of 1900 is the giving of the court, in certain cases, the power to make the terms of the award apply to the whole Colony, and already advantage has been taken of it in the case of the boot trade, in the award made at Christchurch in April last. Perhaps no question raised by the act has caused

more discussion amongst employers than this provision. On the one side are the manufacturers, particularly of clothing and woolen goods, of Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, and on the other those of the Auckland district. It is contended by the former that the conditions of living are better in Auckland than in the southern parts—that rent is lower; that clothing, fuel, etc., do not cost so much on account of the less rigorous climate; and that, therefore, lower wages are paid, and, in consequence, the cost of output is less, and the goods so manufactured come unfairly in competition with goods manufactured in other parts of the Colony. The latter contend that they pay no less wage, and that any cheapening in the cost of production is owing to the fact that the factories in Auckland were established principally after those established elsewhere, that the Maori war and other causes kept Auckland back, but that when manufacturing did start, it commenced on improved methods and with a greater or better use of machinery, and it is this advantage which enables the factories to be carried on at less expense, and the employees on a lower log to make as good wages as others do elsewhere. Discussion is still going on, and unless an agreement is brought about by conference, there will probably be an appeal to the court. From what I saw and experienced, it appears to me that a wage appreciably lower at Auckland would as well compensate the employee at Auckland as would a higher rate, say, at Dunedin. It is the boot trade difficulty over again in another form, only here the competition comes from within the Colony. The Waihi miners in the Thames district, had, when I left, a reference before their board; and Mr. Potts, in opening the miners' case, stated that the cost of living and conditions were on a par with those prevailing at Reefton, in the Middle Island. Mr. McNeill, the president of the Reefton miners' association, admitted to me that the conditions under which the men worked in the two places are different. A recommendation has been made since granting less than what was asked for, which was less than the rate fixed for Reefton, but probably there will be an appeal to the court.

Instead of extending the awards, some contend that the districts as at present defined are too large, and that recommendations and awards should be much more restricted in their effect than they are at present—that to make an award apply to a comparatively large town, such as, say, Wellington, and the small towns within the same district was manifestly unfair.

Suggestions as to Amendments.

These divide themselves into those made by the employers and those by the employees; one of the principal ones by the former has reference to the constitution of the boards, if boards are retained, and I have already dealt with it. Another was the great power, and the consequent ability to promote strife, which by the act, a handful of men in any industry has. There may be no friction between employers and employees, when suddenly a union of seven men is formed; four of these are a majority, and it is possible for them to have the relations between master and men in the whole trade gone into, causing much annoyance, and bringing about the very friction which it was the object of the act to do away with. A noted case is that of the employees at the saw-mills and timber-yards in the Wellington district, where employers, against whom the men had apparently no grievance, were dragged from all parts at much personal inconvenience to take part in the proceedings at Wellington. To get over this difficulty, it was suggested that before there could be a reference there should be a ballot taken of all the men—non-unionist as well as unionist—in the trade. The court has power to award costs, but this is not looked on as sufficient to prevent unnecessary references. The agitator is a person bitterly complained of. It is said, and there is truth in the assertion, that he makes it his business to see that the boards have plenty to do, and frequently appears where relations are satisfactory, and takes care that advantage is taken of the provisions of the act. The Northern Steamship Company and other steamship owners of Auckland complain that they were brought before the board before they had a proper opportunity

of rectifying any alleged grievances. All recognize that the agitator is sometimes necessary, but the gentleman, who from many industries and the act forms one for himself, should be entirely suppressed; at least, his influence for mischief-making should be controlled by allowing no one to appear in an industrial reference unless he is actually engaged in the industry concerned.

Mr. Justice Edwards, who was at one time president of the court, is of opinion that it should have power to reconsider its decisions, and that either party should have a right to apply *ex parte* for a re-hearing, and, if sufficient ground is shown, that the matter should be reopened, all parties then being represented. In this way the possibility of injustice being done would be minimized.

Provision is generally made in the awards that an advance of wages does not apply to existing contracts, but many—particularly builders—complain that notwithstanding this they are placed in a difficulty, as if a higher rate of wage is paid outside these contracts it is difficult to get workmen for them, and they contend that there should be a lapse of a reasonable interval before an award comes into force. The amendment of the act was considered by a trades and labor conference which sat at Dunedin while I was there. An important demand made was that the government should undertake the work of seeing that the awards were faithfully carried out, and that the factory inspectors should be given powers with that object. It is said, with truth, that the men are loath to become informers, there being a natural reluctance to take up the position; and that, further, those who do make complaints are likely to be told their services are no longer required. By the act the registrar can take action, but further powers are asked for. The provisions as to a ballot before reference which were inserted in the amending act for the purpose of preventing frivolous references have been found in some cases to be unworkable. Take the case of seamen, for instance, at any one time they are scattered all round the shores of New Zealand. By the casting vote

of the chairman the election of the employees' representative in the court, it was decided, ought to be in the hands of the trade and labor councils of the Colony, and not in the hands of the unions. All those voting seemed agreed that the actual appointment, and not the recommending as at present, should be conceded. It was asked that trades and labor councils be allowed to register under the act. They could do so under the act of 1894, but in the act of 1900 only councils representing not less than two industrial unions of the one industry can. The most important suggestion of all was that government employees should be brought under the provisions of the act.

Have Disputes Between Employers and Employees Increased? The Relation Between the Different Classes of the Community.

Undoubtedly differences have increased; and it stands to reason that in the ordinary course of things they would when means are provided for dealing with disputes other than the extreme step of "striking" or "locking-out." Many differences are made public, and the act is set in motion to adjust them, which, under the old state of things, were not of sufficient importance to justify the taking of either of the measures referred to. Mr. Macgregor is perfectly right when he says that the act is being used for purposes other than those contemplated by its framer. It goes far beyond settling disputes in which, but for its provisions, there would have been strikes. It is used as a means of fixing the wages and general conditions of labor in many industries, and, without doubt, will eventually be so used in all. While the legitimate increase can be understood and justified, there have been many cases which ought not to have arisen at all. As Mr. Reeves himself says in his book, "The Long White Cloud," "The trades unions are enthusiastic believers in it (the act); rather too enthusiastic indeed, for they have shown a tendency to make too frequent a use of it." Take the case of the Denniston miners. When the first award expired there immediately was a reference to the board. True, the board did nothing beyond adjourning the case to enable the

parties to come to an agreement, which they were able to do in very much the same terms as those of the previous agreement. A similar thing happened on the expiration of the new agreement, and there was a similar result. Indeed, generally, when an accepted recommendation or an award expires, there is a tendency on the part of the men to immediately make a reference, and demand more than they expect to get, in the hope that some improvement will be made in their position. They ask for higher wages and shorter hours; for the latter sometimes not with a view so much to working less time as to being paid a higher rate for overtime. The last case of an unnecessary reference came under my notice while I was in New Zealand, and was that of the bootmakers, to which I have so often referred. Subsequent proceedings before the court at Christchurch, to which came representatives from all parts of New Zealand, showed that the putting of the machinery of the act in motion was quite uncalled for; the industry, so far from being able to afford any substantial increase in wages paid, having as much as it could do to hold its own under existing conditions. On the question of multiplication of disputes, I quote from the report of the Department of Labor for 1898: "The objection made that petty grievances are magnified, and labor disputes aggravated in order that boards may be kept sitting, would probably be met if the fees and traveling expenses of members of the board should (like the expenses of witnesses) be charged to the disputing parties as costs. The trade unions would certainly be unlikely to bring petty disputes forward if the heavy expenses of calling the board together might fall upon them; but, on the other hand, great care must be taken lest the usefulness of the acts be crippled by the fear of extreme expense supervening." There would certainly here appear to be a recognition that the act had been too freely used; but while there has been this strife, I certainly saw none of that bitterness which is generally engendered by a strike even on a small scale. I saw nothing to justify Mr. Ewington's state-

ment: (Debate, *Hansard*, N.S.W., p. 5576) "It does not conciliate, but it exasperates, sets class against class, trade against trade, and it becomes an engine for assaults of big traders on little traders and on vested interests; also on the freedom of employers and of non-unionist workmen." To read that, one would think that New Zealand was in a state of industrial strife which would not only paralyse all advancement but would bring about retrogression. I saw none of the ill-feeling which has been painted in so strong colors. On the contrary one of the things which struck me was the excellent relations which existed between employers and employees. I noticed this in the proceedings which I witnessed before a conciliation board and in the arbitration court; there the contending parties, although they were fighting their very hardest, appeared to be on excellent terms. At the Denniston mine, after I had examined the manager, he, of his own accord, brought into his office Mr. Foster, the representative of the miners, and left him with me to give me his statement, and I could see that this was no mere courtesy to me but was indicative of the cordial relations existing between them. Mr. Frostick, during the hearing of the case of the bootmakers, who have had, as I have said, too wide an experience of the act, made these remarks: "Never in the history of boot manufacturing in the Colony has there been such a good understanding between the employers and the workers as at present," and "Whatever else the court of arbitration has accomplished, it assists in bringing about that excellent feeling referred to by Mr. Cooper."

Reference has been made to the relations of unionists and non-unionists. There was no expression publicly, as far as I could see, by the non-unionists against the principle of the act, nor did I come across one employer who named to me workmen who held such views. The preference to unionists so far has affected non-unionists but little, as up to now there has been abundant work for all, and the latter, as I have pointed out, share in the advantages won by the former.

The Effect of the Act on the Quantity of Work Done by the Men Generally, and Particularly During the Hearing of a Reference of a Dispute.

Some general complaints were made to me that the effect of unionism—as unionism is encouraged by the act, this matter is pertinent to my inquiry—was to level down rather than up the work of individual men, and two specific instances were given me, one where it was admitted and the other where it was probable, that the quantity of work done was purpose'y restricted. The first was that of a hand in the furniture trade, and the second had reference to the working by some men of machines in the boot trade. About the one there can be no question, as the employer had the man's confession, and judging from the figures given me of work done in America with similar machines, while making all allowance for the different conditions in New Zealand not permitting as great facility, the other was justly a cause of complaint. My view is strengthened by what a witness is reported to have stated in the boot case alluded to by me several times.

Q. Did you say "If a man received only £2 a week he should do work to only that value?"

A. I did not say that, but I think that if a man was earning only £2 he would be foolish to do work worth much more.

My reference later on to the action of some members of the typographical union has bearing upon this portion of my report.

Although there were these objections, in no case was it stated that the currency of a dispute affected the work of the men.

A Land Without Strikes.

Such extravagance of expression is calculated to have the effect of rather weakening than strengthening belief in the beneficent effect of the working of the act. New Zealand has not been free from strikes since 1894; there have been several; the ironfounders at Cable's, Wellington; the bricklayers' strike at the Parliament buildings, Wellington; the gold miners at Reef-ton; the ballast hands on the Gray-Hokitika Railway; the coal

truckers, Denniston; the gold miners, Golden Blocks and Taitapu mine; and the bricklayers at Auckland; the last occurred while I was on my visit. There has been a small strike of railway ballast gangs since. None of these have been of any great magnitude, although I understand the Denniston one caused a loss to the company of at least £2,000; but to overstate a case is generally to weaken it. As long as labor is not associated there is nothing in the act to prevent strikes, and where labor is associated, the provisions of the act providing a penalty against striking or locking out only apply where an industrial dispute has been referred to the board. A very large number of employees, notwithstanding the privileges given the unions, are not yet associated, and it will be easily understood how what has happened has occurred. It is hardly necessary to point out that the act makes no attempt to insist on an employer's carrying on his business, or on a man's working under a condition which he objects to. All it says is that where a board or the court has interfered, the business, if carried on at all, shall be carried on in the manner prescribed; if the workman works, he shall work under the conditions laid down. There is nothing to prevent a strike in detail; nothing which will preclude a man from asking for his time and leaving.

Government Employees.

One of the statements with reference to the act which one continually hears is: "If the act is fair to employers, why does not the government come under its provisions?" The railway servants do to a certain extent come under the act; but, as in making an award, the court is to have regard to the schedule to "The government railways' department classification act of 1896," and the schedule sets out a maximum and minimum wage for all classes of employed, it would appear that a very small concession has been made.

General Summary.

Although I have gone fully into matters in which the act appears to be defective, I wish it to be clearly and unmistakably

known that the result of my observations is that the act has so far, notwithstanding its faults, been productive of good. I have emphasized what were pointed out to me as its weaknesses, in order that they may be avoided should similar legislation be enacted here. The act has prevented strikes of any magnitude, and has, on the whole, brought about a better relation between employers and employees than would exist if there were no act. It has enabled the increase of wages and the other conditions favorable to the workmen which, under the circumstances of the Colony, they are entitled to, to be settled without that friction and bitterness of feeling which otherwise might have existed; it has enabled employers, for a time at least, to know with certainty the conditions of production, and therefore to make contracts with the knowledge that they would be able to fulfil them; and indirectly it has tended to a more harmonious feeling among the people generally which must have worked for the weal of the Colony. A very large majority of the employers of labor whom I interviewed are in favor of the principle of the act. One only did I meet who said out and out, "I would rather repeal it and have a straight stand up fight," while another was doubtful whether the present condition was better than the pre-existing. The first, in a letter, has since considerably modified his statement.

The awards generally have been in favor of the workers, and it is therefore easy to understand that the unionists to a man believe in the act, and, as I have already mentioned, the non-unionists, as far as my observation goes, find no fault with it.

I found, on the part of the men, none of that opposition to compulsory arbitration which is such a marked feature of it in England and the United States. This necessarily has relieved me of making more reference to the workers' side of the question than I have done.

But while the effects of the act so far are good, the time has not yet come when it can be said with any certainty that it is a measure which will provide for the solution of all labor troubles. Since it came into operation in New Zealand, every-

thing has been in favor of an increase in the emoluments, and of an amelioration of the conditions of labor, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that wages would have risen if there had been no act. New Zealand, since the act has been in force (the original act was passed in 1894, but the first case under it did not arise until the middle of 1896), has been advancing on an ever increasing wave of prosperity, and that prosperity has been largely due to a favorable market for its exports, which last year amounted to £13,246,161; and it must be borne in mind that these exports are of commodities which up to the present have been in no way affected directly by the act, such as wool, frozen mutton, kauri-gum, etc. The market for most of the manufactures is simply within the Colony, and it is a market largely guarded for the Colonial producer. New Zealand has its unemployed difficulty, for there are wastrels in every community, and misfortune comes on some in the best of times, and it deals with any surplus labor from these or other causes by employing it in co-operative works, giving not only employment but facilities for settling on the land, but the supply of skilled labor does not appear to have been too great up to the present. My hope is that depression may be far distant, but when lean years come, as come they must, unless the world's history leads us to a wrong conclusion as to the future, when there will be curtailment instead of expansion, when wages will be cut down, instead of being raised, by the awards; then, and not till then, can anyone speak with authority as to whether the principle involved is workable or not. Most of the employees I met are thinking, shrewd and capable men—I saw a few extremists more for my own amusement than with a hope to derive any benefit from their communications—and I should be much more confident about the future but for two facts which came under my notice. When the award affecting the typographical society was made there was strong feeling against it, and in one town it went so far that notice of motion was given that the registration of the union under the act be cancelled. In another, men at wages would not set up the quantity of matter which they

were able to, contenting themselves with doing that quality which they considered the wage justified, and a paper had some difficulty in bringing out its issues. It should be said that the men here had a grievance, as the wage awarded was less than that which had been offered, and by agreement it was subsequently raised. The award, in April last, in the bootmakers' case has caused a good deal of discussion, and the trades and labor council at Christchurch have passed a motion finding fault with it. It remains to be seen whether the men will loyally abide by the decision of the court, or will turn out only the work which they think the wage justifies. If the award is to be accepted only when in favor of one class, if it is to be flouted when it is against that class, the act had better at once be wiped out of the statute books.

Whatever may be the result, the world owes a debt of gratitude to New Zealand for having undertaken the task of demonstrating whether it is possible or not to settle industrial troubles by compulsory arbitration.

INDEX

TO

ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS.

1902.

A.

	No.
Adjutant-General, annual report of.....	13
Agriculture, report of Commissioner.....	59
Albany Home School for Oral Instruction of the Deaf, re- port of	5
Albion, House of Refuge for Women at, annual report of..	23
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, annual report of	55
American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual report of.....	41
Annual report of State Comptroller.....	4
Assembly, list of committees.....	3
Assembly, list of members.....	1

B.

Bedford, Reformatory for Women at, annual report of....	30
Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., annual report of.....	40
Board of Managers Craig Colony for Epileptics, annual re- port of	20
Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, an- nual report of.....	19

C.

	No.
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, N. Y., annual report of.....	28
Children's Aid Society, annual report of.....	24
Civil Service Commission, annual report of.....	56
Commission appointed to revise and codify laws relating to municipal court of New York city.....	36
Commissioner of Pilots, annual report of.....	6
Commissioner of Agriculture, annual report of.....	59
Commissioners of the land office, in relation to escheated lands, annual report of.....	33
Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park, annual report of.....	52
Commissioners of Quarantine, annual report of.....	42
Comptroller, relating to canals, annual report of.....	51
Comptroller, report of	4
Conrad Poppenhusen Association, annual report of.....	48
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art, annual report of	37
Craig Colony for Epileptics, report of Board of Managers..	20

E.

Elmira, New York State Reformatory at, report of.....	21
Excise Commissioner, annual report of.....	60

F.

Financial Report of Managers of the State Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition	43
Forest, Fish and Game Commission, preliminary report....	35
Seventh annual report of.....	63

G.

	No.
Gas Meters, report of State Inspector.....	7
General index to Session Laws.....	66
Gettysburg and Chattanooga Battlefields Commission, re- port of	29
Governor's message	2
Governor, statement of pardons, commutations and res- pites granted by.....	14

H.

Health Department, annual report of.....	58
Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, New York, annual report of.....	49
Health Officer Port of New York, annual report of.....	65

I.

Industrial Home of Rochester, N. Y., annual report of....	44
Inspector of Gas Meters, annual report of.....	7
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, an- nual report of.....	22
Insurance, annual report of Superintendent of.....	47

L.

Labor Department, annual report of.....	61
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institute for Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf-Mutes, annual report of.....	53
List of Assembly committees	3
List of Members of Assembly.....	1
Lunacy, State Commission in, annual report of.....	57

M.

No.

Message from Governor.....	2
----------------------------	---

N.

Newark, State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at, annual report of.....	26
New York College of Forestry, annual report of.....	38
New York Institution for the Blind, annual report of.....	9
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb, annual report of	25
New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, annual report of.....	34
New York State Reformatory at Elmira, annual report of.	21
New York State Reformatory for Women at New Bedford, annual report of.....	30
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y., annual report of.....	17
Niagara, State Reservation at, annual report of.....	45
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, annual re- port of	54

O.

Onondaga Salt Springs, annual report of.....	27
Oxford, Woman's Relief Corps Home, annual report of...	16

P.

Palisades Interstate Park, report of Commissioners of....	52
Pan-American Exposition, report of managers of the State exhibit.	43

	No.
Pardons, commutations and respites granted by the Governor.....	14
Pilots, report of Commissioners.....	6
Public Instruction, annual report of State Superintendent.	62

R.

Report of:

Adjutant-General.....	13
Albany Home School for Oral Instruction of the Deaf.	5
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society...	55
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.....	41
Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners...	40
Board of Managers Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	20
Brooklyn Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.....	19
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	28
Children's Aid Society.....	24
Civil Service Commission.....	53
Commissioners appointed to revise and codify laws relating to municipal court of the city of New York.	36
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	59
Commissioners of Land Office, in relation to escheated lands.....	33
Commissioners of Pilots.....	6
Commissioners of Quarantine.....	42
Comptroller.....	4
Comptroller, relating to the canals.....	51
Conrad Poppenhusen Association	48
Cooper Union	37

Report of—Continued.

	No.
Forest, Fish and Game Commission.....35,	63
Gettysburg and Chattanooga Battlefields Commission.	29
Hood-Wright Memorial Hospital.....	49
Health Officer of the Port of New York.....	65
Industrial Home, Rochester.....	44
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes .	22
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institute for Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf-Mutes.....	53
Managers of State exhibit at Pan-American Exposi- tion.	43
New York College of Forestry.....	38
New York Institution for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb.....	25
New York Institution for the Blind.....	9
New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Chil- dren.	34
New York State Reformatory at Elmira.....	21
New York State Reformatory for Women at New Bed- ford.....	30
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	17
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	54
Onondaga Salt Springs.....	27
Palisades Interstate Park Commissioners.....	52
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	64
Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime.....	46
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.....	32
Special committee appointed to investigate the State Park and Forest Preserve.....	50
State Commissioner of Excise.....	60

Report of—Continued.

	No.
State Commission in Lunacy.....	57
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark.	26
State Department of Health.....	58
State Department of Labor.....	61
State Engineer and Surveyor.....	31
State Inspector of Gas Meters.....	7
State Reservation at Niagara.....	45
State Veterinary College.....	11
Superintendent of Insurance.....	47
Superintendent of Public Buildings.....	18
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	62
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	12
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Chil- dren.....	39
Volunteer Life Saving Corps.....	15
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders.....	10
Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion.....	23
Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford.....	16
Wyoming Benevolent Institute	8

S.

Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime, report of.....	46
Session Laws, general index to.....	66
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, an- nual report of.....	32
Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, annual report of.....	17
Special committee appointed to investigate as to certain matters pertaining to State Park and Forest Preserve.	50

	No.
State Commission in Lunacy, annual report of.....	57
State Commissioner of Excise, annual report of.....	60
State Comptroller, report of.....	4
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at New- ark, annual report of.....	26
State Department of Health, annual report of.....	58
State Department of Labor, annual report of.....	61
State Engineer and Surveyor, annual report of.....	31
State Inspector of Gas Meters, annual report of.....	7
Statement of pardons, commutations and respites granted by the Governor.....	14
State Reservation at Niagara, annual report of.....	45
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, annual report of.....	62
State Veterinary College, annual report of.....	11
Superintendent of Insurance, annual report of.....	47
Superintendent of Public Buildings, annual report of.....	18
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, an- nual report of.....	12

T.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois, N. Y., annual report of.....	39
---	----

V.

Veterinary College, annual report of.....	11
Volunteer Life Saving Corps, annual report of.....	15

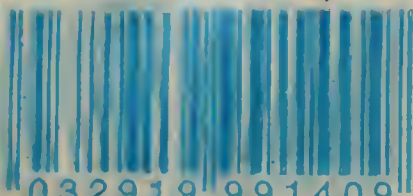
W.

Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, annual report of.	10
---	----

	No.
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y., annual report of.....	23
Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, annual report of...	16
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, annual report of.....	8



02-17 STD



8 032919 991409

www.colibrisystem.com



3 0112 105556978